The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For JULY, 1754.

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II. Account of an extraordinary Stream of Wind.
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IV. History of Clarinda and the Valet.
V. The Journals of a Learned and Political Club, &c. continued; Containing the Speeches of M. Valerius Corvus, Cn. Genucius, and A. Sæculonius, in the Debate on the Motion for repealing the Cambrick and French Lawn Acts.
VI. A general Account of Wales.
VII. Description of Cardiganshire.
VIII. Observations on the Port of Dunkirk.
IX. Summary of the last Session of last Parliament.
X. London Amusements in the Country.
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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1754.

An Alphabetical List *of the* MEMBERS *returned to ſerve in the preſent* PARLIAMENT, *with the* PLACES *annexed for which they were choſen.* (*See our laſt, p.* 243—248.)

N. B. Thoſe marked * *were not in the laſt Parliament.*

ABDY Sir John, *Eſſex*
Acourt William, *Heytſbury*
Affleck John, *Suffolk*
Aſſlabie William, *Ripon*
Aldworth Rich. Nevil, *Wallingford*
* Alexander William, *Edinburgh*
Alſton Thomas, *Bedfordſhire*
* Amcotts Charles, *Boſton*
Amyand Claudius, *Sandwich*
* Amyand George, *Barnſtaple*
Ancram Earl of, *Richmond*
Anſon Thomas, *Litchfield*
Archer Henry, *Warwick*
* Armytage Sir John, *York*
Arundel Richard, *Knaresborough*
Aſhe Pierce Acourt, *Heytſbury*
Aſtley Sir John, *Shropſhire*
* Aſton Sir Willughby, *Nottingham*
* Backwell Barnaby, *Biſhops-Caſtle*
Bacon Edward, *Newport, Cornwall*
* Bagott William, *Staffordſhire*
Baker William, *Plympton*
Balch Robert, *Bridgewater*
Bampfyld Sir R. Warwick, *Devonſhire*
Banks Henry, *Corfe-Caſtle*
Barbor Robert, *Stamford*
* Barlow Lewis, *Pembroke*
Barnard Viſc. *County of Durham*
Barnard Sir John, *London*
Barrington Viſc. *Plymouth*
Barrington Sir John, *New-foreſt, Hants*
Barrow Charles, *Glouceſter*
Barry Richard, *Wigan*
Bateman Viſc. *Wendover*
Bathurſt Benj. ſen. *Monmouth*
Bathurſt Benj. jun. *Cirencester*
Bayly Sir Nicholas, *County of Anglſey*
Beauclerk Lord Harry, *Thetford*
* Beckford Julines, *New-Sarum*
* Beckford Richard, *Briſtol*
Beckford William, *London and Penryſtall*
Belchier William, *Scarborough*
Bentinck Lord George, *Malmſbury*
Berkeley Norborne, *Glouceſterſhire*
Bertie Peregrine, *Weſtbury*
Bertie Lord Robert, *Boſton*
Bethell Slingſby, *London*
Blackett Sir Walter, *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*
* Bland Sir John, *Ludgerſhall*
Bodvelle William, *Montgomery*
Bold Peter, *Lancaſhire*
Bond John, *Corfe-Caſtle*
Boone Daniel, *Minehead*
Boſcawen Edward, *Truro*
Boſcawen George, *Penryn*
Boſcawen John, *Truro*
* Boulton Henry Crabb, *Weymouth*
Bouverie William, *New-Sarum*
Bowes George, *County of Durham*
Brand Thomas, *Gatton*
Brafſey Nathaniel, *Hertford*
* Brett Sir Piercy, *Queenborough*
Bridgman Henry, *Ludlow*
Briſtow John, *Berwick*
Briſtow Robert, *Shoreham*
* Bromley Thomas, *Cambridge Town*
* Bradenel James, *Shaftſbury*
Budgen Thomas, *Surrey*
Buller James, *Cornwall*
Buller John, *Eaſtlow*
* Bullock John, *Mullin*
Burdett Sir Robert, *Tamworth*
Burleigh Lord, *Rutlandſhire*
Burrard Harry, *Lymington*
Burrell Merrik, *Grampound*
Bury Viſc. *Cockaine*
Butler John, *Suſſex*
Byng John, *Rochester*
* Calvert Nicholſon, *Tewkſbury*
* Calvert John, *Wendover*
Campbell A. Hume, *Berwickſhire*
* Campbell Dugald, jun. *Argyleſhire*

Campbell James, *Stirlingſhire*
* Campbell James Mure, *Ayrſhire*
Campbell Gen. John, *Dumbartonſhire*
Campbell Lieut. Col. John, *Glaſgow, &c.*
Campbell John, *Fortroſe, &c.*
* Campbell John, jun. *Inverneſsſhire*
* Carnarvan Marquiſs of, *Winchester*
Carnegie Sir James, *Kincardinſhire*
* Carpenter Lord, *Taunton*
Cary Walter, *Dartmouth*
Carysfort Lord, *Huntingdonſhire*
Cavendiſh Lord Frederick, *Derby*
Cavendiſh Lord George, *Derbyſhire*
* Cavendiſh Lord John, *Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis*
Cayley William, *Dover*
Champion Anthony, *St. Germans*
* Chaplin John, *Lincoln*
Charlton Job Staunton, *Newark*
Cheſter Thomas, *Glouceſterſhire*
* Chetwynd William Richard, *Stafford*
Chetwynd William, *Stafford*
Cholmondeley Charles, *Cheſhire*
Churchill Charles, *Great Marlow*
Clarke Sir Thomas, *Leſtwithiel*
* Clavering Sir Thomas, *Shafteſbury*
Clayton Coultborpe, *Eye*
Clayton Sir Kentick, *Blechingly*
Clayton William, *Blechingly*
Cleveland John, *Sandwich*
* Clinton George, *Saltaſh*
* Clive Robert, *St. Michael's*
Cocks Charles, *Ryegate*
Codrington Sir William, *Beverley*
* Coke Wenman, *Harwich*
Colebrooke Robert, *Malden*
Colebrooke James, *Gatton*
* Colebrooke George, *Arundel*
Colleton James Edw. *Leſtwithiel*
* Colville Robert, *Clackmannan* and *Kinroſsſhires*
Compton George, *Northampton*
Conway Henry, *St. Mawes*
Cooke George, *Middleſex*
Cope James, *Downton*
Cornewall Velters, *Herefordſhire*
Cornwallis Edward, *Weſtminſter*
Cotton Sir John Hynde, *Marlborough*
Cotton Sir Lynch Saluſbury, *Denbighſhire*
* Coventry Thomas, *Bridport*
Coventry John Bulkeley, *Worceſterſhire*
Courtenay Sir William, *Devonſhire*
* Courtenay Henry Reginald, *Honiton*
* Craſter John, *Weobly*
Craven William, *Warwickſhire*
* Creed Sir James, *Canterbury*
* Creſwell Tho. Eſtcourt, *Wootton Baſſet*
* Croſſe Sir John, *Weſtminſter*
* Crowle Richard, *Kingſton upon Hull*
Curzon Nathaniel, *Derbyſhire*
Curzon Aſheton, *Clitheroe*
Cuſt Sir John, *Grantham*
Dalrymple Sir Hugh, *Haddingtonſhire*
* Dalſton Sir George, *Weſtmoreland*
Dalſton John, *Weſtmoreland*
D'Arcy Sir Conyers, *Yorkſhire*
Daſhwood Sir James, *Oxfordſhire*
Daſhwood Sir Francis, *New-Romney*
* Dawkins James, *Hindon*
* Dawney John, *Cirenceſter*
Delaval Francis Blake, *Andover*
* Delaval John, *Berwick upon Tweed*
* Denis Peter, *Heydon*
* Dicker Samuel, *Plymouth*
* Dickinſon Marſhe, *Brackley*
Dickſon John, *Peebleſhire*
Digby Lord, *Wells*
Dodington George, *Weymouth and Melcomb*
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Douglaſs Lord Charles, *Dumfrieſsſhire*
* Douglaſs James, *Orkneyſhire*
Downe Viſc. *Yorkſhire*
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Drax Thomas Erle, *Wareham*
* Duckett Thomas, *Calne*
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Duncomb Thomas, *Morpeth*
* Dundas Robert, *Edinburghſhire*
Dupplin Viſc. *Cambridge-Town*
Earle William Rawlinſon, *Cricklade*
Edgecumbe George, *Fowey*
Edgecumbe Richard, *Penryn*
Edwards William, *Haverfordweſt*
Edwin Charles, *Glamorganſhire*
* Egerton Samuel, *Cheſhire*
Egmont Earl of, *Bridgwater*
Ellis Wellbore, *Weymouth and Melcomb*
Eliot Edward, *St. Germans*
* Elliot Gilbert, jun. *Selkirkſhire*
Elwill Sir John, *Guildford*
Erſkine Sir Harry, *Crail, &c.*
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Fairfax Robert, *Kent*
* Fane Viſc. *Reading*
Fane Francis, *Lyme*
* Fane Thomas, *Lyme*
Fanſhaw Simon, *Grampound*
Fazakerley Nicholas, *Preſton*
Fellowes Coulſon, *Huntingdonſhire*
Finch Edward, *Univ. of Cambridge*
Finch Henry, *Malton*
Firebrace Sir Cordell, *Suffolk*
* Fiſher Brice, *Malmſbury*
* Fitzwilliam John, *Windſor*
Fletcher Andrew, jun. *Haddington, &c.*
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* Foley Thomas, *Droitwich*
Fonnereau Thomas, *Sudbury*
Fonnereau Phil. Zach. *Aldeburgh, Suffolk*
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Foreſter Brooke, *Wenlock*
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Fox Henry, *New Windſor*
Frankland Thomas, *Thirſk*

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Frederick John, *Wycomb*
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* Gorges Richard, *Leominſter*
Gower William Leveſon, *Staffordſhire*
Gower Baptiſt Leveſon, *Newcaſtle Under-Line*
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Grant William, *Elgin*, &c.
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* Hamilton John, *Wigtoun*, &c.
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Hanbury Capel, *Monmouthſhire*
Hanger Gabriel, *Maidſtone*
Hardinge Nicholas, *Eye*
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Holmes Henry, *Yarmouth*
* Honywood Philip, *Appleby*
Howard Sir Charles, *Carliſle*
Howard Thomas, *Caſtle-Riſing*
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Howe Viſc. *Nottingham*
* Humberſtone Thomas, *Bramber*
Hume Alexander, *Stirling*
Hunt George, *Bodmyn*
Hunter Thomas Orby, *Winchelſea*
Jeffreys John, *Dartmouth*
Jeniſon Ralph, *Newport, Herts*
Jenyns Soame, *Dunwich*
Ingram Charles, *Horſham*
Jones Robert, *Huntingdon*
Irby Sir William, *Bodmyn*
Iſham Sir Edmund, *Northamptonſhire*
Keck Anthony, *Woodſtock*
Kent Samuel, *Ipſwich*
King John Daſhwood, *Biſhop's-Caſtle*
Knightley Valentine, dec. *Northamptonſhire*
Kynaſton Edward, *Montgomeryſhire*
* Ladbroke Sir Robert, *London*
Lade John, *Camelford*
Lamb Matthew, *Peterborough*
Lambton Henry, *Durham*
Lane George Fox, *Thet*
Laſcelles Edwin, *North-Allerton*
Laſcelles Daniel, *North-Allerton*
* Lee Robert, *Oxford*
Lee Sir George, *Launceſton*
Lee John, *Newport, Cornwall*
* Lee William, *Appleby*
Legge Henry, *Oxford*
Legh Peter, *Newton, Lanc.*
Legonier Sir John, *Bath*
Leſlie Thomas, *Foſtary*, &c.
Lewis Thomas, *Radnor*
Lifter Thomas, *Clitheroe*
Lloyd John, *Cardiganſhire*
Lock William, *Great-Grimſby*
Lockyer Thomas, *Ilcheſter*
Long Sir Robert, *Wiltſhire*
Lowndes Richard, *Bucks*
Lowther Sir James, *Cumberland*
Lyſter Richard, *Shropſhire*
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* Milbanke Sir Ralph, *Scarborough*
Milton Lord, *Dorcheſter*
Moleſworth Sir John, *Cornwall*
* Molyneux James More, *Haſlemere*
* Monſon George, *Lincoln*
Montagu Charles, *Northampton*
Montagu Edward, *Huntingdon*
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Morgan William, *Monmouthſhire*
Morice Humphry, *Launceſton*
Morris Matthew Robinſon, *Canterbury*
Morton John, *Abington*
Moſtyn Sir Thomas, *Flintſhire*
Moſtyn John, *Malton*
Moſtyn Savage, *Weobly*
Muir William, *Renfrewſhire*
Munro Sir Harry, *Kirkwall*, &c.
Murray Lord John, *Perthſhire*
Murray John, *Selkirk*, &c.
Murray Sir William, *Boroughbridge*
Myddleton Richard, *Denbigh*
* Neſbitt Arnold, *Winchelſea*
Newdigate Sir Roger, *Oxford Uni.*
Newnham Nathan. jun. *Bramber*
Noel Thomas, *Rutlandſhire*
Noel William, *Weſt-Lowe*
* North Lord, *Banbury*
Northey William, *Calne*
Nugent Robert, *Briſtol* and *St. Mawes*
* Nugent Edmund, *Leſkard*
Obrien Percy Windham, *Cockermouth*
Offley John, *Orford*
* Olmius John, *Colcheſter*
* Ongley Robert Henley, *Bedford*
ONSLOW ARTHUR, *Surrey*
Onſlow Gen. Richard, *Guildford*
* Onſlow George, *Rye*
Ord Robert, *Morpeth*
* Oſbaldeſton William, *Scarborough*
Ofory Earl of, *Bedfordſhire*
Oſwald James, *Dyſart*, &c.
Owen Sir William, *Pembrokeſhire*
Page John, *Chicheſter*
* Palmer Sir Thomas, *Leiceſterſhire*
Palmer Peregrine, *Oxford Univer.*
Panmure Earl of, *Forfarſhire*, &c.
Parker Viſc. *Oxfordſhire*
Peachy Sir John, *Midhurſt*
* Pelham Henry, *Tiverton*
Pelham James, *Haſtings*
Pelham Thomas, *Suſſex*
Pennington Sir John, *Cumberland*
Penton Henry, *Wincheſter*
Peterſham Viſc. *Bury*
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Phillipſon John, *Harwich*
Pilkington Sir Lionel, *Horſham*
Pinney John Frederick, *Bridport*
Pitt George, *Dorſetſhire*
Pitt John, *Wareham* and *Dorcheſter*
Pitt William Auguſtus, *Wareham*
Pitt Thomas, *Old Sarum*
Pitt William, *Aldborough*, *Yorkſh.*
Poole Sir Francis, *Lewes*
Poore Edward, *New Sarum*
Popham Edward, *Wiltſhire*
* Porter John, *Eveſham*
Potter Thomas, *Aileſbury*
* Powell Harcorut, *Newtown*, *Hants*
Powlett Lord Harry, *Hampſhire*
Powlett Sir Charles, *Lymington*
* Powlett William, *Whitchurch*
Powney Penyſton, *Berkſhire*
* Price Richard, *Beaumaris*
* Probyn John, *Wootton-Baſſet*
Proctor Sir W. Beauchamp, *Middleſex*
Prowſe Thomas, *Somerſetſhire*
* Pultney Viſc. *Old Sarum*
Pye Henry, *Berkſhire*
Pytts Edmund, *Worceſterſhire*
Raſhleigh Jonathan, *Fowey*
Reynolds Francis, *Lancaſter*
* Rice George, *Carmarthenſhire*
Richards Byſſe, *Hindon*
Ridley Mat. *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*
Rigby Richard, *Taviſtock*
Robinſon Sir Thomas, *Chriſtchurch*
Rolt Edward Bayntun, *Chippenham*
Rowley Sir William, *Portſmouth*
Rowney Thomas, *Oxford City*
Royſton Viſc. *Cambridgſhire*
Ruſhout Sir John, *Eveſham*
Sackville Lord George, *Dover*
Saluſbury Thomas, *Liverpool*
Sandys Edwin, *Boſſiney*
* Sargent John, *Midhurſt*
Saunders Charles, *Heydon*
Scott David, *Aberdeen*, &c.
* Scott John, *Bute and Caithneſsſhire*
Scott Walter, *Roxburghſhire*
Scudamore Charles Fitzroy, *Hereford* and *Thetford*
Selwyn Geo. Auguſtus, *Glouceſter*
Sergiſon Thomas, *Lewes*
* Sharp John, *Kellington*
* Shelburne E. o *Ripping Wycomb*

Shelley

Shelley John, *Retford*
Shirley Sewallis, *Kidlington*
Slingsby Sir Henry, *Knaresborough*
Sleper William, *Great Bedwin*
Smith Edward, *Leicestershire*
* Stanhope Philip, *Leyland*
Stanhope Sir William, *Bucks*
* Stanley Hans, *Southampton*
Stanwix John, *Carlisle*
* Starkie Edmund, *Preston*
* Stephenson John, *St. Michael's*
St. Clair James, *Fifeshire*
Stewart John, *Wigtounshire*
Stone Andrew, *Hastings*
Strange Sir John, dec. *Tetnesh*
Strange Lord, *Lancashire*
* Stratton Richard, *Shoreham*
* Strode William, *Reading*
Sturt Humphry, *Dorsetshire*
Sutton Ld. Robert, *Nottinghamshire*
Swymmer Ant. Langley, *Southampton*
* Symmonds John, *Hereford*
Symmons John, *Cardigan*
Talbot John, *Ilchester*
* Talbot Roger, *Thirsk*
Tempest John, *Durham*
Thistlethwayte Alex. *Hampshire*
Thornhagh John, *Nottinghamshire*
* Thursby John Harvey, *Stamford*
Townsend Chauncy, *Westbury*
Townshend Tho. sen. *Univer. of Cambridge*
* Townshend Tho. jun. *Whitchurch*
Townshend George, *Norfolk*
Townshend Charles, *Yarmouth*
Treby George, *Plympton*
Trentham Vise. *Lichfield*
Trevanion William, *Tregony*
* Trist Browse, *Totnesh*
* Tucker John, *Weymouth and Melcomb*
Tuckfield John, *Exeter*
* Tudway Charles, *Wells*
* Tuffnell John Jolliff, *Beverley*
Turner Sir John, *King's Lynn*
Turner Sir Edward, *Oxfordshire*
Tynte Sir Ch. Kemys, *Somersetshire*
Vaughan Will. *Merionethshire*
* Vere James, *Lanarkshire*
Verney Earl, *Wendover*
Vernon Sir Charles, *Ripon*
Vernon Edward, *Ipswich*
* Vernon George Venables, *Derby*
Vernon Thomas, *Worcester*
Villiers Thomas, *Tamworth*
Vyner Robert, *Lincolnshire*
* Vyner Robert, jun. *Oatlampton*
Waldegrave John, *Newcastle, Staff.*
* Waller John, *Chipping Wicombe*
Walpole Sir Edward, *Yarmouth*
Walpole Cha. Horatio, *Castle-rising*
Walpole Horatio, *Norwich*
Walpole Horatio, *King's Lynn*
* Walpole Thomas, *Sudbury*
Walter Edward, *Milburne-port*
* Walter John Rolle, *Exeter*
* Ward John, *Marlborough*
Watson Lewis, *Kent and Sturgbridge*
Watson Thomas, *Berwick*
* Webb Philip Carteret, *Hasemere*
Webster Sir Whistler, *East Grinstead*
Weir Charles Hope, *Linlithgowsh.*
Wenman, Vise. *Oxfordshire*
West James, *St. Albans*
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White John, *Retford*
* Whitmore William, *Bridgenorth*
* Whitsted James, *St. Ives*
Whittington Isaac, *Agmondesham*
Whitworth Charles, *Minehead*
Wigley James, *Leicester*
Wilbraham Randle, *Nantwich, Lanc.*
Wilkinson And. *Aldborough, Yorksh.*
Willes John, *Ailesbury*
* Williams, Sir Cha. Hanbury, *Lanerkshire*
Willy William, *Devizes*
Wodehouse Armine, *Norfolk*
Wortley Edward, sen. *Peterborough*
Wortley Edward, jun. *Bossiney*
Wright George, *Leicester*
Wyndham William Ashe, *Aldborough, Suff.*
* Wynn Sir John, *Carnarvonshire*
* Wynn Sir William, dec. *Carnarvon*
Yonge Sir William, *Tiverton*
* Yonge George, *Honiton*
Yorke Charles, *Ryegate*
Yorke Joseph, *East Grinstead*
Yorke John, *Higham Ferrers*
Yorke John, *Richmond*
Young Hitch, *Steyning*

A DESCRIPTION of CARDIGAN-SHIRE, *with a correct* MAP *of that County.*

WALES, of which this is one of the counties, was so called by the Saxons, after they had driven the Britons, or antient inhabitants of this island, into that corner of the country; as they called the people Welchmen, and the language Welch: For the Welchmen themselves call their country Cymry, and their language Cymraeg. They also call the English Saeson, by which they mean Saxons, and the English language Saisenaeg, i. e. the Saxon tongue.

This country, which has been long since incorporated with England, is above 200 miles in length, and near as many in breadth. It is bounded on three sides by the sea, and the rivers Dee and Severn formerly parted it from England; but the Saxons afterwards gained from the Welch all the plain and champaign country over those rivers. It was antiently divided into three parts, called kingdoms, viz. South-Wales, Powisland, and North-Wales, but the middle one was at length swallowed up by the other two, in which are 12 counties, 6 in South-Wales and 6 in North Wales. The title of prince

of Wales is appropriated to the heir apparent of the crown of Great-Britain.

The Engliſh tongue is ſpoke throughout Wales by the better ſort of people, and all conveyances, judicial proceedings and law inſtruments, are in that language. The country is generally very mountainous, but has numerous fertile A plains and rich valleys, which bear good corn, and feed abundance of cattle, tho' chiefly of the ſmaller ſize, which they ſend at the proper ſeaſons in droves to England. They have alſo ſtore of butter and cheeſe, and make woollen cloths, called Welch freezes, cottons, bays and flannel. They have likewiſe plenty of B herrings, calves-ſkins, hides, honey, wax, &c. are well furniſhed with quarries of freeſtone and other ſtones for building, and mill-ſtones; have many good lead mines, and coal in ſome parts in great plenty, and want not ſome good ſea-port towns for trafficking with their commodities.

Cardiganſhire, of which we are now C going to ſpeak, is one of the counties of South-Wales. It is bounded on the eaſt with Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the ſouth with the Tivy, which parts it from Carmarthenſhire and Pembrokeſhire, on the weſt with a large bay of the Iriſh ſea, called Cardigan bay, and on the north with Merioneth and Mont- D gomeryſhires, both in North-Wales, being about 36 miles long, and where broadeſt not above 16 or 17; its circumference about 94 miles. It lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, contains about 520,000 acres, is divided into 5 hundreds, has 64 pariſhes and 4 market-towns, and ſends 2 members to parliament, one for the county, who is now John Lloyd, Eſq; E and one for the town of Cardigan, the preſent member being John Symmons, Eſq; The eaſtern and northern parts of this county are very mountainous, yet intermixed with good paſture ground, and large pools or lakes; the ſouthern and weſtern are plain and more fertile, yet not without ſome hills. In general it affords plenty of corn, cattle, ſea- F fowl and fiſh, has good lead mines and ſome ſilver ones, now unwrought, and many Roman antiquities. The towns are,

1. Cardigan, the ſhire town, in the ſouth-weſt corner of the county, pleaſantly ſituate on the river Tivy, famous for ſalmon, over which it has a fair ſtone bridge, leading into Pembrokeſhire. It is 169 computed, and 198 meaſured miles N. W. from London. The tide flows up to the town, where is a harbour for veſſels. It is very ancient, and pretty large, tho' it has but one church, which is indeed a fair ſtructure. Here is alſo a well-built ſhire hall, where the aſſizes are held. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen and common council of 12. They have alſo a a coroner and 2 bailiffs. The member of parliament is choſen by the majority of the burgeſſes of the town, and 4 others in the county. The market is on Saturday, and it gives title of earl to the family of Brudenell.

2. Llanbedar, between 20 and 30 miles S. E. of Cardigan, ſeated alſo on the Tivy, over which it has a bridge into B Carmarthenſhire. It is built on a plain, but the church ſtands on a riſing ground. It is an indifferent town, governed by a portreeve or ſteward, and has a market on Tueſday, well reſorted to for grain and other proviſions, and from the latter end of April to the beginning of July, is very great for ſheep, heifers, cows and C calves.

3. Tregaron, about 10 miles N. E. of Llanbedar, ſituate alſo on the Tivy near its ſource, a mean corporate town, governed by a mayor, with a very beautiful church, and a market on Tueſday.—The river Tivy ſprings out of the lake Llyn Teivi under the mountains, and being at D firſt retarded by rocks, and rumbling among the ſtones without any channel, takes it courſe thro' a very ſtony tract (near which is a very great fair for cattle at Rhôs) to Stratfleur, or Strata Florida, encompaſſed in a manner on all ſides with mountains, heretofore a conſiderable monaſtery of Cluniack monks, and the place where the records of South-Wales were E depoſited. From hence being received into a channel, the river runs by Tregaron, above-mentioned.

4. Aberiſtwith, about 15 miles N. W. of Tregaron, on the coaſt, ſo denominated from the river Yſtwith, near whoſe mouth it ſtands, tho' built on the river Ridol hard by, which takes it courſe from the high hills of Plyn Llymmon. This F town was once ſtrengthened with a wall and caſtle, now in ruins. It is governed by a mayor, has a very good market on Mondays, a harbour for ſhips, and a great fiſhing trade for cod, whitings and herrings.—Near this town is ſeated Llan-Badarnvawr, a well-built town, with a fair church, which was formerly an epiſ- copal ſee, and is now the pariſh church of G Aberiſtwith; not very far from which is the river Dovey, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, and is the boundary between this county and Merionethſhire.

JOUR-



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4°
40'
MERIONETH
SHIRE
MONTGOMERY
SHIRE
Aberdovey
Barmouth
Dolgelly
Machynlleth
Cader Idris
Corris
Aberystwith
Llanbadern
Llanbadern Vaur
Llanbadern Fynydd
Llanbadern Odwyn
Llanbadern Aber Arth
Llanbadern Trefeglwys
Llanbadern Tal y Llyn
Llanbadern Tal y Bont
Llanbadern Tal y Llychau

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 258.

Tho' we had another Debate in our Club upon the Repeal of the Jews *Act, which I shall hereafter give you some Account of; yet, in the mean time, by way of Variety, I shall give you a Debate we had about the Repeal of two other Acts, which was introduced as follows:* Wednesday, Dec. 12, *last, being one of our Club Nights,* M. Valerius Corvus *stood up and moved, That an Act made in the 18th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled,* An Act for prohibiting the Wearing and Importation of Cambricks and French Lawns; *and also, That an Act made in the 21st year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled,* An Act for explaining, amending and enforcing an Act, made in the 18th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, as before, *might be read; and these two Acts being accordingly read, he then again stood up, and spoke in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I still highly approve of the principle upon which these two acts were founded, yet I am now from experience fully convinced, that our zeal for this principle did in this case, as in many others, mislead us into a measure which defeats the very end it was intended to promote. The principle I mean is, that of discouraging, by every lawful method in our power, the trade of that nation, which is now our greatest rival in every branch of manufacture, and which will always be the most natural, the most constant, and the most dangerous enemy to this kingdom. This is a principle which every true Englishman must approve of, and this was, I hope, the only principle: With most gentlemen then in this house, I am sure, it was the only principle, upon which these two acts were founded; but it now appears, that these two acts rather tend to promote than to discourage the consumption of French manufactures in this country; for the manufacture called cambrick, or French lawn, is so very like the lawns made in Germany, or here at home, that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other, any way but by the different method in which they were formerly done up; and as soon as the first of these acts was passed, the French manufacturers presently fell into the method of doing up their cambricks and lawns in the very same manner in which the German lawns are done up; so that if cambricks and French lawns can by perjury be entered as German lawns, which they often are, they pay a less duty than they formerly did; or if they can be clandestinely run into this kingdom without paying any duty, the shopkeeper may expose them to sale as German or home-made lawns, and his customer may wear them as such, without its being possible by means of these laws to prevent the one or the other, or to subject either the retailer or consumer to any penalty: Nay, were it possible, it would be cruel and unjust, because both may, and I really believe often are, by their invincible ignorance, entirely innocent of any crime, or of any offence against the laws you have made.

The impossibility of carrying these acts into execution is therefore, Sir, apparent from the nature of the case, and this has now been fully confirmed by several years experience. But tho' this be of itself a good rea-

S— J—— B——.

ſon for their repeal, yet this is far from being the beſt reaſon. If they were nothing more than uſeleſs and inexecutable, they might with many others be left to encreaſe the unweildy volume of our ſtatute book, and to perplex our lawyers; but theſe laws are far from being inſignificant, they are productive of many and great miſchiefs; for inſtead of preventing or leſſening the conſumption of French manufactures in this kingdom, they have and always will increaſe it; therefore when I propoſe their repeal, I hope, I ſhall not be upbraided with being an encourager of the French trade; for this reproachful character belongs only to thoſe who, notwithſtanding their being made ſenſible of the bad effect of theſe laws by experience, are yet for continuing them in force. Before the enacting of theſe laws, cambricks and French lawns were allowed to be imported and wore as ſuch, but then all foreign cambricks were by an act of the 15th of his preſent majeſty's reign ſubject to a duty of 2s. and 10d. on every 13 ells, over and above all former duties, and all French lawns were ſubject to a duty of near 18s. and 6d. per piece, ſo that both French cambricks and lawns paid upon importation not only high duties, but much higher duties than any other foreign cambricks or lawns, which not only obliged our people to apply other foreign cambricks and lawns to every uſe to which they could poſſibly be applied, but alſo encouraged our linen manufacturers to ſet up a manufacture of cambricks and lawns, and this manufacture was really come ſome length when our antigallican zeal induced us to do by the firſt of theſe two acts, what no nation, I believe, ever did before, that is, to prohibit the conſumption of a home manufacture no way prejudicial to the health or morals of our people. But ever ſince the paſſing of the firſt of theſe acts French cambricks and lawns have been imported or ſmuggled in upon us under another name, without paying any duty at all, or near ſo high a duty; and this has not only greatly increaſed their conſumption, but prevented the increaſe at leaſt, if not diminiſhed our own manufacture of that uſeful ſort of linen.

Another miſchief, Sir, which theſe laws have contributed to increaſe, is the abominable and dangerous crime of perjury. I wiſh I could ſay that this miſchief had by them been introduced. But it was long before introduced, and has been growing upon us ever ſince we departed from that ancient maxim of the law of England, never to allow, much leſs to compel any man to ſwear in a caſe where it appeared that his own intereſt might tempt him to take a falſe oath, or to perjure himſelf. This, Sir, was the antient law of this kingdom, for the common law permitted no man to ſwear where his intereſt was concerned, except in matters of a very trivial nature, or where he could bring a number of honeſt neighbours to declare upon oath, that they believed what he ſwore to be true. In thoſe days we had but ſmall cuſtoms and no exciſes, and conſequently no cuſtom-houſe or exciſe oaths; and as to our court of chancery, and all the proceedings therein, they were firſt introduced by the church in the days of popery, which did then, and I fear does ſtill, in their courts, make a little too free with the adminiſtration of oaths. However, an oath was, till towards the end of laſt century, ſo very rarely adminiſtered to a man in any caſe where his intereſt was concerned, that perjury was ſeldom heard of; but ſince that time it has become ſo uſual to adminiſter oaths in ſuch caſes, that even perjury itſelf is become familiar to the people, ſo familiar that every man's life and fortune is thereby expoſed to danger, and no law lately made could contribute more to this growing evil, than

than the two I have now under my conſideration; for firſt, as to the importer, I am perſuaded, that many of them know the goods they are to enter to be French, yet as they can make no legal entry by any other means, they ſwear to their being Dutch or German, and are by that means intitled to ſell them openly to their very great advantage: Then as to the venders and wearers, they, if convicted, are to be free from all penalties by charging upon oath, perhaps falſly, ſome perſon with having ſold the goods to them; and as to informers they are by their oaths to intitle themſelves to the ſum of 5l. or perhaps to ſeveral ſums of 5l. each; ſo that theſe laws, if carried into execution, would be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the morals of the poor and the property of the rich. But in this reſpect our juries ſeem to be wiſer than our legiſlators; for they ſeem to have reſolved to find no man guilty upon the oath of any informer; and it is a right reſolution, for no honeſt man will ſwear poſitively to any piece of cloth's being either a cambrick or a French lawn.

A third miſchief very much increaſed, Sir, by theſe acts, is that of ſmuggling. An importer of linens is perhaps told by moſt of the retailers his cuſtomers, that he muſt take ſome method or other to furniſh them with cambricks and French lawns done up in the manner of German lawns, becauſe for the ſatisfaction of their cuſtomers they muſt have ſuch goods in their ſhops, and unleſs he will undertake to do this, they plainly inſinuate, that they can no longer deal with him. What can ſuch an importer do? He knows he cannot legally enter ſuch goods without taking or procuring ſome perſon to take a falſe oath: The man has, perhaps, ſome traces of religion ſtill upon his mind: He boggles at perjury, or being a ſuborner of perjury; therefore of two crimes he chuſes to be guilty of what he juſtly thinks the leaſt heinous, and from that day reſolves to become a ſmuggler. This, Sir, is far from being an imaginary, it is a reaſonable ſuppoſition; for I am perſuaded that theſe acts have made ſeveral merchants become ſmugglers, that would otherwiſe never have thought of being ſo. Theſe acts, Sir, have not only increaſed the number of ſmugglers, but whilſt they continue they will always render the trade more profitable than it could otherwiſe be, becauſe they contribute greatly towards making up ſuch a valuable little cargo for a ſmuggling veſſel, as renders it worth while to run the riſk and be at the expence of ſmuggling the whole; and by this means they increaſe the ſmuggling of tea, and every other commodity that can poſſibly be clandeſtinely run into this kingdom from any foreign country whatſoever, which is not only a great diſadvantage to the fair trader, but very much diminiſhes the publick revenue; and this is a conſideration which, in our preſent circumſtances, ought to have weight not only with miniſters, but with every one who has the honour of a ſeat in either houſe of parliament.

The laſt miſchief I ſhall mention, Sir, is the prejudice done by theſe acts to our own infant manufacture of cambricks and lawns. They have hitherto found means to continue it a little, or rather juſt to keep it alive by ſelling their cambricks under the name of lawns; but the French cambricks and lawns are now ſold ſo cheap, by means of their being clandeſtinely run and ſold without paying any duty, or by means of their paying only the ſame duty with other foreign lawns, that we cannot expect any increaſe, and I am afraid the undertakers will at laſt be forced to give it up entirely. We know that when the firſt act was before the houſe, a motion was made by a noble and worthy member, who

thoroughly underſtands as well as zealouſly promotes the true intereſt of his country, to except our home-made cambricks from the prohibition intended by the bill; but there being then a war between the two nations, our antigallican zeal was ſo furious that no ear was given to the motion, tho' a method might eaſily have been found for putting ſuch a mark upon our home-made cambrick, as would have rendered it impoſſible, or at leaſt very dangerous, for any linen draper to paſs foreign cambricks for home-made. I hope, time and experience has at laſt brought our zeal a little under the government of our reaſon, and if it has, we cannot but ſee that what was intended as a prejudice, has turned to the advantage of the trade of France, and to the prejudice of our own; therefore I ſhall conclude with moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal both the acts that have been now read to you, which will of courſe leave cambricks and French lawns liable to all the heavy duties to which they were liable when theſe acts were paſſed; and this, I am ſure, will very much leſſen the preſent conſumption.

The next that ſpoke was Cn. Genucius, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

IN every thing relating to trade, I always riſe up with great diffidence to ſpeak againſt what has been propoſed or ſupported by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt; but in the preſent caſe I muſt ſay, my diffidence is not near ſo great as uſual; for I am ſo fully convinced of the utility and even the neceſſity of the two acts he propoſes to have repealed, that I am convinced he would not have made the propoſal, if he had not doubted of two facts, which I think are certain to a demonſtration. The two facts I mean are, firſt, that theſe acts have already had a very good effect by introducing among numbers of people the wear of muſlins or German lawns inſtead of cambricks; and the ſecond is, that any man who has a tolerable ſkill in linens may diſtinguiſh cambricks and French lawns from any other ſort of linen, not only when they are in the piece, but even after they are made up in any kind of garment. The firſt of theſe facts I know of my own knowledge to be true, becauſe there are numbers of perſons of my own acquaintance who have never worn any thing like to cambricks or French lawns ever ſince the acts took place. And as to the ſecond fact, I have been aſſured of it by ſo many diſintereſted and credible perſons of all ranks, that I can no more doubt of it than I can doubt of a fact ſupported by the ſtrongeſt and moſt authentick witneſſes.

I ſhall indeed grant, Sir, that there may ſtill be numbers of perſons in this kingdom, who in defiance of the law ſell or wear cambricks or French lawns, and I ſhall grant, that proſecutions upon this head have rarely happened; but this is no reaſon for repealing a law which in itſelf muſt be allowed to be wiſe and juſt. We have many laws againſt breach of ſabbath, againſt tippling, againſt gaming, and ſeveral other immoralities: We know that they are daily tranſgreſſed; and we likewiſe know that the tranſgreſſors are very ſeldom if ever proſecuted or puniſhed; yet ſurely, no gentleman will ſay, that all theſe laws ought for this reaſon to be repealed. This is the caſe, and will always be the caſe with regard to all laws made againſt offences that are not in themſelves very atrocious: The character of an informer is ſo contemptible, eſpecially when the information is ſuppoſed to proceed from a mercenary motive, that no man or very few

caſes

chuſe to run the riſk of having ſuch a character fixed upon them; and therefore very few chuſe to become proſecutors of any offence, unleſs it be ſuch an atrocious crime as intitles the proſecutor to the thanks of mankind in general, as well as to a reward from the ſociety to which he belongs. Yet ſtill it cannot be ſaid, that ſuch laws have no effect; becauſe ſome men may, probably, be thereby reſtrained, and they ſtamp a diſagreeable character upon thoſe who audaciouſly tranſgreſs them; therefore, if the laws be in themſelves juſt and right, if the offences be ſuch as ought to be reſtrained, the laws ought to be kept in force. Is not this the caſe with regard to the two laws now under conſideration? Will any gentleman ſay, that it would not be juſt and right in us to prevent, if poſſible, the conſumption of any foreign cambricks or French lawns in this kingdom? If we cannot do it effectually and abſolutely, let us do it as far as we can, and let us for this purpoſe continue theſe laws in force. They have already, to my knowledge, had a great effect upon the better ſort of people, and this may probably in a few years ſo alter the faſhion, that it may hereafter become as unfaſhionable to wear cambricks or French lawns as it was a few years ago to wear any thing elſe; for tho' I do not, yet ſome amongſt us, I believe, remember the time when there were no cambricks or French lawns worn in this country.

For this reaſon, Sir, I hope theſe laws will be continued, and enforced, if found neceſſary; for ſhould they be once repealed, let the neceſſity for reviving them appear hereafter never ſo preſſing, we ſhould find great difficulty in getting it done. In time of war it is eaſy to introduce a prohibition of any of the manufactures of the country you are at war with, and being once introduced, it is eaſy to continue the prohibition after the peace is reſtored. But to attempt any ſuch prohibition in time of peace would occaſion ſuch altercations between the two nations, that miniſters rarely chuſe to involve themſelves in ſuch troubleſome conteſts. And yet if theſe laws were repealed, I am perſuaded, that we ſhould daily ſee ſuch entries of foreign cambricks and French lawns made at our Cuſtom-houſe, that in a few years we ſhould have petitions from every county and corporation in the kingdom for having thoſe laws revived; and whatever the Hon. gentleman may now think, he would then find himſelf branded with a character which, I am ſure, he very little deſerves; becauſe I am convinced that his preſent motion proceeds from his jealouſy of France, and not from any friendſhip or good-will towards that nation; yet ſo different are our ſentiments upon this head, that from the ſame motive he makes, I think myſelf obliged to oppoſe his motion. The motive every Engliſhman muſt approve, however he may differ about the means; for a jealouſy of France is what we ought always to entertain in time of peace as well as war; and happy had it been for this nation, had our miniſters been guided by ſuch a motive. But foreigners would, I am ſure, be at a loſs to determine what motive this houſe of commons was guided by, ſhould they hear of our having in one ſeſſion denied the French the liberty of ſelling us their champaign wine in bottles, by which they could have reaped no advantage but that of ſelling us a few of their bottles *, and the very next ſeſſion granting them liberty to ſell us as many of their cambricks and lawns as they pleaſed, by which they might reap an advantage of 2 or 300,000l. ſterling a year.

I therefore think, Sir, that for the ſake of a conſiſtency in our proceedings, if there were no other reaſon, we ought not to repeal theſe laws, unleſs ſome better reaſon could be

* See our Mag. for laſt year, p. 466.

be given for that repeal than any I have yet heard; for as to the miſchiefs mentioned by the Hon. gentleman, there is not one of them that can, in my opinion, be either introduced or increaſed by theſe laws. For as to the importation under a new name, or the ſmuggling of French cambricks and lawns, it is not poſſible to ſuppoſe, that either has been encreaſed by the paſſing theſe laws; becauſe if it had been poſſible to enter them as German or Dutch cambricks or lawns, by doing them up in the ſame manner, I am fully convinced, that the method would have been found out and practiſed long before theſe laws were paſſed, in order to ſave the additional duties payable here upon all French goods. But ſuppoſing the method to be poſſible, and that it was never found out until after theſe laws were paſſed, could we put a ſtop to it by the repeal of theſe laws? If it be impoſſible to diſtinguiſh French cambricks or lawns from thoſe of ſome other countries, when both are done up in the ſame manner, it is certain we could not put a ſtop to this practice by any law now in being, and it is as certain that the practice would be continued after the repeal of theſe laws as well as before, in order to avoid paying the high additional duties payable, as I have ſaid, in this country upon all French goods; for we all know, that by an act of the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, and ever ſince continued, a duty of 25l. *per cent.* over and above all duties then before payable, was laid upon all French goods; and by an act of the 7th and 8th of William III. and ever ſince continued, another 25l. *per cent.* over and above all duties then before payable, was laid upon all French goods; ſo that all French goods entered as ſuch muſt now pay duty of 50l. *per cent.* more than is payable upon the ſame ſort of goods from any other country. Therefore we muſt ſuppoſe, that if theſe high duties upon French goods can be avoided, by doing up their cambricks and lawns in the ſame manner with Dutch or German, and entering them as ſuch, the practice now ſaid to be begun will be continued, tho' the laws now under our conſideration were repealed. And this muſt likewiſe ſhew, that the practice of ſmuggling could not have been increaſed by theſe laws; for tho' I have as good an opinion of our merchants as any gentleman can or ought to have, yet I believe there are very few of them that would pay a duty of 50l. *per cent.* if he had any hopes of avoiding it by a clandeſtine entry. No law therefore could increaſe the practice of ſmuggling ſuch goods, unleſs it had ſomething in it which might render the practice of ſmuggling more ſafe and eaſy; and no ſuch thing can, I am ſure, be ſaid of either of the laws now propoſed to be repealed.

As to the crime of perjury, Sir, it is certain, that it has not been increaſed by theſe laws, becauſe few or no proſecutions have been ever commenced in conſequence of them; and as to our importers ſwearing French cambricks or lawns to be Dutch or German, I have ſhewn, that it will be practiſed, were theſe laws repealed, as much as it is now. I confeſs, Sir, that if it were poſſible, it would be right never to allow any man to ſwear in a caſe where he might benefit himſelf by his perjury; but in our preſent circumſtances I do not think it poſſible; becauſe if we were to embrace or revive this maxim, we muſt repeal all our laws for giving a reward to any informer, or for giving a pardon or reward to any accomplice that ſhall diſcover and convict his accomplices; in which caſe it would be impoſſible to diſcover, much more to convict and puniſh moſt of our atrocious criminals; for their accomplices are never, I believe, induced by compunction alone to become

become informers; and it would be equally impoſſible to raiſe or collect our publick revenue, in the manner it is now raiſed, or indeed in any other manner. We muſt therefore continue the practice which an alteration in our circumſtances has introduced and made abſolutely neceſſary, tho' it be a little contrary to the ancient maxim of our law; and our method of trial by juries renders the continuance of it leſs dangerous in this country than it would be in any other; for it very ſeldom happens that an innocent man is by perjury convicted of any crime or offence, unleſs he be ſuch a one as has by his former conduct render'd his character very ſuſpicious.

With regard to ſmuggling, Sir, I have already ſhewn, that it neither has been nor can ever be increaſed by theſe laws, as there is nothing in them that can render that vile practice more ſafe or eaſy than it was before; therefore it cannot properly be ſaid that the publick revenue has ſuffered or can ſuffer by them. But ſuppoſe that this were really true, I ſhould think it a conſideration of very little weight in a queſtion where the encouragement or diſcouragement of the trade of our moſt dangerous rival is concerned. It was not allowed to have any weight at a time when we were engaged in a heavy and expenſive war, and I ſhould think it ſtrange to find it thought to be of more weight in a time of profound tranquillity.

And now, laſtly, Sir, with regard to our own manufacture, I am ſurpriſed to hear it ſaid, that our own manufacture is prohibited by theſe laws. It never was, it never can be prohibited by theſe laws; for ſuppoſe a ſort of cloth ſhould be made in Britain or Ireland exactly reſembling cambrick, or that ſort of foreign cloth which got its name by having been firſt made in Cambray, I am ſure, the manufacturer would not, nor indeed could properly call it by that name; and ſurely, no court nor judge in England would determine it to be cambrick, becauſe the informer or proſecutor was pleaſed to call it ſo. This I am convinced was the true reaſon why the motion for excepting home-made cambricks was not attended to, becauſe the wearing of ſuch ſort of cloth neither was, nor was intended to be prohibited by the bill; for if any ſuch thing had been intended, it would have been neceſſary to have altered the expreſſion, and to have ſaid, that no perſon ſhall wear any ſort of linen cloth reſembling cambrick or French lawn. No ſort of home manufacture therefore can ſuffer by a prohibition, which neither is nor ever was intended; and conſequently if it ſuffers by theſe laws, it muſt be by their promoting ſmuggling, which I have ſhewn they never did nor can do, or by their diminiſhing the duty payable upon foreign cambricks, which they cannot be ſuppoſed to do, without firſt ſuppoſing that cambricks and French lawns may be entered as Dutch or German lawns, and without a poſſibility of detecting and puniſhing the fraud; and if ſuch a fraud be now poſſible, I have ſhewn that it will be practiſed after theſe laws are repealed, as much as it is at preſent.

From all which I muſt conclude, Sir, that theſe laws, if continued, will encourage our home manufacture of a ſort of linen cloth reſembling cambricks and French lawns, becauſe tho' they have not proved ſo effectual for the end intended as I could wiſh, yet it muſt be allow'd, that they are ſome ſort of check both upon the wearers, and upon the dealers in cambricks and French lawns. They have not as yet, 'tis true, put an entire ſtop to the conſumption of ſuch foreign commodities, but by their means the ſame good effect may at laſt be brought about in our linen, as was formerly brought about in our ſilk manufacture, by a law

that at first proved as ineffectual as these have done. The law I mean is that of the 3d year of Queen Anne's reign, which prohibited the importation of any goods of the growth, product, or manufacture of France, during the war. Notwithstanding this law, French silks continued for a long time to be introduced amongst us, either by smuggling, or by false entries from other countries; however, the prohibition so raised the spirits and the hopes of our own silk manufacturers, that before the war was ended, they made as good silks, and sold them as cheap as any that could be brought from beyond sea; and now they not only furnish the whole of our home consumption, but make a great many for exportation; and the same effect will, I hope, at last be produced in our linen manufacture by means of these prohibitory laws, for which reason I must be against their repeal.

Upon this, A. Bæculonius *stood up, and spoke to the Effect as follows.*

Mr. President,

SIR,

I HAVE long observed, that in all contests about trade, gentlemens being of a different opinion, generally proceeds from their differing in facts; and this is the very case in the present debate. But in my opinion the chief fact to be enquired into on this occasion, has not as yet been plainly enough stated: The fact I mean is, whether the French have got or lost by these two acts? Upon this question I never was more positive in any opinion than I am, that the French have been considerable gainers by these two laws; and yet I will agree with the honourable gentleman who spoke last, that since the passing of these laws, several of our quality and rich people have left off wearing cambrick or French lawn. But, Sir, it is in this that the advantage which the French have reaped by these laws chiefly consists. Some gentlemen and ladies have, 'tis true, left off wearing plain cambrick or French lawn; but what do they wear instead thereof? Muslins finely imbroidered, or what we call Dresden work. The French indeed at first took some of the muslins for this purpose from us; but all the imbroidery was done in France; and after being by this means surprisingly enhanced in its price, was again returned to us either by smuggling or false entries. I say, surprisingly enhanced in its price; for a fine gentleman pays perhaps two or three guineas for a pair of ruffles of this sort, the muslin of which did not cost the French 6 d. And a lady of quality pays for an apron of this sort, perhaps, as much as would purchase a horse-load of cambricks or French lawns. From hence we may judge what a vast advantage the French have reaped by our inticing some of our fine folks to wear their Dresden work instead of their cambricks and lawns. Thank God! the fashion has not as yet descended or become general among the lower sort of our people; but then the custom of wearing plain cambrick or French lawn has descended much lower, and become much more general than it was when these acts were passed; from whence I am almost certain, that besides this Dresden work, the French now sell us more of their cambricks and lawns yearly, than ever they did before the passing of these laws; for God knows, our own manufacture is as yet come but a very small length, and tho' they cannot be distinguished by the eye, yet people find that the German lawns do not wear so well as French, which makes them generally ask for the latter.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, that the French have hitherto been considerable gainers by these laws; but the Hon. gentleman is hopeful that the example of the rich may soon alter the fashion, and introduce the

the wearing of this Dresden work among all ranks of people. Sir, I hope it never will, for the French would draw more money out of this kingdom by such a fashion than they now do by their cambricks and lawns; and as they have now as flourishing an East-India trade as we have, they would certainly furnish themselves with muslins for this purpose from India, which would be an encouragement to their navigation; and this we ought to be more cautious of, than of encourging any branch of their manufacture. Therefore if our East-India company hope that by introducing such a fashion they might be gainers, they would find themselves very much disappointed; because they must never again expect such a demand for their muslins as happened when these acts took place, for the French East-India company having no call for that commodity, had then brought home little if any; and besides, the great demand was then, I believe, made by our smugglers, who expected to intitle themselves to the drawback by the exportation, and then to run it again in a clandestine manner; for even they could not suppose, that the wisdom of our legislature had made an act which could not be carried into execution. But I have no great fear that ever this fashion will prevail; for tho' the great and rich are pretty much masters of what is called fashion, yet in this country they are not absolutely masters; and therefore, when they attempt to introduce a very whimsical or troublesome fashion, it is seldom mimicked by any but the coxcombs at court, and never outlives their resemblance the butterfly.

Having now, I hope, shewn, Sir, not only that the French have reaped a great advantage from the laws now, for that reason, proposed to be repealed, but also that this advantage would rather be increased than diminished by the new fashion which the Hon. gentleman hopes may in time be introduced, let us next see if we can hope for any diminution of this advantage from the success of our own manufacture of cambricks and lawns. For this purpose, Sir, we must inquire into the rise of this sort of home manufacture, and every one knows that it was the act of the 15th of his present majesty which encouraged our linen manufacturers to make the attempt; for that act gave them a great advantage by laying a new duty of 2s. 10d. per piece on all cambricks imported, as my Hon. friend was pleased to mention; for as the method of doing up cambricks in the manner of lawns had not been then invented, this duty was regularly paid; but necessity is the mother of invention, and in confirmation of this maxim, when we introduced the necessity by prohibiting the importation of any cambricks, this method was presently invented, and has been ever since, nay, will be practised, at least as long as this prohibition continues in force. By this means our home manufacturers have been ever since deprived of the advantage they got by the act of the 15th of his present majesty, and their carrying on this manufacture to any advantage, has been rendered almost impossible, by our prohibiting the sale and the wear as well as importation of any thing that looks like cambrick, and by the increase of smuggling which this prohibition has occasioned. I say, Sir, prohibiting the sale or the wear of any thing that looks like cambrick; for every man without doors supposes that this is the sort of prohibition intended by the acts, and indeed if this was not the intention, no other intention can be supposed but what must appear ridiculous; for it can be only this, that no sort of linen cloth to be worn in this kingdom shall be called cambrick or French lawn. Could any lawyer

lawyer put such a ridiculous meaning upon an act of the British legislature? Can any one suppose that an act so interpreted could have any effect, unless among the male and female coxcombs I have mentioned, who are so fond of every thing called French, that our mercers often sell them the genuine product of Spittle-fields at an excessive price, by insinuating slily that it is a new-fashioned silk just come from France? And as to smuggling, Sir, does the Hon. gentleman think, that there is no difference between promoting smuggling by high duties, and rendering it absolutely necessary by an express prohibition? In the former case an honest merchant, to oblige some of his customers, may import legally and pay the high duties, tho' he loses by the adventure; but in the latter case, he must either disoblige and lose his customers or become smuggler. From this consideration I appeal to the common sense of mankind, if these acts have not increased the practice of smuggling; and consequently while they continue in force our own manufacture of cambricks and lawns can never prosper; for as cambricks and lawns are less liable to be damaged, and may be more easily as well as safely smuggled than silks ever could, the case with respect to them is very different.

I am therefore fully convinced, Sir, that whilst these acts continue in force, we can never expect to lessen the advantage which France reaps from us by the sale of their cambricks, their lawns, and their Dresden work; but now let us examine how the case will stand, should these acts be repealed. As the method of passing cambricks for lawns is now found out, I do not question its being continued; but I will say, that it could not be so easily practised, because by these unpopular laws we have thrown the popular prejudice against every custom-house officer that shall seize any cambrick enter'd as lawn, from whence no such officer can expect a verdict in his favour upon a trial, and therefore none of them ever attempt to make any such seizure: The case is the same as when you by statute inflict too severe a punishment upon some small crime, you can never get a jury to convict the offender: Whereas were these unpopular laws once repealed, the popular prejudice would always be in favour of the officer, from whence he would stand at least a fair chance for a verdict and condemnation. And if this should be found ineffectual for putting a stop to the fraudulent practice, we might extend the additional duty to all foreign lawns as well as cambricks, out of which we might give a bounty upon all those made at home, which would be such an encouragement to our own manufacture, as would, I hope, in a few years put an end to our having occasion for any foreign.

But whatever may be the fate of these laws, Sir, I hope a stop will be put to a most infamous practice that has been not only connived at, but openly allowed, if not authorised, I am sorry to say, ever since the accession of our present royal family. The Hon. gentleman who spoke last informed you of the high duties all French goods are liable to when imported as such; and indeed they are so high that one cannot help being surprised, how any French goods could ever be imported here, that could be had in any other country. I shall explain this mystery. In old times we know, that the town and port of Dunkirk belonged to Spain, and all goods imported from thence were entered at our custom-house as Flemish, or goods of the Spanish Netherlands: When this port was treacherously sold to France by our ministers in king Charles the IId's reign, this method of entry ought certainly to have been altered by our custom-house, and all goods imported from Dunkirk ought to have been entered as French goods; but as it was for the interest of France, we cannot wonder that the old method of entry was continued during the Frenchified reigns of that king and his brother. The only wonder is, that it should have been continued even after the peace of Ryswick, when all French goods were liable to the additional duty of 50l. *per cent.* mentioned by the Hon. gentleman; for by continuing this method of entry all goods imported from Dunkirk were freed from this additional duty. However, this infamous practice was soon interrupted by the war recommencing in the beginning of queen Anne's reign, and one would have thought that a final end was put to it by the treaty of Utrecht, in which it was expresly stipulated, that the harbour of Dunkirk should be filled up, and never again repaired; and by the triple alliance between England, France and Holland in 1717, it was again stipulated, that nothing should be omitted which the king of Great-Britain might think necessary for the entire destruction of the port of Dunkirk, and that for carrying on the commerce necessary for the subsistence and maintenance of the people of that part of the Netherlands, no vessel should be employed but small boats not exceeding 16 foot wide.

After such express stipulations, Sir, is it not astonishing, that in a year or two our custom-house should admit ships and goods

goods to be entered as coming from the port of Dunkirk, and that this practice should have been ever since, and is even now openly allowed and authorised by our custom-house? But, Sir, there is something still more astonishing: The ships are not only allowed to be entered as coming from, or bound to the port of Dunkirk; but all the goods these ships import, except French wines only, are allowed to be entered as Flemish. By this means all the French brandies were entered as Flemish, and thereby freed from the French duties, until the 6th year of his present majesty's reign: By this means all the French cambricks and lawns were entered as Flemish, and thereby freed from the French duties, until the first of the two acts now under consideration was passed; and by this means, I believe, they are still entered as Flemish lawns. In short, we have to this day nothing of any consequence entered from any other port of France but wines and brandies, and indigo or such drugs as by an act of the 8th of the late king were declared free from all duties; so that nothing but French wines now pays the additional French duties. And as the whole trade between France and England is thus carried on chiefly through Dunkirk, it is now become a flourishing city; whereas it could otherwise have been nothing but a small, pitiful, nasty fisher-town, not worth the keeping, much less the fortifying, which by our last treaty they have got leave to do.

Sir, the Hon. gentleman was in the right when he said, that we ought always to be jealous of the French in time of peace as well as war; for they have always done us more harm in time of peace than they could ever do in time of war. I am jealous of them on many accounts, and among others, because they have by high duties in a manner prohibited every thing of the growth, product, or manufacture of this country, except our corn and our wool which they find necessary for the support of their poor, and their manufactures, and our salt provisions which they find necessary for the support of their navigation and colonies. But from the instance I have given, and from many other instances I could give, it appears, that our ministers have never since the treaty of Utrecht been influenced by any such jealousy: On the contrary, we know, that they once joined with France for reducing what they then called the overgrown power of the house of Austria; and for many years seemed to be directed by France in every treaty they made, and every negotiation they entered into.

What such a conduct will end in God alone knows, but while I have the honour of a seat in this house, my conduct here shall be directly contrary; and consequently I must be for the repeal proposed, because I am convinced, that if these laws were repealed, and proper instructions given to the commissioners and officers of the customs, not to admit of the entry of any ship or cargo from Dunkirk, and to take due care to raise the French duties, very few French cambricks or lawns would ever enter this kingdom, because they cannot be legally imported from any other country; and the expence and risk of smuggling them will always exceed the duties payable upon the cambricks or lawns of other countries, so that those of France, even when smuggled, could not be sold so cheap as those of any other country; and in a few years I hope we shall be able to furnish ourselves from our own manufactures; therefore, Sir, I shall most heartily concur with my Hon. friend in his motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *is to be continued as occasion arises.*]

From the CONNOISSEUR, *July 4.*

Mr. VILLAGE *to Mr.* TOWN.

Dear Cousin, June 28, 1754.

WHEREVER the town goes, there who live by the town naturally follow: The facetious and entertaining gentry, who during the winter amused the world within the bills of mortality, are now dispersed into different parts of the country. We have had most of them here already. The colossus, the dwarf, the female samson, needs fume stay with us. We went for a week together to see Mr. Powell eat red-hot tobacco pipes, and swallow fire and brimstone: The hermaphrodite was obliged to leave the town on a scandalous report, that a lady used frequently to visit him in private. Mr. Church for some time charmed us with concertos and sonatas on the jews-harp; and at our last ball we footed it to our usual melody of the tabor and pipe, accompanied with the cymbal and wooden spoons.

I will not fire you with a particular detail of all our entertainments, but confine myself at present to those of the stage. About the middle of last month, there came among us one of those gentlemen, who are famous for the cure of every distemper, and especially those pronounced incurable by the faculty. The vulgar call him a mountebank,—and what?

conſidered his impaſſioned ſpeeches, and the extempore ſtage from which he uttered them, I was apt to compare them to Theſpis and his cart. Again, when I beheld the doctor dealing out his drugs, and at the ſame time ſaw his merry andrew play over his tricks, it put me in mind of a tragi-comedy, where the pathetick and the ludicrous are ſo intimately connected, and the whole piece is ſo merry and ſo ſad, that the audience is at a loſs whether they ſhall laugh or cry.

After the doctor had been here ſome time, there came down two or three emiſſaries from a ſtrolling company, in order (according to the players phraſe) to *take the town*; but the mayor being a ſtrict preſbyterian, abſolutely refuſed to licence their exhibitions. The players, you muſt know, finding this a good town, had taken a leaſe laſt ſummer of an old ſynagogue deſerted by the Jews, and were therefore much alarmed at this diſappointment; but when they were in the utmoſt deſpair, the ladies of the place joined in a petition to Mrs. Mayoreſs, who prevailed upon her huſband to wink at their performances. The company immediately opened their ſynagogue-theatre with the Merchant of Venice; and finding the doctor's Zany a droll fellow, they decoyed him into their ſervice; and he has ſince performed the part of the Mock Doctor with univerſal applauſe. Upon his revolt, the doctor himſelf found it abſolutely neceſſary to enter of the company, and having a talent for tragedy has performed with great ſucceſs the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet.

The performers at our ruſtick theatre are far beyond thoſe paltry ſtrollers, who run about the country and exhibit in a barn or a cowhouſe; for (as their bills declare) they are a company of comedians from the theatres royal; and I aſſure you, they are as much applauded by our country criticks, as any of your capital actors. The ſhops of our tradeſmen have been almoſt deſerted, and a croud of weavers and hardware men have elbowed each other two hours before the opening of the doors, when the bills have informed us in enormous red letters, that the part of George Barnwell was to be performed by Mr. ———, at the particular deſire of ſeveral ladies of diſtinction. It is true, indeed, that our principal actors have moſt of them had their education in Covent Garden and Drury-Lane; but they have been employed in the buſineſs of the drama in a degree but juſt above a ſcene-ſhifter. An heroine, to whom your managers in town (in envy to her riſing merit) ſcarce allotted the humble part of a confidante, now blubbers out Andromache or Belvidera: The attendants on a monarch now ſtrut monarchs themſelves, mutes find their voices, and meſſage bearers riſe into heroes. The humour of our beſt comedian conſiſts in ſhrugs and grimaces; he jokes in a wry mouth, and repartees in a grin: In ſhort, he practiſes on Congreve and Vanbrugh all thoſe diſtortions, which gained him ſo much applauſe from the galleries in the drubs which he was condemned to undergo in pantomimes. I was vaſtly diverted at ſeeing a fellow in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, whoſe chief action was a continual preſſing together of the thumb and fore-finger, which, had he lifted them to his noſe, I ſhould have thought he deſigned as an imitation of taking ſnuff; but I could eaſily account for the cauſe of this ſingular geſture, when I diſcovered that Sir Harry was no leſs a perſon than the dextrous Mr. Clippit, the candle-ſnuffer.

You would laugh to ſee how ſtrangely the parts of a play are caſt. They played Cato; and their Marcia was ſuch an old woman, that when Juba came on with his — "Hail charming maid!" — the fellow could not help laughing. Another night I was ſurpriſed to hear an eager lover talk of ruſhing into his miſtreſs's arms, rioting on the nectar of her lips, and deſiring (in the tragedy rapture) to hug her thus and thus for ever; tho' he always took care to ſtand at a moſt ceremonious diſtance. But I was afterwards very much diverted at the cauſe of this extraordinary reſpect, when I was told that the lady laboured under the misfortune of an ulcer in her leg, which occaſioned ſuch a diſagreeable ſtench that the performers were obliged to keep her at arms length. The entertainment was Lethe; and the part of the Frenchman was performed by a South-Briton, who, as he could not pronounce a word of the French language, ſupplied its place by gabbling in his native Welch.

The decorations, or (in the theatrical dialect) the property of our company is as extraordinary as the performers. Othello raves about a checked handkerchief, the ghoſt in Hamlet ſtalks in a poſtilion's leather jacket for a coat of mail, and Cupid enters with a fiddle-caſe ſlung over his ſhoulders for a quiver. The apothecary of the town is free of the houſe for lending them a peſtle and mortar to ſerve as the bell in Venice Preſerved; and a barber-ſurgeon has the

the ſame privilege for furniſhing them baſons of blood to beſmear the daggers in Macbeth. Macbeth himſelf carries a rolling-pin in his hand for a truncheon, and as the breaking of glaſſes would be very expenſive, he daſhes down a pewter pint pot at the ſight of Banquo's ghoſt.

A fray happened here the other night, A which was no ſmall diverſion to the company. It ſeems there had been a great conteſt between two of theſe mimick heroes, which was the fitteſt to play Richard the Third. One of them was reckoned to have the better perſon, as he was very round ſhoulder'd, and one of his legs was ſhorter than the other; but his antagoniſt carried the part, becauſe he ſtarted beſt in the tent-ſcene. However, B when the curtain drew up, they both ruſhed in upon the ſcene at once, and bawling out together, "Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths," they both went thro' the whole ſpeech without ſtopping.

Concluſion of the ESSAY *on the different Kinds of* MANURE *for making Land fruitful.* C

Tranſlated from the FRENCH. (*See p.* 221.)

BLOOD. It is not a little ſurpriſing that people ſhould ſo much neglect this, which is one of the principal ſpecies of manure. The nature of blood, which is replete with ſalts, oils and ſpirits, ought to have demonſtrated how proper it was to fertilize the earth. Every judi- D cious farmer will, therefore, take care not to loſe one ſingle drop of that which is taken from his beaſts; and even furniſh himſelf with as much as he can procure from the ſhambles, fully perſuaded that this ſmall trouble will requite him an hundred-fold, by the fruitfulneſs of the land upon which it is ſprinkled.

The earth of conflagrations and fur- E naces. By this earth are underſtood the aſhes and rubbiſh that remain after a conflagration or fire, as well as thoſe of old demoliſhed furnaces. This earth will be the better, the more it contains of burnt ſtraw, and the more it is mixed with clay, F becauſe the fixt ſalts of theſe matters will blunt the pungent ſalts of the wood.

The dirt of ſtreets. The goodneſs of this manure conſiſts in its being fat, well prayed, diluted, and mixed with abundance of animal dung, and ſweepings thrown from houſes, abounding with G things which have the virtue of dung. It ought not, however, to be uſed until ſome time after it hath been collected, when it is thoroughly rotten; and in order to accelerate its preparation, it ſhould be ſtirred from time to time.

Soot contains a very volatile ſalt, and agrees beſt with onions; but with regard to other vegetables, it ought not to be uſed without great caution, on account of its acrimony.

Salt petre or nitre, and common ſalt. We might here amply expatiate upon the article of ſalt petre and common ſalt; and we may likewiſe reſtrict ourſelves to a few words. The laſt is the method we ſhall chooſe, contenting ourſelves with obſerving that nitre and ſalt are the moſt efficacious principles of vegetation, and that in them only conſiſts the virtue of all the dung that is uſed. Wherefore, all matter impregnated with theſe ſalts is proper for fertilizing the earth.

Scraped earth, or wint is collected in yards when they are cleaned after rain. It is laid in heaps and left ſome time to rot; then being carried to the deſigned land, it is beaten, and in tilling put under ground. This manure is ſo vigorous as to fatten the earth for ſeveral years.

Plaiſtar and rubbiſh of old houſes. This matter is univerſally thrown away, as abſolutely uſeleſs, into places where it can turn to no account. Nevertheleſs, a prudent farmer will obſerve, that after the bricks, tiles and ſtones are taken away, what remains will be uſeful, as it is a mixture of lime and clay, which hath received the impreſſions of the air, and the exhalations of the earth, during a long ſeries of years; without reckoning the wood, ſtraw, and other rotten matters, which are always found in ſuch places. In thoſe countries, where the earth is impregnated with ſalt petre, as in Touraine, the very ſtones partake of it; it likewiſe where plaiſter is common, one ſee it turning into ſalt petre in the lower parts of the houſes. Which, therefore, thoſe belonging to the ſalt petre works do not carry it off, it is made uſe of to advantage, in enriching land.

Fragments of ſoild and lye aſhes. Where ground that is too fat, wants to be lightened, a better method cannot be taken, than to ſprinkle it with powdered ſlate or lye aſhes, which ſeparate the cloſe of earth, and give them air, that, penetrating into their inferior parts, fers fermentation, and ſoars the ſalts and oil with which they are replete. For this reaſon there has been for ſeveral years paſt, an eſtabliſhed trade in lye-aſhes, between the ſalt petre works on the banks of the Loire, and the people in the neighbourhood of Nantes, where lands being too ſtrong, need this mixture, which renders them more light, and unbinds their whole fertility.

Burnt ſtubble. The manner of burning ſtubble has been at all times univerſally known, as the certain means of deſtroying weeds and inſects; but it is not without

without danger. For, if we do not take particular care, in obſerving from what corner the wind blows, we run the riſque of damaging the fruit trees and woods in the neighbourhood. In thoſe countries where the graſs grows ſo thick that the ſheep cannot conſume the whole of it, about the end of autumn, they ſet fire to the dry graſs, A that the new may have room to ſprout up in the ſpring; and this is the great reaſon of the aſtoniſhing fertility of thoſe diſtricts. But, in regard to the ſtubble, we ought to add, that divers farmers chooſe rather to turn it under ground with the plough, than to burn it; pretending that by rotting, it renders the land more light B and fruitful.

Putrified animals. Every body knows what benefit trees receive from animals that are buried at their roots. This is an approved remedy for their diſtempers and barrenneſs; and a certain farmer has propoſed this queſtion on the ſubject: Whether, in the mortality of cattle, it C would not be proper to make a deep trench, in which all the beaſts that die of the diſtemper, being thrown, ſhould be covered with leaves or ſtraw, if it was in plenty, and over that, with part of the earth dug out of the pit, to the depth of two or three feet; upon which ſhould be laid briars, faggots, and other things, to hinder the animals from digging. The D carcaſes ſhould be left in this manner, to putrify during ſeveral years, at the end of which the trench ſhould be opened, and the earth to which the bodies are reduced, taken out for manure to the ground. This farmer does not believe that the leaſt veſtige of the contagion that deſtroyed the cattle could ſubſiſt in the matter to which E they are reduced, or even in the earth; and imagines that, in order to be abſolutely ſecured againſt every troubleſome conſequence, it would be ſufficient to mix that earth with a little lime. At leaſt, by theſe means a great calamity would be productive of ſome little advantage.

All putrified ſubſtances. Putrefaction is the operation by which nature diſſolves F one body for the formation of another; it is therefore eaſy to conceive, that every thing which is putrified muſt favour vegetation; and it is unneceſſary to inſiſt further upon the ſubject.

Urine is full of ſalt and ſpirit; but they are ſo ſtrong and ſharp, that they burn every thing when the urine is employed by itſelf; it is therefore convenient to G mix and ſoften it with rain water, and then it becomes an excellent manure.

Wine lees. Of all vegetables there is none more abundantly impregnated with the ſolar virtue, than the vine; therefore, the lees which the wine depoſites in the caſk, cannot but be replete with vigorous ſalts and ſpirits: But care muſt be taken, in covering ground with them, that their moſt ſubtile and volatile parts do not eſcape.

Currier-lye, &c. To this lye muſt be added all that comes from tan-works, fulling-mills, dyers vats, and manufactures of wool, as well as all the waſte in dreſſing hides, hair and horns of animals, and leather-works. All that belongs to the animal reign is precious in itſelf, on account of the ſalts with which it abounds; and theſe good qualities are augmented by the oil and fat uſed in preparing the greateſt part of it, or in keeping the leather in repair. That old leather, therefore, which is uſually thrown away, ought to be carefully preſerved; and whether ſcattered upon the land, after having been cut in ſmall pieces, or ſteeped and rotted in all ſorts of greaſy and dirty water, ſuch as diſh-waſhings, ſoap-ſuds, &c. kept for enriching the ground, the wonderful effects of it will ſoon appear.

Potters earth is uſually employed on ſandy grounds, and ſuch as retain no water: It binds the earth and enables it to bear.

Pit coal being replete with ſulphur and oil, ſea-ſand and ſea-weed, which abound with ſalts, and all ſorts of ſaline and oily matter in general, always form an advantageous manure; for thoſe ſalts and oils conſtitute all that is uſeful in the ordinary kinds of dung.

From the GRAY'S-INN JOURNAL, No. 39.

Conteſt between the Old and New Intereſt, at an Election of Members to repreſent the Republick of Letters. A DREAM.

I IMAGINED in my ſleep that there was a general election in Parnaſſus for proper members to repreſent the Republick of letters. It ſeems, Apollo was induced by frequent murmurs and complaints to diſſolve his parliament; ſome male-contents among the moderns, being of opinion, that the antients had arbitrarily voted themſelves perpetual dictators in wit, whereas, upon a free uninfluenced election, they believed themſelves capable of returning a larger number than the ſaid antients. The party for the moderns was led on by Monſieur De la Motte, Perrault and Wotton; the two former were vigorouſly oppoſed by Boileau and madam Dacier, and the latter by Mr. Pope and Dr. Swift. Swift ordered a new edition of his Battle of the books to be publiſhed forthwith, and Pope took occaſion to reprint his Eſſays and

and criticisms upon Homer. The old and new interest were the words by which each party signified their attachments, and reams of lampoons, acrosticks, and rebus's were issued out by the moderns, which were all answered by epigrams, fables, and burlesque pieces written by the friends of the antients.

At length the writs were issued out to the proper officers to chuse representatives for the several counties and borough-towns in Parnassus, some places by poetick licence having leave to return as many members, as could fairly prove a qualification. Homer and Virgil were declared for Epick Poetry; Milton was set up by the encouragement of several friends, and they were all three accordingly chosen. Homer had 24 upon the poll, and Virgil 12; Milton by an assessment a little before the election created two new votes, by which he also reached the number 12, and Virgil was so modest that he made no objection to it. Tasso, Sir Richard Blackmore, and others were declared candidates, but the former was proved to have bribed with *cinquant*, and the latter could not make out a qualification.

Sophocles and Euripides joined interests, and Aristotle undertook to canvas for them; but Shakespear carried it by a great majority: Corneille and Racine stood next upon the list, but a scrutiny was demanded in favour of the old interest, who objected to the legality of several votes, and the new interest, upon a suspicion that sundry copyholders had polled, employed some French criticks to go thro' their answer; it is thought it will at last end in a double return.

In the region of Comedy the antients lost their election by a very great majority; Moliere, Ben Johnson, Congreve and Vanbrugh, being declared duly elected. Shakespear was offered a seat in the house for this quarter, but he chose to be returned for Tragedy. It is said, that when Mr. Cibber arrives here, he will be put up as a person duly qualified, tho' it is apprehended that his quarrel with Pope has deprived him of several votes.

The new interest exulted greatly upon their conquest in the last election, and in order to compleat their triumph, proceeded further into the regions of Humour and Ridicule. Homer was here again put up by Aristotle, who urged the Margites as a sufficient claim; but the writings of that estate being lost, he was obliged to decline the poll. After this an advertisement was published, desiring the votes and interest of all the true sons of merriment for Aristophanes, Menander, Plautus and Terence, who had just lost their election in another place; Lucian set up upon his own interest. The moderns declared Cervantes, Rabelais, Swift and Butler joint candidates, being all gentlemen heartily attached to true wit and humour. Votes were also solicited for several other personages; Monsieur le Sage, Scarron, Marivaux, and Addison were strongly recommended; but the latter being returned in conjunction with Terence and le Sage for the borough of Polite-Mirth, Sir Richard Steel appeared upon the hustings and withdrew his friend's name. Swift mixed with the lower sort of people, joked with the women about their posteriors, and republished his Account of the strange man just arrived in town. Rabelais contributed a good deal to the general mirth; Cervantes occasionally gave vent to a vein of low humour, but Lucian could not make himself universally understood, and many of his turns did not allude to modern-practised life. Scarron got together a company of strollers, and exhibited entertainments in booths with great success. Ward, Concanen, and Tom Brown offered themselves on this occasion, but were rejected with contempt. At length the books were closed, and Lucian, Cervantes, Butler, and Swift were declared duly elected. At which the managers for the new interest were highly inflamed; they lodged a petition in favour of Rabelais, but such a vein of extravagance run thro' the whole, and some passages were worked up into such a strain of unintelligible frolick, that it was generally supposed it would be given against him. However his friends were determined to bring him in for an inferior borough, and Scarron and Marivaux were also assured of their elections. Whenever Fielding shall take possession of his estate in this part of Parnassus, there is a borough ready to elect him.

To have so many moderns chosen for the last division was highly agreeable to the new interest; they were however a good deal dejected at the election for History, for which the contest was ineffectual; Thucydides, Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus being chosen by a great majority. Famianus Strada endeavoured to have the election of the last mentioned writer, in order, as it was thought, to subdivide himself; but peers being allowed to appear at elections in Parnassus, lord Bolingbroke gave all his interest to Tacitus, and assured him that his works were of infinite use in all his political trials. Sallust recommended de Retz, an approved

proved French hiſtorian, to a borough. Julius Cæſar was put up without his conſent, a literary fame not being the object of his ambition; lord Clarendon was for a long time decried by a party, but was at laſt declared duly elected.

Demoſthenes and Cicero harangued from the huſtings, and were unanimouſly A choſen for Oratory; it was remarkable that among all, who have made a conſpicuous figure in the Britiſh parliaments, not one could make an oppoſition in theſe regions. A party of Frenchmen endeavoured to make a ſtand, upon the ſtrength of ſome certain funeral orations, but in a few hours they found themſelves greatly out-polled. B

Horace, Boileau, Dryden, and Mr. Pope were made the repreſentatives of Satyr; Juvenal and Perſeus having ſet up for places upon their own ſeparate intereſts; as ſoon as the election was over, Mr. Pope thanked the conſtituents for the honour conferred upon him, and ſignified his inclination to take his ſeat for Ethicks, C to which he was recommended by the lord viſcount Bolingbroke.

Lord Bacon and Mr. Locke, were returned for real and uſeful Philoſophy, at which Ariſtotle was violently enraged. He was however ſomewhat comforted to find himſelf the firſt on the poll for Criticiſm; Longinus, Quintilian, and Bohours were alſo declared duly elected. There D was a great number of boroughs in this county, moſt of which were repreſented by Frenchmen, the chief of whom was the Abbé du Bos, author of the Reflections on poeſy and painting. Mr. Addiſon was alſo returned in this diſtrict, but being previouſly choſen, he recommended in his room the author of that E excellent poem, *The pleaſures of imagination.*

In the regions of Miſcellaneous Poetry Dryden had an offer from almoſt every place; Spencer was elected for a borough, ſaid to be over-run with witches and fairies: In Paſtoral, Ambroſe Phillips exerted his utmoſt intereſt, but it was ſaid that Mr. Pope, tho' he did not chuſe to F be the repreſentative himſelf, had reſolved to hinder Phillips from coming in. Virgil thanked the country people for the offers made to himſelf, expatiated on rural happineſs, and ſaid he ſhould always be a lover of woods and rivers, but begged leave to recommend in his room Vaniere, writer of the *Prædium Ruſticum*, G and the late Mr. James Thompſon, author of the Seaſons.

Tho' the new intereſt had no reaſon to be diſſatisfied with theſe proceedings, they were highly diſappointed in ſeveral places. However, they were determined to keep up their ſpirits with a ſhew of victory. I fancied their acclamations of joy were ſo loud on the occaſion, that I was awaked from my dream.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, June 19, 1754.

IN the eſſays read before a ſociety in Edinburgh, and lately publiſhed, I could not help taking particular notice of a paragraph in the firſt eſſay, ſaid to be by one of the judges of the high court of juſtice there, which is as follows, p. 25.

"That a body is put in motion by the very ſmalleſt force, and yet that it reſiſts a change from reſt to motion, are propoſitions which may appear not to be very conſiſtent; yet both are true in fact. And the difficulty will vaniſh, by attending to the power of the *vis inertiæ* or *reſiſtentiæ*, that it is not meaſured by the ſize or bulk of the body to which it belongs, but has a relation to the *momentum* of the impinging body. The leaſt force will put the greateſt body in motion: But from this it does not follow, that matter does not reſiſt a change from reſt to motion. It only follows, that this reſiſtance is always leſs than the *vis motrix*."

Now if I underſtand this paragraph aright, the word *ſmalleſt* in the firſt part of it is a ſynonymous term with the word *leaſt*, and the author's meaning is, that a body is put in motion by the *very leaſt* force: If ſo, how can he ſay at the end of this paragraph, that this reſiſtence is always *leſs* than the *vis motrix*? Can any reſiſtence be *leſs* than the *leaſt vis motrix*?

But I who never allow even my metaphyſical inquiries, to ſoar above the common ſenſe of mankind, muſt deny what he ſays is true in fact. If there were no gravitation or gravitating force in matter, it is true, that the largeſt imaginable body might not only be put in motion, but moved with the ſame velocity as a ſmall body, by the very ſmalleſt force; but as God Almighty has aſſigned to every part of matter a proper center of gravity, it will force itſelf as near to that center as it can, and cannot be moved in the leaſt from the place it is in, but by a *vis motrix* in ſome degree ſuperior to its gravitating force or weight; and when by ſuch a *vis motrix* it is moved, it will move with a velocity equal to the ſuperiority of that *vis motrix*, and with a *momentum* equal to the whole of the *vis motrix*; which is the reaſon why the *momentum* is always found to be equal to the weight multiplied by the velocity; therefore the term, *vis inertiæ* or

or *resistance* of matter, which has led many gentlemen into mistakes, ought more properly to be called *vis gravitatis*; and it is a property so far from being essential to, that it is absolutely inconsistent with our ideas of matter and space, and consequently can neither be assigned nor preserved by any thing but that Omnipotent Power who created matter out of nothing; and to nothing it would return, so far as we can possibly conceive, if his influence were but a moment withdrawn.

I am, &c.

An Account of an extraordinary Stream of WIND, *which shot thro' Part of the Parishes of* Termonomungan *and* Urney, *in the County of* Tyrone, *on* Wednesday, October 11, 1752, *by* Wm. Hewat, D. D. *Rector of the Parish of* Urney: *Communicated to the Royal Society by the Rt. Hon. the Lord* Caboghan, F. R. S. *and read*, Jan. 17, 1753.

THE air for the whole day was serene and calm; sometimes a gentle breeze from the south-east. About four of the clock in the afternoon, the sky seemed to open; and there was a flash of lightning from the south-east. In the space of half an hour after, there was heard thunder, as at a great distance, from the same point. About five the sky was a little overcast with clouds; but the air continued in a dead calm. On a sudden there was heard a violent rushing noise; the sky seemed to open, and emitted a flash of lightning, but no noise of thunder; and a stream of wind instantly ensued, the violence of which nothing could resist.

This stream of wind, so far as can be traced by the effects, arose from a glin called Aligolish, and continued its course for 3 miles from south-east to north-west. The violent current of it seemed to be confined to a space about 16 feet in breadth, and the whole body of the air in motion did not exceed 80 feet, as may be computed from some of the following particulars, which happened in the little village of Lisnacloon in the parish of Termonomungan, and the edge of the parish of Urney.

At the distance of a mile to the south-east of this village, it cut a line thro' several clamps of turf, which were standing in a bog, and translated down all the clamps in this line. Thence it struck the river Derge, in the same line, and dashed up the water with great noise and violence, as was observed by John Kyle, who has mills on the river, and several others. Thence, in the same line, and at the space of half a mile, it took the village of Lisnacloon, where there are 13 dwelling-houses, beside office-houses, belonging to farmers and cottagers, scattered irregularly.

1. It dashed down an hay-stack belonging to Wm. Meetieth, which was the first object in its way; and stripped entirely twelve feet off the roof of his dwelling-house.

2. It knocked down Henry Carolan's turf-stack, and carried some of the turf above 300 yards over the cabbins into the fields.

3. At the distance of 69 paces, it took Henry Crawford's house. Full in the broadside of which, it stripped 59 feet, leaving each of the ends, above and below the stream of air, quite unmoved. This particular points out its utmost breadth.

At the back of this house it overset an hay-rick, which stood in its line; but did not ruffle any of the corn-stacks, which stood within a few yards to the north side.

4. It knocked off eight feet of the roof of Solomon Folliot's kiln, which stood in its line.

5. It levelled 55 feet of David Monteith's garden-ditch.

6. It levelled, in the same direct line, Wm. Folliot the younger's hay-stack, which stood south-east from his house.

7. It burst with incredible violence thro' his cow-house, and cut a passage of 16 feet quite thro' it, and carried some of the ribs of the house before it 200 yards into the field: The rest of the house was a little ruffled. His wife, who was gone into the cow-house a minute before, was knocked down by one of the ribs falling. She declared, that it was a dead calm one minute before; when, on a sudden, she saw a flash of lightning, and heard and felt the violent storm; but heard no thunder.

Old William Folliot, aged 84, who was walking in the field, at the back of the house, was blown down, and grievously bruised. He saw the lightning, but heard no thunder.

Solomon Folliot, being in the same field (but out of the line, in which the stream of wind passed) felt no wind, but heard a mighty rushing noise, and saw the timber, thatch, turf, and dust of the houses, fly by him, at the distance of 40 yards. He saw a flight of rooks dashed down in the same field.

In this village are several other inhabited houses, both on the north and south sides of the course of this stream, none of which where in the least ruffled. The air continued still among these houses; and the inhabitants stood astonished, on seeing the sudden devastation so near them.

After paſſing this village, the ſtream was continued in the ſame line, but with leſs violence, to a large hill in the pariſh of Urney, which is called Muckle; and, on the north ſide of the hill, at the diſtance of a mile from Liſnacloon, burſt open the door of John Ranking, a weaver, and broke down a web in his loom. As at this laſt place it entered a large bog, which is extended for 3 miles, it could be traced no farther.

The time, in which this ſtream paſſed thro' the village of Liſnacloon, was about 5 minutes. It was ſucceeded immediately by a torrent of rain.

Having been informed of this extraordinary phænomenon, that I might have the more perfect knowledge of all particulars, I took with me two gentlemen, Dr. Michael Law, a phyſician of note, and the Rev. Charles Rhea, on the 20th inſtant, from Strabane, and viewed and meaſured on the ſpot the courſe of this violent ſtream, as it appeared by the marks; and at the ſame time examined minutely the ſeveral inhabitants of the village of Liſnacloon, who were eye-witneſſes of this fact; and from their united teſtimonies, and my own ocular obſervations, collected the above account.

SUMMARY *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of laſt* Parliament, *continued from p.* 267.

AS to the bills brought in this ſeſſion, which had the good fortune to be paſſed into laws, and which did not relate to the ſupply, the firſt and moſt remarkable was that intitled, *A bill to repeal an act of the 26th year of his majeſty's reign, intitled, An act to permit perſons, profeſſing the Jewiſh Religion, to be naturalized by parliament, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.* With regard to this bill we ſhall obſerve, that the ſaid act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, had given ſo much diſguſt to the people of this kingdom, that at the beginning of this ſeſſion, there ſeemed to be a ſort of contention between ſome of thoſe who in the preceding ſeſſion had been for it, and thoſe who had been againſt it, which of them ſhould be firſt to move for its being repealed. In conſequence of this contention, the very firſt day of the ſeſſion, as ſoon as the motion for an addreſs to his majeſty was made, Sir James Dashwood ſtood up, and ſaid, he did not riſe to oppoſe the motion, but to deſire that gentlemen would not leave the houſe as ſoon as that motion was agreed to, becauſe he had a motion of very great importance to make, which would require the attendance of every gentleman in the houſe, and which he was reſolved to make as ſoon as the motion then made for an addreſs was diſpoſed of. Accordingly, as ſoon as this motion for an addreſs was agreed to, he roſe up again, and after taking notice of the juſt indignation which the act of the preceding ſeſſion in favour of the Jews, had raiſed among the people, he concluded with moving, To order that the houſe ſhould be called over on Tueſday fortnight, the 4th day of December then next, in order to take that act into conſideration. But upon being told that it was not uſual to appoint a call of the houſe for any particular purpoſe, he agreed that his motion ſhould be general for a call of the houſe upon that day, and the motion thus amended being ſeconded by the lord Parker, it was agreed to without oppoſition and ordered accordingly. Thus tho' the call was agreed to, it did not appear upon the votes for what purpoſe it was intended; and therefore it was obſerved without doors, that the proper motion upon this occaſion ſhould have been, for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the ſaid act; and then, after this motion had been agreed to, and ſome of the members appointed to prepare and bring in the bill, a call for the houſe might have been moved for.

However, tho' this had been done in the houſe of commons, the other houſe would probably have got the ſtart of them, becauſe any member of the other houſe may, by the rules of that houſe, preſent whatever bill he pleaſes, without aſking leave; and accordingly, as ſoon as the motion for an addreſs was agreed to in that houſe, the duke of Newcaſtle ſtood up, and after taking notice that the diſaffected had made an handle of the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion in favour of the Jews, to raiſe diſcontents among many of his majeſty's good ſubjects, and that, as it was in itſelf an act of no manner of importance, he thought it ought to be repealed, he preſented to the houſe a bill for the purpoſe, which was read a firſt time, and after ſome debate was ordered to be read a ſecond time. November 20, it was read a 2d time and committed for next day, when an amendment was made, for explaining of which we muſt obſerve, that in the bill as firſt preſented, there was a clauſe for ſaving from the intended repeal, and for eſtabliſhing the clauſe in the act of the former ſeſſion, which diſabled all perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion to purchaſe, inherit, or take any advowſon or preſentation, or other right or intereſt in or to any benefice, prebend, or other eccleſiaſtical living or promotion, ſchool, hoſpital or donative, or any grant of an avoidance thereof,

thereof, &c. But this clauſe was objected to both upon the firſt and ſecond reading, becauſe it imported a ſort of acknowledgment, that perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion, if born here or naturalized, might purchaſe any other ſort of eſtate; and as the ſame objection was again made in the committee, this ſaving clauſe was agreed to be left out of the bill, by which it was made a total repeal of the former act; and in that ſhape the bill paſſed that houſe and was ſent down to the commons, Nov. 23.

This was the progreſs of the bill thro' the houſe of lords, and we ſhall obſerve, that when it was firſt preſented, the biſhops of Oxford and St. Aſaph took occaſion to juſtify their not having oppoſed the act of the former ſeſſion, becauſe they looked upon it as an act merely of a political or rather a commercial nature, and conſequently an act in which religion could not poſſibly be any way concerned; and we ſhall further obſerve, that the bill itſelf, that is to ſay, the repeal of the act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, was oppoſed by the earl Temple and the lord Raymond, and ſupported by the lord chancellor and the earl of Granville; and that the ſaving clauſe was objected to by the lord Talbot, the earl of Weſtmoreland, and the duke of Bedford, and ſupported only by the biſhop of Oxford. In the houſe of commons again the bill paſſed through the firſt and ſecond reading, on the 23d and 26th, without any oppoſition, or debate, as no one in that houſe thought fit to oppoſe the repeal; but in the committee upon the bill, Nov. 27, the preamble was violently oppoſed, therefore we think it neceſſary to give it our readers as follows:

"Whereas an act of parliament was made and paſſed in the 25th year of his majeſty's reign, intitled, An act to permit, &c. And whereas occaſion has been taken from the ſaid act, to raiſe diſcontents, and diſquiet the minds of many of his majeſty's ſubjects; be it enacted, &c."

This preamble was thought to be a reflection upon the whole people of this kingdom, as they had ſo generally diſapproved of this act, and therefore Sir Roger Newdigate moved to leave out the words, *occaſion has been taken from the ſaid act to raiſe diſcontents, and diſquiet*, in order to inſert in their ſtead, *great diſcontents and diſquietudes had from the ſaid act ariſen in*; which motion occaſioned a long debate, as it was ſupported by Thomas Prowſe, Eſq; William Northey, Eſq; Sir Richard Lloyd, the earl of Egmont, and admiral Vernon; and oppoſed by Robert Nugent, Eſq; Henry Pelham, Eſq; Horatio Walpole, jun. Eſq; William Pitt, Eſq; and Sir William Yonge. But upon the queſtion's being put, whether thoſe words ſhould be left out, it was carried in the negative; and the bill was ſo far from occaſioning any further debate, that after the third reading, on the 28th, it was paſſed *nemine contradicente*, and received the royal aſſent, Dec. 20.

But tho' this act in favour of the Jews was thus repealed, it did not give ſufficient ſatisfaction to many within doors as well as without; for as there was another act ſtill ſubſiſting, by which many Jews had been, and all that pleaſed might be made natural-born ſubjects of this kingdom to all intents and purpoſes, which, they thought, might in time be of bad conſequence, therefore, on Nov. 19, whilſt the ſaid repeal bill was depending in the other houſe, a motion was made by George Cooke, Eſq; That part of an act made in the 13th year of his preſent majeſty's reign, intitled, *An act for naturalizing ſuch foreign proteſtants, and others therein mentioned, as are ſettled, or ſhall ſettle, in any of his majeſty's colonies in* America, might be read; and the ſame being read accordingly, he then moved for an addreſs to his majeſty, that he would give directions for laying before that houſe, a copy of the liſts tranſmitted by the ſecretaries of his majeſty's reſpective colonies in America, to the office of the commiſſioners for trade and plantations, containing an account of the names of all ſuch perſons, profeſſing the Jewiſh religion, who had ſince June 1, 1740, intitled themſelves to the benefit of the ſaid act; which motion being agreed to, the ſaid copy was preſented by the lord Dupplin on the 22d, and ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the members. But as by the ſaid act no time was limited for claiming the benefit of the ſame, and as the claiming of this benefit was attended with a good deal of trouble and ſome expence, it appeared from this copy, that but very few Jews had as yet claimed the benefit of the act, probably becauſe they had no occaſion to put themſelves to the trouble or expence, unleſs they were going to leave the ſaid colonies in order to reſide in ſome other part of the world. However, as it is certain that many Jews were already intitled, and many more might yearly become intitled to claim the benefit of this act, by which this iſland might in time become overſtocked with Jews, all of whom would by law be natural-born ſubjects, and their progeny

of courſe freed from all the reſtrictions contained in the ſaid act with reſpect to naturalized foreigners; therefore on Dec. 4, the lord Harley moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal ſo much of the ſaid act as related to perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion, who ſhould come to ſettle in any of the ſaid colonies, after a time to be limited. This motion was ſeconded by Sir James Daſhwood, and ſupported by the earl of Egmont; but being oppoſed by Robert Nugent, Eſq; Henry Pelham, Eſq; and William Pitt, Eſq; upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative by 208 to 88.

Nov. 28, a motion was made by Robert Nugent, Eſq; to reſolve, That the houſe would on Tueſday morning then next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration the laws made, and the rules orders and regulations made by his majeſty, more effectually to prevent the ſpreading of the diſtemper, which then raged amongſt the horned cattle in this kingdom; which being agreed to, he then moved for an addreſs to his majeſty, to give directions for laying before the houſe, copies of the ſeveral rules, orders, and regulations, made by his majeſty, more effectually to prevent the ſpreading of the ſaid diſtemper, together with the returns made by the juſtices of the peace, in purſuance of any ſuch rules, orders or regulations. This alſo was agreed to; and next day the proper officer was ordered to lay before the houſe, an account of what ſums of money had been paid upon account of the diſtemper among the horned cattle, diſtinguiſhing each year. The ſaid copies and account being accordingly laid before the houſe, and the going into a committee adjourned to Dec. 7, the houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, as it did alſo on the 10th and 13th; and on the 17th the lord Carysfort reported the reſolutions of the ſaid committee, which were all with ſome amendments agreed to by the houſe, and were as follows, viz.

That, 1. the lodging of cattle, driven for ſale, in places where infected cattle are, or have lately been, may be one cauſe of ſpreading the diſtemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 2. the mixing together different herds of cattle, not fit for immediate ſlaughter, in fairs, markets, and other places for ſale, has been one other cauſe of ſpreading the diſtemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 3. the mixing of infected cattle with ſound, in commons and common grounds, has been one other cauſe of ſpreading the diſtemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 4. great difficulties and inconveniencies have ariſen, and may hereafter ariſe, from the want of proper powers to order the lodging cattle ſtopt by virtue of his majeſty's order in council, of March 22, 1747.

That, 5. the laws, rules, orders, and regulations, for the killing of infected cattle upon their firſt being ſeized, have not in general been punctually complied with.

That, 6. certificates for cattle to be driven beyond the diſtance of 5 miles, without a limitation of time, beyond which ſuch certificates ſhall ceaſe to be of force, are ſubject to abuſe, and may have been one other cauſe of ſpreading the diſtemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 7. all contracts and bargains between the buyers and ſellers of cattle, conditional upon ſuch cattle, or any number of them, ſurviving a certain time, tend to the continuing and further ſpreading the diſtemper, now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 8. the laws, rules, orders, and regulations now in being, for preventing the ſpreading of the diſtemper which now rages among the horned cattle in this kingdom be reduced into one act of parliament, ſubject to ſuch alterations and regulations, as his majeſty, by the advice of his privy-council, ſhall, from time to time, think proper to order.

That, 9. the notices ordered to be given of the breaking out and ceaſing, in particular places, of the diſtemper now raging among the horned cattle in many parts of this kingdom, by his majeſty's order in council, of the 22d day of March, 1747, be publiſhed in the London Gazette.

That, 10. no horned cattle be driven or admitted into any paſture, cloſe, or field, where the diſtemper has been, for 2 calendar months after ſuch diſtemper has ceaſed; nor for 6 calendar months, where ſuch paſtures, cloſes, or fields, have not been cleared of all litter, dung, ſlover, or hay, remaining in ſuch paſtures, cloſes, or fields, during the diſtemper, and where ſuch paſtures, cloſes, or fields, have not been rolled, moved, or fed bare with horſes, hogs, geeſe or ſheep.

That, 11. no certificate for cattle to be driven beyond the diſtance of 5 miles, conformable to his majeſty's order in council, be of force for any longer term than 10 days, from the date of ſuch certificate.

That, 12. no two or more herds of cattle, conſiſting together of above 20 beaſts intended

intended for immediate ſale, and not fit for immediate ſlaughter, be driven into; or admitted at the ſame time, in the ſame paſture, cloſe, fold, fair, market-place, or other place of ſale whatſoever, unleſs ſuch paſture, cloſe, fold, fair, market-place, or other place of ſale, be ſo ſeparated and divided, as to preſerve the cattle of ſuch different herds from immediate contact.

That, 13. no horned cattle be driven to paſture in commons or common grounds, unleſs ſuch cattle have been in the poſſeſſion of their owners, and free from the diſtemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom, 40 days at the leaſt before ſuch driving.

That, 14. proper powers be granted for the diſpoſition of ſuch cattle, as ſhall be ſtopped by virtue of his majeſty's order of council of March 22, 1747.

That, 15. all contracts and bargains between the buyers and ſellers of cattle, conditional upon ſuch cattle, or any number of them, ſurviving a certain time, be void, and that further penalties be inflicted upon all thoſe who ſhall ſo offend.

That, 16. a reward, equal to the full value, ſhall be paid to the owner of every firſt, ſecond, and third beaſt of the whole ſtock of horned cattle upon every farm or holding, or upon commons thereto belonging, of the ſame perſon, that ſhall be ſeized with the diſtemper now raging amongſt the horned cattle of this kingdom, and that ſhall be ſeparated, killed, and buried, conformable to his majeſty's order in council of March 22, 1747, provided ſuch beaſt or beaſts ſhall have been the real property, and remained in the actual poſſeſſion of ſuch owner, 40 days at the leaſt immediately preceding ſuch killing.

Then a bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant to the ſaid reſolutions, and the lord Carysfort, Mr. Nugent, Sir Cordell Firebrace, Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe, Mr. John Stewart, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Wilkinſon, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr. Bayntun, and Mr. Fellows, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame, and to theſe gentlemen Mr. Cooke was next day added.

Accordingly, the bill was preſented to the houſe on the 23d of January by Mr. Wilkinſon, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. The 31ſt, it was read a ſecond time and committed to a committee of the whole houſe; and Feb. 11, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, as it likewiſe did upon the 12th and 13th. On the 14th it was reported, the amendments, with ſome amendments to one of them agreed to, and ſome new amendments made by the houſe; after which it was ordered to be ingroſſed, and to be intitled, *A bill for the better preventing of the ſpreading of the diſtemper, which now rages among the horned cattle in this kingdom*; and on the 16th it was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords; but as their lordſhips did not approve of ſome of the regulations in the bill, tho' they had all met with a pretty unanimous approbation in the houſe of commons, it was there dropped. Therefore, on the 20th of March, the houſe of commons ordered leave to be given to bring in a bill to continue and amend ſeveral laws relating to the diſtemper then raging among the horned cattle in this kingdom; and that Mr. Sandys, Mr. Whitchcot, and Mr. Reed, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame; which was accordingly performed the next day by Mr. Sandys, and as it was only for the continuance of the former laws to the 1ſt of Sept. 1754, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament, it paſſed of courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

[*This* SUMMARY *is to be continued in our next.*]

Abſtract of Sir CRISP GASCOYNE's *Addreſs to the Liverymen of* LONDON, *relative to his Conduct in the Caſes of* Canning *and* Squires *.

SIR Criſp begins his addreſs with ſaying, that beſides expreſſing his gratitude to the liverymen for the honour they had done him in chuſing him lord-mayor, he thought himſelf alſo accountable to them for his conduct, in all publick matters, during the continuance of that office.

"It hath happened, ſays he, that a very material and a very ſingular tranſaction hath marked the mayoralty in which I ſerved.

Give me leave, gentlemen, to aſſure you that my own heart perfectly approves my whole conduct in that matter, notwithſtanding the many ſevere reflections I have endured.

If I could ſubmit to thoſe reflections ſo far as they regarded myſelf, yet it becomes me to vindicate your magiſtrates.—It is not proper that the lord-mayor of London ſhould be condemned where he is innocent.

Nor can I, while a perfect juſtification of every ſtep that I have taken is ſo eaſily in my power, ſuffer a blot to remain upon that year of the city's adminiſtration—a city, amongſt its many other pre-eminent diſtinctions, at all times heretofore diſtinguiſhed by the exemplary conduct of its magiſtrates."

After-

* *See* London Mag. *for* May *laſt, p.* 236.

Afterwards he gives his reaſon for ſo long delaying his juſtification, becauſe he knew what weight it muſt have againſt Canning at her trial, therefore he choſe to diſpenſe with the injuries his ſilence countenanced, rather than purſue a remedy at her expence.

Then after juſt ſtating the ſtory of Canning and the trial of Squires, he ſays, that at the very time of the trial he declared, that he doubted the whole ſtory, and was diſſatisfied with the verdict; for, ſays he,

"Beſides the improbability of the ſtory, many other things conſpired to make me think a further inquiry neceſſary;—amongſt which were, the antecedent prejudice in mens minds, the outrages of the mob preventing that ſolemn and ſacred freedom which ſhould attend upon all trials, and the contradictory evidence given upon this: And as this trial happened in a court wherein I had the honour to preſide, I thought it a duty in me to make that inquiry."

In purſuance of this he directed Mr. Ford to write to the miniſter of Abbotſbury in Dorſetſhire, to make an Inquiry into the ſtory of Squires's being at Abbotſbury with her ſon and daughter, from the 1ſt of January, 1753, to the 9th of that month, and to ſend the characters of Gibbons and Clark who had ſworn to this fact at the trial. This letter, of which he gives a copy, is dated Feb. 24, 1753; and next follows a copy of Mr. Harris the miniſter's anſwer, dated March 5, 1753, which confirms the fact, and gives the two witneſſes a very good character.

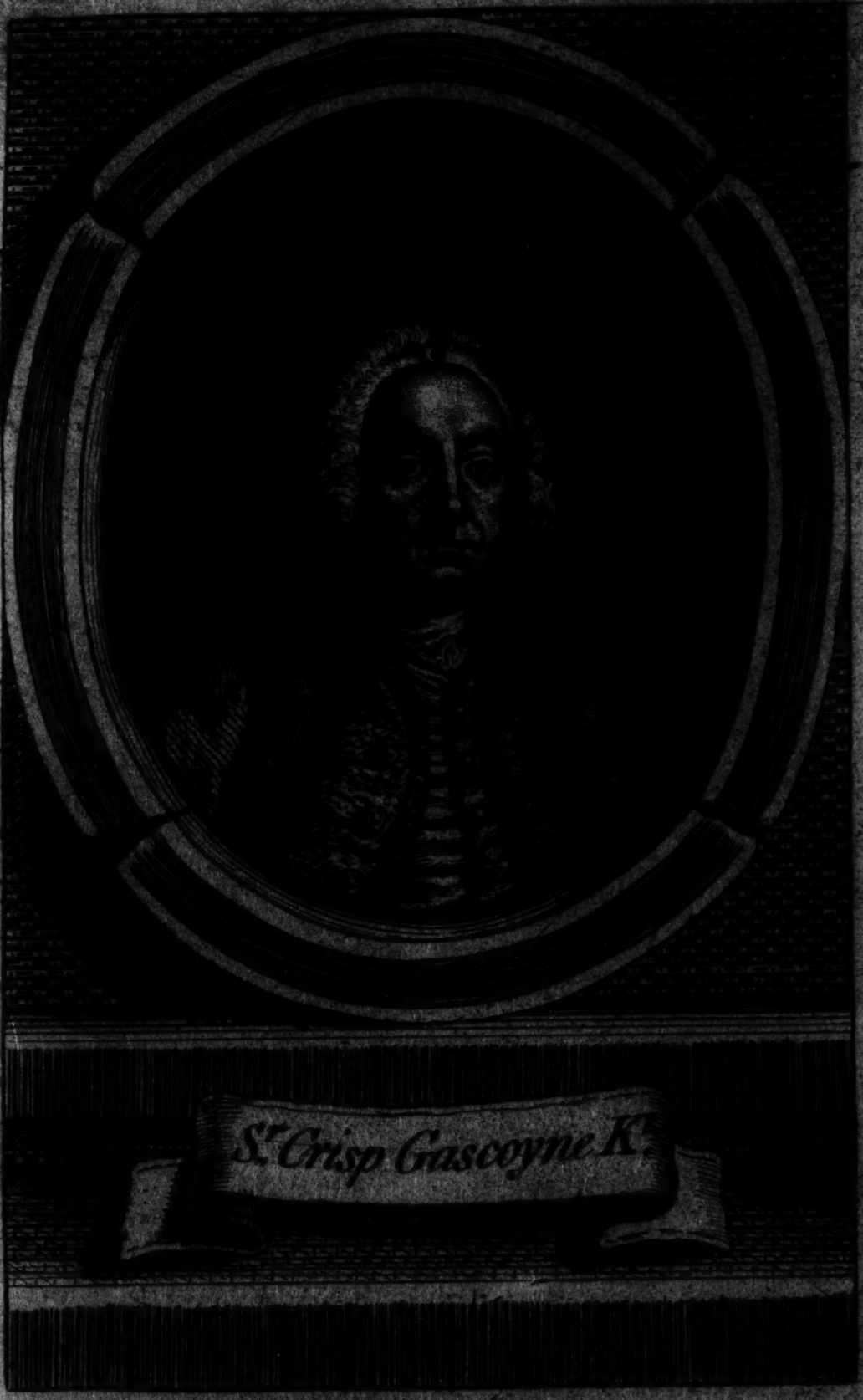
But Sir Criſp was not, it ſeems, the only gentleman upon the bench who was diſſatisfied with the verdict, or who thought it his duty to enquire into the fact of Squires's being at Abbotſbury from the 1ſt to the 9th of January; for juſtice Gundry, the judge upon the trial, had directed his clerk to write to the under-ſheriff of Dorſetſhire, to inquire into it, whoſe anſwer Sir Criſp gives a copy of, dated Feb. 28, 1753; and alſo of a certificate incloſed therein, from the church-wardens, overſeers, and ſeveral of the ſubſtantial inhabitants of the pariſh of Abbotſbury, all averring the fact that Squires, her ſon, and her daughter were at Abbotſbury for 9 days the beginning of January, 1753; after which the ſaid under-ſheriff ſent up an affidavit ſworn before the mayor of Dorcheſter, March 2, 1753, by 6 of the inhabitants of Abbotſbury, confirming the ſaid fact; of which alſo Sir Criſp gives a copy, and likewiſe a copy of a certificate from the church-wardens, overſeer, and 3 of the inhabitants of Coombe-Biſſet in Wiltſhire, giving a good character of Thomas Greville of that town, who had upon the trial of Squires ſworn that ſhe, her ſon and daughter, were at his houſe on the 14th of January, which certificate is dated Feb. 28, 1753, and adds, that they believed that the gypſy woman was at Coombe at that time according to evidence.

Theſe proofs being laid before Canning's friends, they doubted if the convict was the ſame perſon; therefore to prove the identity, he directed Mr. Ford to write again to Mr. Harris, and deſire him to ſend to London 2 men whoſe characters he would certify.

He then gives a very circumſtantial account of Virtue Hall's recantation, and makes it appear from her behaviour, &c. that ſhe had been threatned and frightened into what ſhe had ſworn before juſtice Fielding, and at the trial of Wells and Squires, in order to ſave herſelf from being proſecuted as an acceſſary to the felony.

After which he gives us the informations ſworn to before him, March 12. and 13, by Fortune Nature and his wife, Ezra Whiffing, Elizabeth Long, and Mary Larney, who were all examined ſeparately, in the preſence of Canning's friends; and he then tells us, that the 2 men ſent from Abbotſbury being arrived, with proper teſtimonials from Mr. Harris, they were ſent to Newgate, and knew Squires as ſoon as they ſaw her, and as they were upon their return ſeparately and publickly examined, he gives us a copy of each of their informations upon oath, in which they agree, and fully confirm the fact, that this very convict was the perſon who, with her ſon and daughter, was at Abbotſbury from the 1ſt to the 9th of January, 1753.

To theſe he adds a long information ſworn before him, March 23, 1753, by Gawen Naſh, John Hague, and Edward Aldridge, which gives an account of Canning's behaviour when firſt examined before alderman Chitty, and at Enfield, when Wells, Squires, &c. were apprehended; and concludes thus: "And laſtly, all theſe informants ſay, that although they had embarked in this affair at their own expence, as friends to publick juſtice, and out of tenderneſs to a poor girl whom they believed was injured, yet from the ſatisfaction they received at the ſaid Mrs. Wells's, from the appearance of things not at all anſwering the deſcription that had been given, they concluded, that the ſtory of the ſaid Elizabeth Canning was impoſſible to be true, that they themſelves had been impoſed upon, and therefore they deſiſted to aſſiſt in the proſecution."


S.r Crisp Gascoyne K.t

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He alſo adds the information of Andrew Wake, an exciſeman, employed at Abbotſbury the beginning of January, who had been ſent for by the commiſſioners of exciſe, ſaw Squires in Newgate, and ſwears poſitively to her having been at Abbotſbury with her ſon and daughter the beginning of that month, and to ſeveral other particulars that had been mentioned by the other witneſſes from that town.

And Sir Criſp concludes this part with ſome proofs, that had in effect been furniſhed him by Canning's friends; for one of them had wrote to Mr. Cooper of Saliſbury, to enquire into the character of Greville at Coombe, and if any others pretended to have ſeen Squires there, as Greville had ſworn. Mr. Cooper accordingly went to Coombe, being but three miles diſtant, where he found that Greville had a very good character, and alſo found no leſs than ſeven other perſons who all declared, that they had ſeen a gypſy woman there on Sunday, Jan. 24, which by the deſcription they gave of her appeared to be Squires. Theſe teſtimonies Mr. Cooper ſent to Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, and at the ſame time ſent a duplicate of them to Canning's friend at London, as he declares in a ſecond letter to Sir Criſp, by which he ſent the teſtimonies of four other perſons to the like purpoſe.

The whole of this evidence, Sir Criſp ſays, he thought it his duty to lay before his majeſty, together with a memorial, of which he gives a copy; and as Canning's friends had likewiſe preſented ſome freſh evidence againſt Squires, his majeſty, on April 10, when the report of the convicts under ſentence of death was made, thought fit to reſpite the execution of Squires, and to refer the evidence on both ſides to his attorney and ſolicitor-general, who after due conſideration reported, that the weight of evidence was in the convict's favour, on which he had a free pardon granted her.

He then gives an account of the indictments for perjury againſt Canning on one ſide, and againſt the three countrymen who had been witneſſes in favour of Squires on the other, and in this he deſcribes ſome very odd ſort of management on the part of Canning's friends, particularly with regard to the *ſcire facias*, in the obtaining of which ſome perſon or other was certainly guilty of a wilful impoſition upon the late lord chief juſtice, and it is ſurpriſing a more ſtrict inquiry was not made into it.

As the three countrymen were acquitted for want of proſecution, and as Canning at laſt appeared, and gave bail to take her trial, he gives his reaſons for reſolving to have a connected proof of all the places where Squires, her ſon and daughter, had quartered in their journey from Abbotſbury to London, and for the three laſt ſtages before their arrival at Abbotſbury, for which purpoſe there were about 40 witneſſes, beſides Wake the exciſeman, from 15 different parts of the country, attending at Canning's trial, and all examined ſeparately, the old woman, her ſon and daughter, being preſent the whole time in court to be referred to.

After this he makes ſome remarks for ſhewing the inconſiſtency of the evidence produced by Canning's friends, for proving that Squires was at Enfield between Chriſtmas and Jan. 24, 1753, and having thus removed all ſuſpicion of guilt from the gypſy, he proceeds next to ſhew the falſity of Canning's pretended confinement; for which purpoſe he gives a copy of her firſt information before alderman Chitty, and ſays that he ordered a model and plan to be taken of the room, where ſhe pretended to be confined, which were produced upon the trial *.

He then points out a multitude of inconſiſtencies in the accounts that Canning herſelf had given, with reſpect to every part of her ſtory; and gives a ſummary of the evidence produced at her trial, for proving the impoſſibility of her having been confined in that room, on which occaſion he gives the teſtimony of Mr. Bell, who keeps the Four Swans at Waltham, to the character of Toronto Natus. Mr. Bell, it ſeems, ſwore, that Natus had been in his ſervice above a year; that he was a very honeſt induſtrious fellow; that he never caught him in a lye, nor believed him capable of telling one; that amongſt his ſeven other ſervants he wiſhed he had his equal, and that he raiſed his wages from 3s and 4s per week to 7s. from his approbation of his behaviour. How this teſtimony came to be neglected in the following page, let the reader judge; for it is certain, that either Canning or Natus muſt be perjured.

Sir Criſp after this obſerves ſome inconſiſtencies in the evidence produced by Canning, for proving her being carried to Enfield and her return from thence; after which he takes notice of her putting only her mark to her informations, tho' ſhe could write better than moſt perſons in her ſtation. Then he gives what had been obſerved upon her ſhift by Mrs. Mayle, the midwife;

to

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for laſt month*, p. 248.

to which he adds some remarks upon the advertisments published by her mother, and upon the answer made by the conjurer, and concludes his account thus:

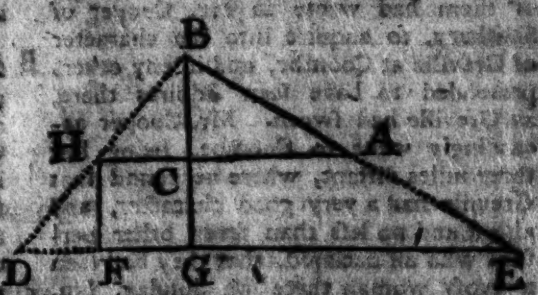
"Far from triumphing at the girl's conviction, wicked as she is, I wish her discovery had been the means of intitling her to mercy, and of bringing those more guilty to justice: But this could not be expected; the curtain, behind which the secret lay, was too closely drawn; and none but her own friends permitted to see her.—And those who before protected her, as the tool of their politicks, in opposition to me, must not now desert her."

And he finishes with a renewal of his address to his fellow liverymen, which he concludes thus:

"What I did, as a man, my heart tells me was right; but as a magistrate, I readily submit to your judgment."

A SOLUTION to the QUESTION in NAVIGATION, p. 179.

PRODUCE the line EF to D, then draw the triangle BDE, and let b = EF, = AH, p = BG and x = DF; then, per similar triangles, $b+x : p :: p-z$, and by multiplying means and extreams, and transposition, we have $x^2+bx-px=bp-pz$; put $d=b-p$, and $f=b-z$, then $x^2+dx=fp$;



miles

hence $x=\sqrt{fp+\frac{d^2}{4}}-\frac{d}{2}=4,1$: Whence the required latitude is 40° 4′ 6″ north, and consequently all the rest becomes known, which is needless to insert.

T. DRURY.

A New QUESTION proposed.

TWO pretty ladies are possess'd
Of, each, a piece of land,
Whose true dimensions are express'd
And in the * margin stand;
At 30l. an acre just
Each field is to be sold.
The true amount of each you must
Let in your Mag. be told;
The ladies further for their parts,
Do solemnly declare,
Who solves it best will win their hearts,
And shall his fav'rite share.

SOLUTION.

LET x = side of the lesser square, p = product of all, and b = sum of the sides, then $\frac{L}{x^2}$ and x^2 are their square areas, then $\sqrt{\frac{L}{x^2}}+\sqrt{x^2}=b$ (per question) and $\sqrt{\frac{L}{x^2}}=b-x$, and by squaring both sides of the equation, and multiplication, we have $x^6-2bx^5+b^2x^4=L$ chan. $x^6=p$, whence $x=14,28$. Q. E. L.

An Account of BOMBAY in the East-Indies, with a beautiful PROSPECT of the same.

BOMBAY, one of the famous settlements belonging to our East-India company, is situate on an island, near the west coast of India, or the Malabar coast, in 72° 20′ eastern longitude, and 18° 30′ north latitude, 230 miles south of Surat, and 200 miles north of Goa, which belongs to the Portuguese. It is incorporated with two other of our settlements, viz. Madras, as Fort St. George, and Fort William. It has an excellent harbour, from whence the Portuguese, the first Europeans who possessed it, gave it the name of Bombay, more corruptly called Bombay. The town was formerly situate on a morass, and near the sea, whose noisome vapours ascending from the salt ooze and mud, almost poisoned the people who were obliged to reside there. But it has since been drained and much improved, and is not in that unhealthful condition it was formerly. The island on which it stands is about 20 miles in circumference. The chief town is a mile in length, mostly built, and the fort stands at a distance from it. The island is inhabited by English, Portuguese and Moors. There are three or four more small towns on the island. The soil is barren and the water bad. They preserve the rain water therefrom in cisterns; and there is a well of pretty good fresh water about a mile from the town. The king of Portugal gave this island to our king Charles II. as part of the portion of the infanta Katharine, when he married her, anno 1662. The fort has been besieged both by the Mogul and the Dutch; but neither of them were able to take it. The governor of Bombay is usually president of the English factory at Surat.

A

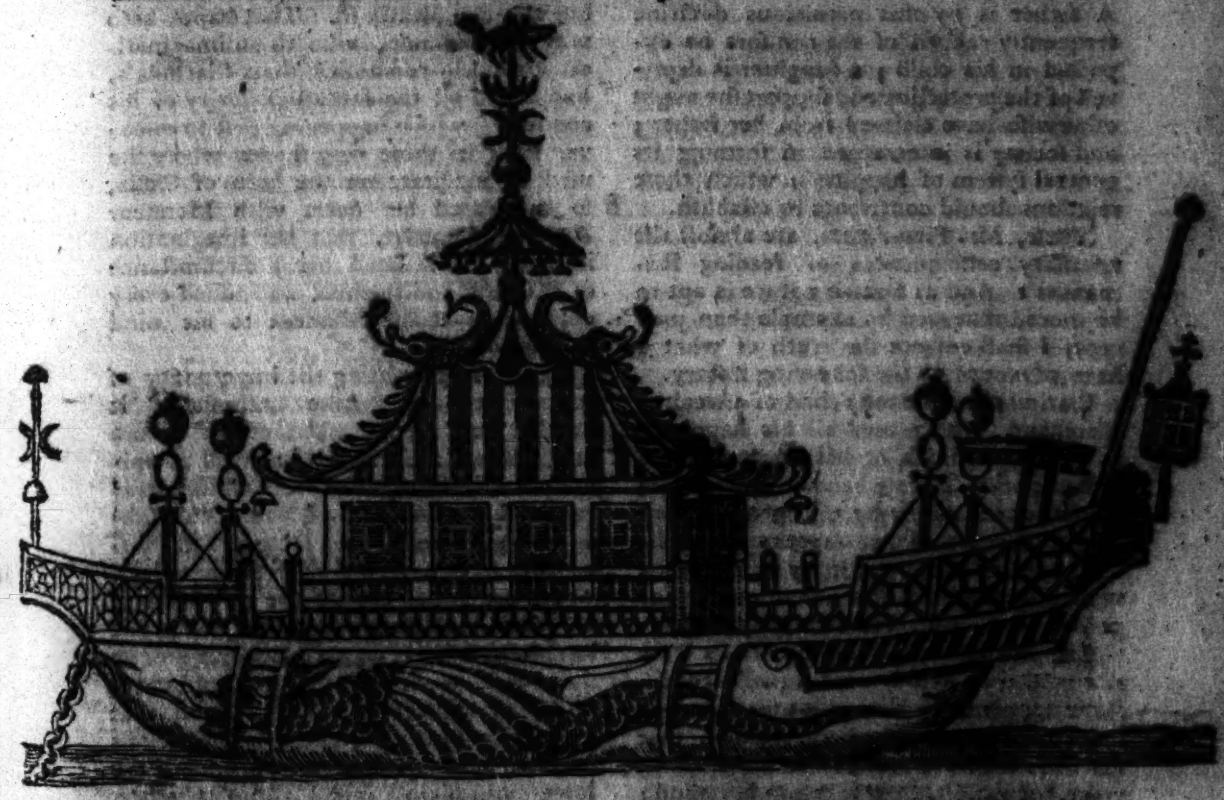
* Two square fields. ch. L.
The sum of their two sides = 30,72 and the rectangle of their areas x'd into the area of the ch. l.
less = 1123640,60.

BOMBAY, on the Malabar Coaſt, belonging to the Eaſt India Company of England.




BRITISH MUSEUM
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An exact View of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of CUMBERLAND'S CHINESE YATCHT, *in which his Highneſs entertained the Royal Family. This Yatcht is in Length 40 Feet, and carries 50 Ton Weight, has a grand Room in it 20 Feet long by 14. It floats on the great Water his Royal Highneſs has made near his Lodge in* Windſor-Foreſt, *which is above two Miles long, and as wide as the River* Thames. *It was finely illuminated both within and without on the Occaſion.*



The WORLD, July 4.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

SIR,

YOU cannot do a greater ſervice to the world, than by promoting the real happineſs of the beſt part of it, the fair ſex; for whoſe ſake I beg you will publiſh the following animadverſions upon an error in education, viz. putting Romances into the hands of young ladies; which being a ſort of writing that abounds in characters no where to be found, can, at beſt, be but a uſeleſs employment, even ſuppoſing the readers of them to have neither reliſh nor underſtanding for ſuperior concerns. But as this is by no means the caſe, and as the happineſs of mankind is deeply intereſted in the ſentiments and conduct of the ladies, why do we contribute to the filling their heads with fancies, which render them incapable either of enjoying or communicating that happineſs? Why do we ſuffer thoſe hearts, which ought to be appropriated to the various affections of ſocial life, to be alienated by the mere creatures of the imagination? In ſhort, why do we ſuffer thoſe who were born for the purpoſe of living in ſociety with men endued with paſſions and frailties like their own, to be bred up in daily expectation of living out of it with ſuch men as never have exiſted? I know ſeveral unmarried ladies, who in all probability had been long ago good wives and good mothers, if their imaginations had not been early perverted with the chimerical ideas of romantick love, and themſelves cheated out of the *charities* (as Milton calls them) and all the real bleſſings of thoſe relations, by the hopes of that ideal happineſs, which is no where to be found but in Romances.

It is a principle with ſuch ladies, that it matters not if the qualities they aſcribe to the heroes of theſe books be real or imaginary; upon which principle, a footman may as well be the hero as his maſter; for nothing, it ſeems, is neceſſary to dub him ſuch, but the magick power of a lady's fancy, which creates chimera's much faſter than nature can produce realities.

Surely this doctrine of ideal happiness is calculated for the meridian of Bedlam, and ought never to be received beyond the limits of Moorfields. For if we should admit that the monarch in his cell is as happy as the monarch on his throne, while both their objects are ambition; yet the happiness of society must depend only on the reasonableness of individuals. A father is by this pernicious doctrine frequently robbed of the comfort he expected in his child; a daughter is deprived of the protection and support she might otherwise have claimed from her father; and society is interrupted in forming its general system of happiness, which those relations should contribute to establish.

These, Mr. Fitz-Adam, are almost the necessary consequences of reading Romances: And as human nature is apt to be more influenced by example than precept, I shall enforce the truth of what I have advanced by the following history.

Clarinda was the only child of a wealthy merchant, who placed all his happiness in the expectations of her merit and the rewards of it. Nature had encouraged him in that expectation, by giving her a very liberal portion of her favours; and he determined to improve it by every means which the fondness of a parent could suggest to him. But, unfortunately for Clarinda, her father's good intentions were not guided by a judgment equally good; for it happened to her, as it too often does in the education of young women, that his endeavours were rather directed to grace her person, than to adorn her mind; and whatever qualifications he might wish the latter to possess, he seemed solicitous only of such as might recommend the former. Dress, dancing and musick were the whole of her accomplishments; and they so immoderately softened the natural effeminacy of her mind, that she contracted an aversion to every kind of reading which did not represent the same softness of manners. Every hour which was not appropriated to one of these accomplishments, was spent in the ensnaring practice of reading Novels and Romances; of which Clelia was her favourite, and the hero of it continually in her head.

Whilst Clarinda was thus accomplishing herself, the father was studying to reward the merits of his daughter with a husband suitable to her rank and fortune. Theodore, the son of a neighbouring gentleman in the country, was chosen for this honour. But tho' all who knew him declared him to be worthy of it, unhappily for Clarinda, she alone thought otherwise. For notwithstanding he loved her with a sincerity hardly to be equalled, yet as he did not approach her in heroicks, nor first break his passion to her in shady groves, he was not the hero she expected; he neither bowed gracefully, moved majestically, nor sighed pathetically enough to charm a heart which doated on romantick grimace: In short, he was not the hero which Clelia had impressed on Clarinda's imagination. But, what was still more unfortunate, Theodore's valet de chambre was compleatly so. That happy hero was a Frenchman, who to an imagination little less romantick than Clarinda's, had added all the fantastick levity of his country; which happening first to discover itself in those very shades where she used to meditate on the hero of Clelia, so captivated her heart with Monsieur Antoine the valet, that her imagination instantly annihilated every circumstance of his rank and fortune, and added every enchanting accomplishment to his mind and person.

There is no resisting the impetuosity of romantick love. Like enthusiasm, it breaks thro' all the restraints of nature and custom, and enables, as well as animates its votaries, to execute all its extravagant suggestions. A passion of this sublime original could have none of those difficulties in discovering itself to its object, which are apt to oppose the rash wills of vulgar mortals; and therefore it was not long before Clarinda gave Antonio (for so she chose to soften the unharmonious name of Antoine) to understand that love, like death, levelled all distinctions of birth and fortune, and introduced the lowest and highest into Elysium together.

Antonio, who had been almost as conversant with Romances as Clarinda, received the first intimations of the lady's passion for him with a transport that had less surprise than joy in it; and from the first discovery of it, there arose an intercourse between them, which entirely defeated the pretensions of Theodore, and confirmed Clarinda's passion for his valet.

But as much a hero as Antonio appeared to be both to Clarinda and himself during the first part of this tender intercourse, in the progress of it he discovered that he wanted one principal ingredient in the composition of that ideal character; he had not courage enough to be a martyr. For tho' he doated on Clarinda's person, whilst her fortune was annexed to it, yet he could not bring himself to starve even with an angel; and this he soon perceived must be his fate, if he possessed the one without the other. Such a disappointment from a hero to a Dido, or to any woman who expected a natural gratification of her passion, would have excited resentment and aversion. This would

would have been needless, which romantick love has no knowledge of; it never changes any of those ideas with which it first captivates a fantastick heart: Therefore Clarinda, tho' she most pathetically lamented her disappointment in Antonio, yet charged it all upon her stars. Her father at the same time declared his A resolution to disinherit her, if she persisted in her folly; and the more effectually to prevent it, he bribed Antonio to leave England; which so enflamed Clarinda's passion (who considered him as banished on her account) that she made a solemn vow never to marry any other man.

To conclude; the consequence of this B vow was, that the father settled an annuity on his daughter, and entailed his estate on his next kindred. This annuity she still lives to enjoy; and in the 55th year of her age prefers the visionary happiness of reading Clelia, and thinking on her Antonio, to the real blessings of those social relations, which in all probability C she had enjoyed thro' life, if she had never been a reader of Romances.

Inscription on the Monument erected to the Memory of the late Rev. Dr. JAMES FOSTER, *in* Bunhill-Fields *Burying Ground.*

Here lie the remains of
JAMES FOSTER, D.D.
Born at Exeter in Devonshire XVI Sep. MDCCXCVII
Early trained up to academical studies
And prepared for the sacred work to which he D devoted himself
By diligent research into the holy scriptures
And the assistance they afford as a guide to natural reason
As also by serious piety elevated thought
Happy facility in composing and fluency of expression
His judgment in divine things not guided by the opinion of others
Produced many discourses and writings out of the common way
Some in defence of the Christian religion
But most in recommending love towards God and men E
Notwithstanding the censures which fell upon him
He was candid towards all whom he believed sincere
Beneficent to the neglect of himself
Agreeable and useful in conversation
And careful to avoid even the appearance of evil
He began his ministry in the west country
Under great discouragements
Was ordained pastor in the MDCCXXIV at Barbican in London
And after twenty years service there
Removed to Pinners Hall in the same city
In December MDCCXLVIII the university of F Aberdeen in Scotland
Conferred on him unsought the degree of Doctor in divinity
His eloquence procured him many hearers of different persuasions
Till at length by his great assiduity in preaching and writing
He sunk into a nervous disorder
Which increasing upon him for two or three years
Put an end to his life at Islington MDCCLIII
In the LVII year of his age. G

The following extraordinary Advertisement appeared lately in the Canterbury News Letter.

WHEREAS I Sarah, the wife of Richard Bean, of Milton near Sittingbourne, shopkeeper, some time ago, stole a gold ring, and supposed it to be sent to Mr. James Green's, of Milton aforesaid, coalmeter, in a pint of flour sold to his house; and for discovering the said ring applied myself to John Martin, of Milton aforesaid, tailor, dealer [a person said to be skilled in the art of mystery of conjuration] who after making several trials of his art, declared, that Mahetabel, the daughter of the said J. Green, had the ring; whereupon I challenged her with the ring, and called her thief: And whereas I, the said J. Martin, on application, as aforesaid, and several cautious trials of my friends, did inform the said S. Bean, that the said daughter of the said J. Green had the said ring. Now I, the said S. Bean, declare myself heartily sorry for my weakness, and desire the said Mahetabel Green will forgive my error. And I the said J. Martin, being truly sensible, that by my means, the said M. Green was called thief, do declare myself heartily sorry for my weakness, in imposing, first on myself, then on others, and desire the said M. Green will forgive my folly; and I promise I will never more pretend to exercise the science of inchantment, conjuration, sorcerer, slightedness, or any such crafty science. I thought my skill was good, tho' it cost me nothing; but I now find it deceitful and vain, at the expence of 5 guineas.

Sarah Bean, John Martin.

From the WORLD, July 28.

Mr. Fitz-Adam,
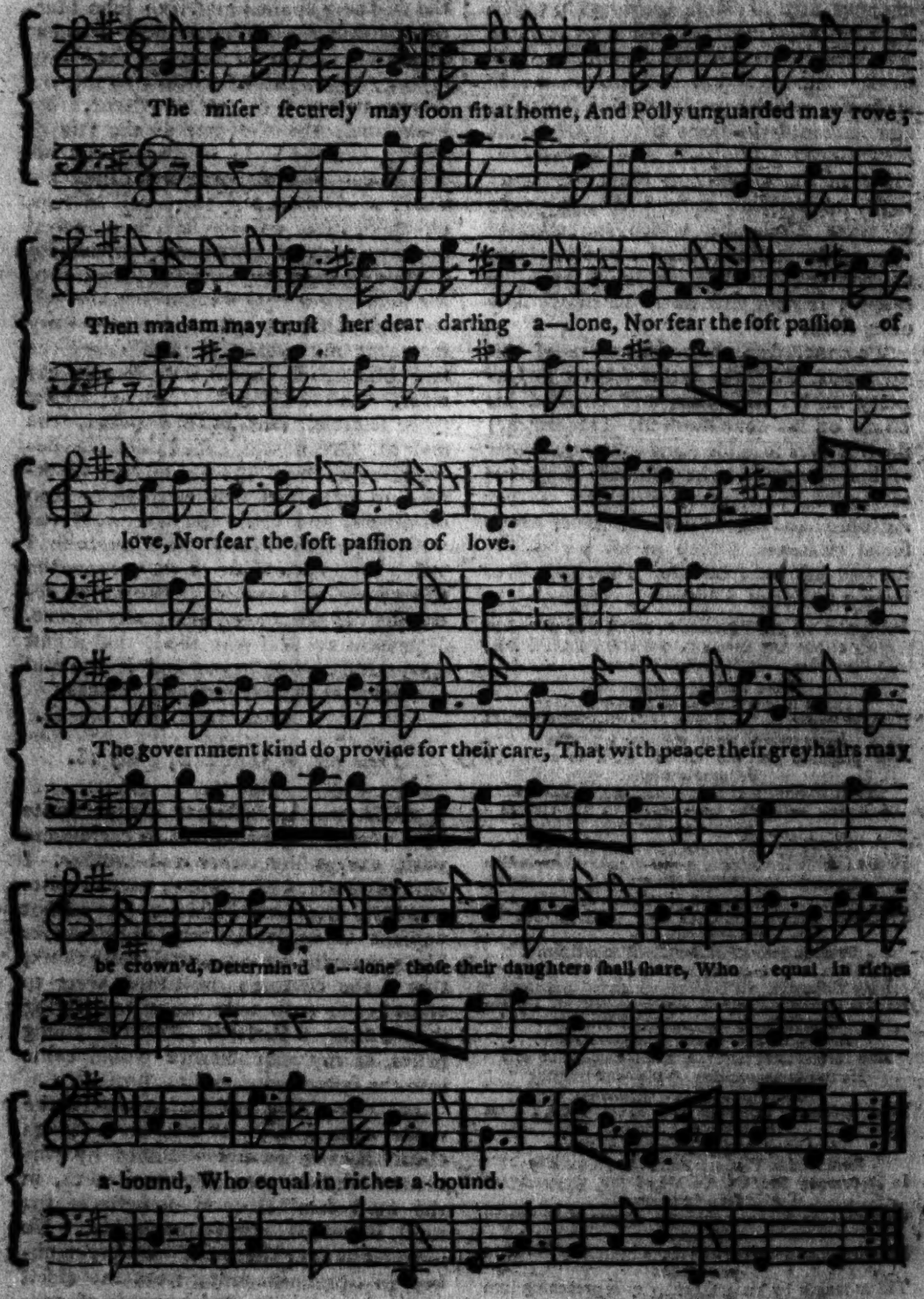
YOU are the first man I ever wrote a letter to, or without an correspondent with, except my father and brother. I am the youngest of 3 sisters, am not quite 21, love dress and fashions, but cannot consent to appear in the publick walks like a woman of the town. I really think, that if the common prostitutes were to walk in the Park with no other covering than a shift of Paris-net, half the young ladies of my acquaintance would come into the fashion.

My two sisters are so far gone in the mode, that I hardly ever go abroad with them that we are not addressed by gentlemen who are utter strangers to us, in the most familiar (and sometimes the most indecent) terms imaginable. No longer ago than last week we were mobbed in Spring-gardens, from my eldest sister's having affronted a couple of gentlemen, who would fain have entertained us with a glass of wine at the Cardigan.

Pray favour us with a World upon this subject; for as the youngest sister, my opinion goes for nothing: And besides, I want to have them mortified a little; for they neither love nor esteem me, because I am said to be handsomer than they.

Sarah Mercurial.

The IMPARTIAL ADVISER.
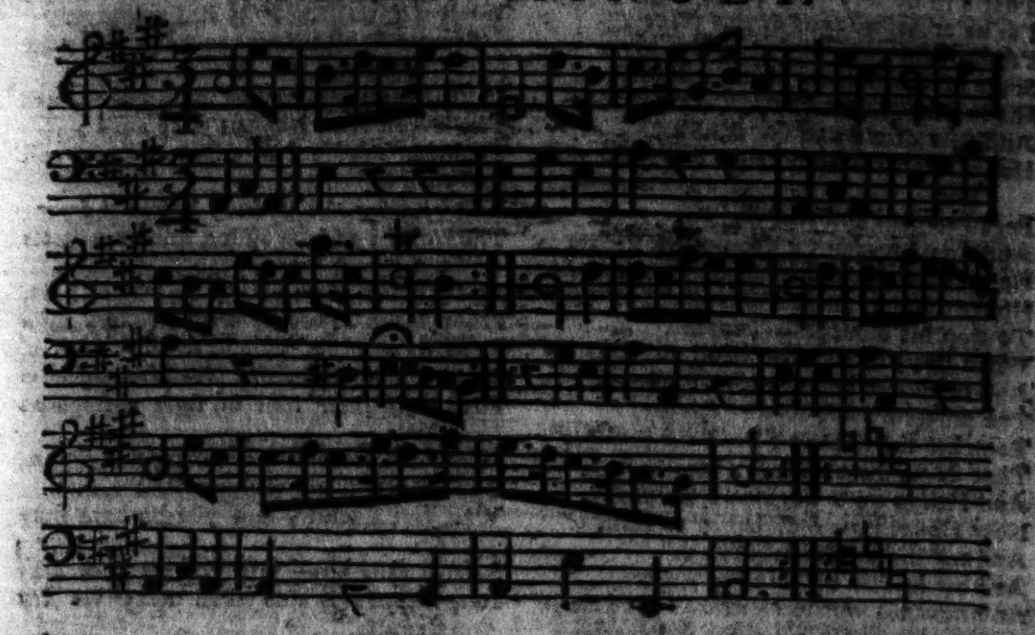


2.

Ye laſſes who generous hearts do poſſeſs,
And ſcorn any mercenary view;
Reſolve then at once that the man you will bleſs,
Who by merit has ſtrove to gain you:
Regardleſs of intereſt let burn the bright flame,
Since happineſs you can but have;
Be conſtant, be kind, be always the ſame,
And by gratitude bind the fond ſlave.

3.

The time now's your own, no let it paſs by,
But ſeize the ſwift minutes as flying;
Leſt gone, you repent you ever was coy,
And deſpis'd the true ſwain for you dying:
So will love all the night, and peace all the day,
Crown with bleſſings your life to the laſt;
And envious old age can never allay
Thoſe ſights enraptur'd with joys that are paſt.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* JULY, 1754.

The MONKEY *and* CLOWN: *A Tale.*

SHALL man, with all his boasted
sense,
His reason, wit, and eloquence,
His pow'r, his dress, and fulsom pride,
The brutal commonwealth deride?
For strength or pow'r wou'd any dare,
Unweapon'd, to attack a bear?
Or who cou'd rein the mighty horse,
Shou'd he exert his pow'r and force?
In art each animal exceeds
The greatest artist's greatest deeds;
The beaver, architect of nature,
Safe from the hurt of human creature,
Enjoys a nobler mansion far,
Than what our cits have built the may'r.
For cunning, all who deal in stocks,
Can ne'er excel the cunning fox.
For dress, the beau wou'd find it hard
To match the spotted lynx or pard.
If man has courage, let him try't on
The stoneth and oke the lion;
Say, has he reason, let him weigh't
Against the brutes that ne'er betray't:
Say, has he truth; the dog has more,
Nor leaves his master for a whore;
A bitch I mean;—but then the rhyming
Could not have had its proper chiming.
See honest instinct rise superior,
And mighty reason sink inferior;
And human art, with brutal nature,
Appears in lesser things to greater;
As this, the following tale will tell ye,
Unless your brains are in your belly.
An honest farmer, you shall hear,
Who liv'd, I think, in Bedfordshire;
He kept a farm, tho' not his own,
The landlord of it liv'd in town.
Now twice or thrice a year the tenant
Would send up partridge, hare, or
pheasant,
To master landlord, as a present.
Now Hodge, his man, who ne'er had
been
From field, or heath, or vale, or green,
As great a clown as sun e'er shone on,
Was on th' occasion sent to London.
The load he bore was no such burthen,
A brace of partridge for his lordship;
And thus equipt, for London strait,
He issues forth at five-barr'd gate.
Suppose him now in London streets,
Gaping and asking all he meets
For master landlord's great fine houses,
At least, the biggest of a thousand.
That found, he raps the door in fear,
And strait inquires for the peer;
The saucy porter in a rum key,
Hums him, and points him out the monkey;
The clown beheld his lordship's grace,
And thus addressed his monkey face:
An't please your worship's pow'r and
glory,
I'se come from farmer Mangletorn;
Then bowing shew'd his grace the letter,
At which the monkey 'gan to chatter;
Held out at once his nimble paw,
And gave poor Hodge a desperate claw;
Puts on a thousand odd grimaces,
And tears the letter all to pieces.
Hodge scratch'd his head, and bow'd
again;
Thought landlord in an angry strain;
And thus rejoin'd, 'There's no offence,
I hope—we country folk want sense,

That's

That's to be sure—but please your grace,
I'se ne'er before was in this place;
I'se brought you, Sir, a present here,
Some of our homely country cheer.
His lordship's jacko smoak'd the game,
And flew directly to the same:
Hodge star'd—the porter laugh'd—and pug
Began to grin and tear and tug;
And soon, without a drop of watridge,
He gobbled down a brace of partridge:
Hodge thought the peer was mad, and went
To stop his moneyship's intent,
When strait he fix'd on Hodge's nose,
And maul'd it well, you may suppose:
The porter fearing further danger,
Took off the peer and freed the stranger;
That done, here ends the bloody fray,
And Hodge quite frighten'd ran away.
Now Hodge return'd, began to wail,
And tell his melancholy tale;
As how he saw his worship's grace,
And how his worship scratch'd his face;
As how his worship's grace did chatter;
With all pertaining to the matter.
The farmer angry—very soon
To know the cause—came up to town,
Was soon inform'd of Hobb's disaster,
And all the county rung with laughter.
By this at once we plainly see
What human nature's self would be;
The mind of man, when fairly stated,
You'd find, untill'd, uncultivated,
Exempt from all the arts and knowledge,
By practice learn'd at court or college;
Unskilful in the use of things,
And lost to all the pomp of kings;
For reason is but mere sensation,
Without the help of cultivation.

PROLOGUE *to the Tragedy of* Lady Jane Grey, *lately acted by some young Masters and Misses at a private Theatre in* Hackney.

METHINKS I hear some angry critic say,
"What! boys just breech'd presume to act a play?
Can striplings hope attention to engage,
By strutting awkward o'er a tragick stage?
For these to mount a throne is something odd,
Who quiver still, and tremble at a rod;
Can any dream such puny kings and queens,
Assum'd the purple e'er they reach'd their teens?
The stories which they tell us all are lies;
For who e'er murder'd princesses in bibs?
Whate'er they feign, their tale no soul believes,
Of sovereigns bleeding in their swaddling sleeves."
Tho' mean our stature and our years but few,
We hope to please, and to instruct you too.
Guess not our parts, or merits, by our age;
'Tis not the gown or beard that makes the sage;
Youth oft its time in manly arts employs,
While many at full sixty still are boys.
From a small source each art, the most sublime,
Must take its rise, and be matur'd by time:
The largest river was but once a rill;
Thames, near its fountain, scarce will turn a mill;
Rome a poor village first, before it grew
The world's great wonder, and its mistress too;
And Thespis often play'd his tragick part,
From town to town, with strollers in a cart:
Garrick and Quin, nor was their scheme amiss,
First try'd their skill on such a stage as this;
With farce and merry droll they first began,
The actor still improving with the man.
Wait but a while, and you perhaps may see
Such as they now, just such we once may be;
In pompous strains then next we try t'amuse,
And for a buskin change these little shoes.
The bravest chief his first campaign begins
With bruising noses, and with breaking shins.
Great Cæsar's self, the world's imperial lord,
Long wav'd his bat before he wav'd his sword;
E'er yet a warrior, won his first renown,
Beating down wickets e'er he storm'd a town.
Marbles and tops were William's first delight,
Who learn'd to chuck before he learn'd to fight;
Supreme in fame e'er we the victor saw,
His first fair laurels were obtained at taw;
Here the young hero gain'd a conqu'ror's name;
Culloden only was his second fame.
Let youth for once your thoughts and hearts engage,
Which often has improv'd maturer age.
Nothing we act to shock the virgin's ear,
Which modesty without a blush may hear.
Chast as our scenes, not fulsome or profane,
For these you must repair to Drury-Lane;
There you grow well-bred sinners in a trice,
And pay your crown to learn each modish vice;
With raptures fill'd, throw three gay hours away,
Cheats, bawds and jilts, the worthies of the play.
To our grave stage each female that repairs,
Must leave behind her, her nice modern airs;
No gigling face, no gilded snuff-box here,
No wanton smiles, or ogling at her beaux.
The tragick story we relate this night,
Is meant to move and melt you, not delight;

Virtue

Virtue distrest should touch the weeping fair,
When seen, all wrapt in anguish and despair;
In sables dreft, while a young queen appears,
Ah follow, and attend her hearse in tears:
What generous pangs should swell your aching veins,
To view great Suffolk's daughter bound in chains,
Warm from her lord's embrace and nuptial bed,
By a dark ruffian to a scaffold led.
The ax now gleaming dreadful to her sight,
While a dim taper sheds its mournful light;
Bereav'd how soon of all her fatal pow'r!
How happy, and how wretched in an hour!
Refuse not then the tribute of your eyes,
Bath'd in her blood, while breathless Guilford lies;
While the red stream does her fair bosom stain,
Pouring to cruel Rome her sighs in vain.

VERSES *occasioned by a scurrilous Pamphlet, intitled,* SARAH *the Quaker to* LOTHARIO, *and published after* LOTHARIO's *Death.*

By Mrs. MADDEN, *(a Sister of* Spencer Cooper's.)

AND lives there one, by canker'd malice led,
T'arraign the innocent, defenceless dead?
With vulture's rage, await departing breath;
To all humanity's soft pleading deaf:
Lost to the motions of a generous heart,
The stings of meditated fury dart:
With spleen unfated bid false slander live;
And causeless hate at such an hour revive?
The lion, gentler savage, thro' the wood
Wild tho' he rove, eager and dry for blood;
If chance directs, where death with friendly care
Has just reliev'd the painful traveller;
With rough compassion, sternly stalks away,
And scorns to tear the unresisting prey.

An EPISTLE *to Miss* E—L *of* Birmingham.

FAIR creature, to these artless lines attend,
Sent by no lover but an humble friend;
No flatt'ring titles here expect to find
No protestations empty as the wind:
The common language of our modern beaus,
In formal speeches or in billet-doux;
Where lofty nonsense flows in ev'ry line,
As transports, raptures, angel, dear, divine!
Or with complaints the tender heart to melt,
They feign a passion which they never felt;
Sometimes exclaim in melancholy strain,
How insupportable a lover's pain!
Talk of esteem and love before your face,
Perhaps expose you in another place,
Will mention actions which they ne'er atchiev'd,
And boast of favours which they ne'er receiv'd;
Inconstant, vain, from fair to fair they go,
On all alike their fruitless praise bestow:
Well vers'd in scandal, wishes and gay,
Are always aiming something fine to say:
Yet nonsense ever trickles from their tongues
And always laughing whether right or wrong;
Disguis'd by dress, effeminate in face,
Fops such as these the name of men disgrace.
With airs assum'd behold the coxcombs stand,
See how they move, the monkeys of the land!
May you, fair Polly! with judicious eyes
Discern their follies, and their arts despise.
Why this advice to me? perhaps you cry,
I want it not,—and throw the paper by.
Advice will always unpolite appear,
And sounds but odly in a lady's ear,
Yet say what mortal is exempt from crimes
And ev'n the fair have failings too—sometimes;
Nature in you indeed has done her part,
Has giv'n not beauty only, but a—heart;
Youth but just blooming with becoming grace
Spreads his gay beauties o'er your lovely face;
Pleasures to youth in pleasing prospects rise
And the world's glories dance before their eyes;
All eager then endeavour to obtain
A share of pleasure in the sprightly train:
But to correct and regulate a plan,
The bad from good with proper care to scan,
To shew what we may seek and what avoid,
What pleasures hurt, and what may be enjoy'd,
With justice to distinguish well, and know
The man of reason from the empty beau,
To check the mind when pleasure's bait allures,
Is wisdom's province, and that art is—yours.

Birminghamensis.

On Lady —— in Mourning.

THUS fare the Alps, whose heads are crown'd with snow,
Foil'd by the dusky clouds that shade its brow;
Thus artful limners shew the picture's strife,
When light and shade do give the canvas life:
Thus gloomy jet with polish'd ivory shows,
And leafy shades produce the blushing rose;
Thus sparkling jewels dark forms enhance,
And thus —— the sun peeps out beneath a cloud:
Belinda thus, when she in black appears,
Seems brighter by the sable gown she wears.

SALLINDA's *Right to* SAINTSHIP.

WHILST endless saints by Rome are made,
Whose merits less appear;
Should Sal have no devotion paid,
No offerings made to her?

If ſaints, made by the unerring chair,
And canonizing grants,
Have oft been ſuch as never were,
Or being, were no ſaints;
If e'en a lifeleſs * cloak or † ſpear,
Good popiſh ſaints have made
And help'd to fill their kalendar,
And carry on their trade:
Sure all muſt readily admit,
Sallinda's juſter claim;
For ſhe has beauty, virtue, wit,
And the whole world's eſteem.
Who comes a votary to her,
Some chance has for ſucceſs;
Sure as he is that ſhe can hear,
And ſhould ſhe pleaſe can bleſs.
In pilgrimage on foot to Rome
Who'd trudge to kiſs a ſkull,
Or touch a clout, that touch'd the bum
Of ſome pope-ſainted trull?
But happy—happy thrice is he,
Unqueſtion'd is his bliſs,
To whom ſhe not reluctant yields
The raptures of a kiſs.

The REASON: *Or an Apology for ſuch Ordinations as are complained of by* PHILOCLERICOS. (*See* Lond. Mag. *for* May 1754, p. 210.)

SOME novel ſects who can't produce them,
Set holy orders quite at nought;
Alledging gifts and will to uſe them,
Sufficient calling ſhould be thought.
How wrong this is, our heads, to ſhow
In ſtrongeſt light to our diſcerning,
Orders ſometimes on thoſe beſtow,
Who've neither credit, gifts, nor learning.

IRONICUS.

An extempore Thought on ſeeing a White-Roſe *in the Boſom of Miſs* ST———N.

PRAY tell me, charming, tuneful fair,
Why this unneceſſary care;
Say, can that flow'r ſo white conſeſt,
Add ſweetneſs, whiteneſs, where 'tis plac'd?
'Tis uſeleſs ſure; unleſs deſign'd
An emblem of thy ſpotleſs mind;
Or fix'd to tell each vainer maid,
Like me ſhall youth and beauty fade.

B———.

A Poem on JEALOUSY, *ſuppoſed to be by Mrs.* JOHNSTON, *ſo much celebrated by Dr.* SWIFT *under the Name of* STELLA, *lately publiſhed in the* Obſervations upon Lord Orrery's Remarks.

O SHIELD me from his rage, celeſtial pow'rs,
This tyrant, that embitters all my hours!
Ah, love, you've poorly play'd the hero's part,
You conquer'd, but you can't defend my heart.
When firſt I bent beneath your gentle reign,
I thought this monſter baniſh'd from your train:
But you would raiſe him, to ſupport your throne,
And now, he claims your empire, as his own.
Or tell me, tyrants, have you both agreed,
That where one reigns, the other ſhall ſucceed?

STANZAS *on going into the* Country.

HAIL, gentle Thames! hail, pleaſing views!
Hail, ſacred ſhades! where late the muſe
Her fav'rite Pope inſpir'd:
On thy green margin let me lie,
A leiſure hour in peace enjoy,
From buſy ſcenes retir'd.
Here, far from riot's hated noiſe,
Be mine the calmer, purer joys,
A book or friend beſtows:
Safe from the ſtorms which ſhake the great,
Contentment's gale ſhall fan my ſeat,
And ſweeten my repoſe.
Tho' low my ſtate, tho' ſmall my cot,
A narrow competence my lot;
A narrow mind I ſcorn.
Careleſs of wealth, but not of fame,
I fondly ſeek to raiſe my name,
And live to times unborn.
'Tis hence an arduous theme I chuſe,
And hence invoke th' Aſcrean muſe
To court my *prince's* ear:
And while ſhe ſtrikes the ſounding ſtrings,
Of *publick virtue* while ſhe ſings,
He, gracious, deigns to hear.
O could I hope—ambitious aim!
That in the chaplet of *his* fame,
One flow'r from hence might ſpring;
I would not envy him whoſe ſtrain
Inſpir'd the labours, vaſt and vain,
Of Macedonia's king.

VERSES *by Mr.* BOYCE, *to the Memory of Mr.* WILLIAM BAKER. (*See Deaths.*)

OH ceaſe, my beating heart to mourn,
Oh ſtop, mine eye, thy tear!
The grave admits of no return,
And grief is fruitleſs here!
Thus ſpeaks the philoſophick mind,
Thus nature's ſelf repels;
But mine expands for human kind,
And what it feels it tells.
Lamented ſhade! dear friend adieu!
Yet take this artleſs verſe;
The muſe you lov'd, that lov'd you too,
Thus ſorrows o'er your herſe.
No more, in ſocial converſe join'd,
Thou'lt ope' thy heart to me;
No more ſhall I improve my mind,
By catching ſenſe from thee.

Thy

* *Amphiclus.* † *Longinus.* *See the ſame well ridiculed in the Duke of Buckingham's miſcellaneous works, printed in* 1704. *In* The Kalendar reformed, a Dialogue in Imitation of Lucian

Thy gen'rous bosom glow'd with truth,
Where genius beam'd its ray;
Thy prudence led thy blameless youth,
In virtue's smiling way.
Love, goodness, pity, warm'd thy heart,
Which merit might ensure;
Thy tender soul still felt the smart
Thy skill essay'd to cure.
Yet vain thy wond'rous worth has prov'd,
Nor could with fate contend;
The world has lost the man it lov'd,
And I, alas, my friend!
Lo! poverty, already tost
On life's tempestuous sea;
Ev'n mis'ry * finds its anguish lost
In that it feels for thee!
So sympathetick was thy heart
To ev'ry sad appeal,
Thy voice itself could boast the art
To mitigate and heal.
How oft we see the morning light
Dart forth a glorious ray,
Yet e'er sol gain meridian height,
Black tempests blast the day.
Thus, Baker, thus, thy life's fair sun,
Just reach'd its destin'd noon;
Fate gave the word, its race was run;
Was run, alas, so soon!
Death's workings through the human frame
Thy judgment could foresee;
'Twas envy made the tyrant aim,
So suddenly at thee.
Thy soul's in regions bright and fair,
Where virtue's sure to go;
That worth now makes it honour'd there,
That made it lov'd below.

From the GRAY'S-INN JOURNAL.

ORBIS *in extremi jacet destitus armis,*
Fert ubi perpetuas ibrata terra nives.
Non ager hic pomum, non dulces educat uvas,
Non salices ripâ, roboris umbra, virent.
Neve fretum terrâ laudes magis; aquora semper
Ventorum rabie, solibus orbe tumet.
Quocunque aspicias, campi cultore carentes,
Vastaque, quæ nemo vindicet, arva jacent.
Hostis adeò dextrâ lævâque à parte timendus,
Victumque magis terret utrumque latus.

The Translation, *said to be by a Boy of* 13.

FAR from my country, in a dreary land,
I lie deserted on the barren sand.
No kindly summer cheers the natives here,
But on the ground perpetual snows appear;
Pomona's luscious gifts are here unknown,
These thirsty sands the juicy grapes disown.
No mounts appear with verdant forests crown'd,
No trembling offers deck the marshy ground.
Cheerless and sunless pass the gloomy days,
While constant storms the darking billows raise.
Unclaim'd on ev'ry part the lands appear,
A soil deserted by the vilest care.
On ev'ry side, th' insulting foe draws near,
And ev'ry side has cause alike to fear.

An Elegy *on Mrs.* THOMPSON: *By Lady* MARY WORTLEY.

UNHAPPY fair! by fatal love betray'd!
Must then thy beauties thus untimely fade?
And all thy blooming, soft, inspiring charms,
Become a prey to death's destructive arms?
Tho' short thy day, and transient like the wind,
How far more blest than those yet left behind!
Safe in the grave thy griefs with thee remain;
And life's tempestuous billows break in vain.
Ye tender nymphs, in lawless passions lost,
Who heedless down the paths of pleasure stray;
Tho' long secure, with fruitful joy elate,
Yet pause, and think of Arabella's fate;
For such may be your unexpected doom,
And your next mourners fall you in the tomb.
But let it be the muse's gentle care
To shield from envy's rage the good and fair:
To draw a veil o'er faults she can't commend;
And what prudes have devour'd, leave time to end:
Be it her part to drop a pitying tear,
And mourning sigh around thy sable bier.
Nor shall thy woes long glad th' ill-natur'd crowd,
Silent to praise, and in detraction loud:
When scandal, that thro' life each worth destroys,
And malice, that imbitters all our joys,
Shall in some ill starr'd wretch find later stains;
And let thine vest, forgot as thy remains.

The following Epigram *was humbly addressed to the Rt. Hon.* HENRY BOYLE, Esq; *on his Arrival at* Castle-Martyr, *after the Parliament was prorogued, and he, with his Friends displaced.*

EXALTED to a private state,
And gloriously retir'd,
Your foes have made you, sir, so great,
To be the more admir'd.
The victory which they have won,
But more augments your praise;
As stars add vigour to the sun,
When they contract his rays.

T. T. E.

* *Alluding to his humane treatment of the patients in the Westminster-Infirmary.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Montſerrat *in the* Weſt-Indies, *dated* April 8, 1754.

ABOUT one o'clock this morning we were alarmed with a moſt dreadful rumbling noiſe from the mountains like loud thunder, which was ſucceeded by a violent earthquake, that laſted near a quarter of an hour. It was very dreadful, and impoſſible to be deſcribed by any perſon who was never uſed to theſe hot climates.

Williamſburg in Virginia, May 20. When all the forces now ordered to the Ohio from this and the neighbouring governments are arrived, they will make up about 1100 men, beſides the aſſiſtance we expect from Penſylvania, Maryland, South Carolina; and a great number of Indians are ready to join us.

Philadelphia, May 19. The general aſſembly of this province have voted 10,000l. to be given to the king's uſe; and 500l. to be given in behalf of this province, as a preſent to the Indians of the ſix nations, at the treaty propoſed to be held at Albany ſome time in June.

Inſcription on the Monument erected for Lady WALPOLE *in* Weſtminſter-Abbey.

To the Memory
of
CATHERINE, Lady WALPOLE,
Eldeſt Daughter of John Shorter, Eſq;
of Bybrook,
And
Firſt Wife of Sir Robert Walpole,
Afterwards Earl of Orford,
Horace,
Her youngeſt Son,
Conſecrates this Monument.
She had Beauty and Wit
Without Vice or Vanity;
And cultivated the Arts
Without Affectation.
She was devout,
Tho' without Bigotry to any Sect;
And was without prejudice to any Party,
Tho' the Wife of a Miniſter;
Whoſe Power ſhe eſteem'd
But when ſhe could employ it
To benefit the Miſerable
Or reward the Meritorious.
She lov'd a private Life,
Tho' born to ſhine in public:
And was an Ornament to Courts,
Untainted by them.
She died Auguſt 20, 1737.

TUESDAY, July 2.

The poll for ſheriffs of London and Middleſex was finally cloſed, and the books being caſt up, the ſheriffs declared the numbers to be

For Alexander Sheaſe, Eſq;	1020
George Streatfield, Eſq;	1016
Mr. Alderman Pludyer	718
Mr. Alderman Beckford	716

Upon which a ſcrutiny was demanded in behalf of the aldermen, by Mr. Benjamin Bond and Mr. Charles Bond, citizens and wax-chandlers, who nominated Mr. Nicholas Criſp, citizen and haberdaſher, and Mr. Daniel Booth, citizen and ſalter, to be their ſcrutineers; and the ſheriffs immediately granting their requeſt, the court of huſtings was adjourned to Friday morning 9 o'clock. (See p. 284.)

About 2 this afternoon a terrible fire broke out at Hindon in Wilts, which burnt all night and great part of the next day, whereby upwards of 140 dwelling-houſes, beſides out-houſes, barns, ſtables, ricks of corn and hay, &c. were conſumed, to the great confuſion and diſtreſs of the inhabitants, who were greatly relieved in their calamity by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, particularly by lord Folkſtone, and the city of Saliſbury. Thirteen publick houſes out of 14 were deſtroyed, and 1 or 2 perſons periſhed in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

His majeſty, attended by their royal highneſſes the prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, prince Edward, and a great number of perſons of quality, reviewed the regiment of horſe-guards blue in Hyde-park, who made a fine appearance. His majeſty walked thro' all the ranks and ſaw them perform all their exerciſes. There was the greateſt number of perſons of quality and gentlemens coaches ever ſeen on a like occaſion.

TUESDAY, 9.

The ſheriffs received a letter from the gentlemen that demanded the ſcrutiny at Guildhall; acquainting them, that they would not go on with the ſame; upon which George Streatfield, Eſq; and Alexander Sheaſe, Eſq; were declared duly elected ſheriffs for the year enſuing; and the common-crier was ordered to acquaint them therewith.

The indictment againſt Eleanor Burgeſs, keeper of Richmond-park gate, for obſtructing and hindering people from paſſing

paſſing thro' Richmond-park with carriages, on horſeback, and on foot, as formerly, which was to have been tried next aſſizes in Surrey, was, on a motion of the attorney-general, moved by *certiorari*; and a few days ſince, the attorney-general moved the court of King's-Bench, that this indictment might be tried at bar in the court of King's-Bench, at Weſtminſter, next Michaelmas-term, by a ſpecial jury of the county of Surrey; which was granted by the court accordingly. (See p. 186.)

MONDAY, 15.

This night between 11 and 12 a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Memory, grocer and oilman, at the corner of Stafford-ſtreet, next to Old Bond-ſtreet, which in a little time entirely conſumed the ſame, and all his ſtock; he and his family eſcaping with difficulty almoſt naked. It likewiſe burnt the upper part of the Blue Poſts alehouſe, and the houſes of Mrs. Barber and Mr. Moſs, and greatly damaged the Vine tavern in Stafford-ſtreet: All the latter perſons ſuffered greatly in the loſs of their goods.

TUESDAY, 16.

The two ſheriffs elect returned the following anſwer, by their attornies, to the court of aldermen at Guildhall, That Mr. Streatfield was in the 73d year of his age, and both of them being Proteſtant Diſſenters, they had not, within one year before their ſuppoſed election, taken the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the church of England, and therefore dared not take upon them that office in defiance of a plain act of parliament, 13 Car. II. Stat. 2 Cap. 1. whereby it is enacted, "That no perſon or perſons, who ſhould not have, within one year next before the election or choice, taken the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the church of England, ſhould for ever, after March 25, 1663, be placed, elected, or choſen in or to any office or offices of magiſtracy, or places or truſts, or other employment relating to or concerning the government of any city, corporation or borough;" and thereby expoſe themſelves to the cenſure of the law for uſurping an office, to which, by the above act, they could not be elected.—Upon which a common hall was ordered for the choice of two others.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

At the opening of the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, a motion was made, that the court ſhould contract with another perſon, inſtead of Mr. Stewart (who is the preſent contractor for the tranſportation of felons) to carry Elizabeth Canning to America; and Mr. Stewart in court conſenting to wave his contract, the motion was granted (on a diviſion) the preſent contractor being to tranſport her to ſome of his majeſty's colonies in America, according to her ſentence, under the uſual penalty. And on Saturday evening ſhe was delivered from Newgate to her friends, in order to be ſo tranſported.

A cauſe was tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Ryder, upon an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leatherſeller in Newgate-ſtreet, againſt the collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew fair, when Mr. Holland's witneſſes were examined; but no perſon appearing on the other ſide, a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Holland, on every one of the 15 iſſues to be tried, with coſts of ſuit. By this determination, all citizens of London are exempted from paying toll for the future at the ſaid fair.

MONDAY, 22.

Joſeph Mills, a turncock, for the murder of Samuel Room, a paviour, in the Minories; and Robert Finch, for the murder of his wife in Lndgate, who received ſentence at the Old-Bailey immediately on their conviction, the former on Friday, and the other on Saturday, were this day executed at Tyburn.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the other convicts received ſentence of death, viz. Mary Smith, for ſtripping and robbing an infant about 3 years old; Thomas Collis, for ſacrilegiouſly ſtealing a linen ſurplice; Elizabeth Jones, for ſtealing a ſilver watch and 40 guineas; and James Cobley, for ſtealing ſome valuable manuſcript books out of Mr. Lintot's chambers in the Temple.

At this ſeſſions one Lewis, a woman who had been in Newgate upwards of two years on a verdict left ſpecial for forgery, was brought into court, the caſe being determined by the judges, and received ſentence of death.

Their royal highneſſes the prince of Wales, duke of Cumberland and prince Edward went this day by water to Woolwich, attended by lord Harcourt, lord Anſon, admiral Rowley, and a great number of perſons of diſtinction; the lords of the admiralty, the commiſſioners of the navy, and victualling office, alſo in their reſpective barges. They were ſaluted when they went aboard by the guns at the Tower, and upon their landing at Woolwich by the guns at the warren, and all the yachts lying there. Their royal highneſſes firſt took a view of the ſeveral works in the dock-yard, ſaw the manner of forging an anchor, making ſails, &c. Afterwards they went on board the Royal-Anne, a firſt rate man of war now building, and then on board the Dunkirk, the new 60 gun ſhip, which was launched

that day. A new sloop of war, called the Happy, was launched about an hour before. As soon as the launch was over, their royal highnesses went on board the Carolina yacht, where a most elegant dinner was provided for them, and at 7 in the evening they embarked on board their barge to return to town, being saluted as before. All the ships in the river had their colours hoisted, which, with the great number of yachts and boats of all kinds, with which the Thames was covered, formed a most beautiful prospect.

TUESDAY, 23.

At a court of hustings at Guild-Hall, Allan Evans, Esq; and John Torriano, Esq; (both merchant taylors) were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in the room of Alexander Sheafe and George Streatfield, Esqrs. who refused to give bond to serve that office. After the election, Mr. Torriano came forward and thanked his fellow-citizens for the honour they had done him, and acknowledged his unfitness, but promised to use his utmost endeavour to go thro' the office with candour and impartiality. Mr. Evans not being present, had till next court of aldermen to give his answer.

THURSDAY, 25.

The back front of Mr. Barrat's late sugar-house at Paul's wharf, which was left standing when the said sugar-house was burnt down, (see p. 234.) fell in, by which accident 5 bricklayers labourers, who were chipping bricks in the cellar, for the workmen, that were carrying up a new building, were killed on the spot.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

REV. Mr. Cobbe, prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, only son of the Hon. Col. Cobbe of Winchester, and nephew to the archbishop of Dublin, to Miss Ferne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ferne, rector of Avington, Hants.

Hon. Brinsley Butler, son and heir of lord visc. Lanesborough, to the Hon. Miss Rochfort, daughter to the lord visc. Bellfield.

June 29. John Harding, Esq; of Glocestershire, to Miss Catharine Wyndham.

July 3. Rev. Mr. Robert Thistlethwayte, to Miss Anne Bathurst, sister to lady Ranelagh.

4. Hon. Capt. Maitland of the 3d reg. of foot-guards, brother to the earl of Lauderdale, to Miss Madan.

5. Rev. Thomas Whitfield, D. D. to Miss Hannah Lambert, of Lee in Kent.

Sir Edmund Anderson, of Kilnwick in Yorkshire, Bart. to Miss Fanny Batty of Tadcaster.

10. Earl of Dumfarrig, eldest son to the duke of Queensbury, to lady Mary Hope, daughter to the earl of Hoptoun.

11. Thomas Partington, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Elizabeth Andrews, of Grosvenor-street.

15. John Willes, Esq; eldest son of the lord chief justice Willes, to Miss Freke, of Bristol.

17. Charles Cotterel Dormer, Esq; assistant master of the ceremonies, to Miss Cæsar.

23. George Colebrooke, Esq; member of parliament for Arundel in Sussex, to Miss Gaynor.

Hon. capt. Vaughan, son and heir to lord visc. Lisbourne, to Miss Nightingale, only daughter of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, late of Enfield, Esq; a 50,000l. fortune.

Countess of Glencairn, delivered of a son.

July 8. Lady Charlotte Johnston, of a son.

The lady of the Hon. Col. Flemming, of a daughter.

9. The lady of Thomas Dod, of Edge in Cheshire, Esq; of a son and heir.

15. The lady of Capel Hanbury, Esq; of a daughter.

18. The lady of Thomas Penn, Esq; proprietary of Pensilvania, of a son.

20. Lady viscountess Gallway, of a daughter.

22. Lady of baron Munchausen, secretary for the affairs of Hanover, of a son.

DEATHS.

June 23. LIEUT. Gen. Henry de Grangues, col. of a reg. of horse, and major gen. on the Irish establishment.

27. Joseph Fawthorpe, Esq; many years a director of the S. S. company, and a governor of St. Thomas's, Guy's, the London and Foundling hospitals.

28. Martin Folkes, Esq; many years president of the Royal-Society, which honour he resigned some time ago, on account of his ill state of health, but at his death was president of the society of Antiquaries. He was struck with a fresh fit of the palsy about 4 days before his death, and never spoke afterwards.

Rt. Hon. lord Louth, of the kingdom of Ireland.

30. Sollom Emlyn, Esq; an eminent chamber council.

July 1. Sir Clifford William Phillips, Knt. in the commission of the peace for the Tower Hamlets.

2. Henry Joynes, Esq; an eminent architect.

3. Mr. William Baker, one of the surgeons of the Westminster infirmary. (See p. 329.)

Sir

Sir William Nairn, Bart. in Scotland.

George Read, M. D. in Scotland, in the 82th year of his age.

7. Her grace the dutchess dowager of Somerset, relict of the late duke and mother to the countess of Northumberland.

10. Lady Cater, relict of Sir Robert Kendal Cater, late alderman of London.

11. Hon. lady Susannah Booth, aunt to the earl of Lincoln, and sister to the Hon. George Clinton, Esq;

14. Rev. Samuel Shuckford, D. D. one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, and rector of All-Saints, Lombard-street, London.

18. Sir George Champion, Knt. alderman of Bridge ward within.

29. Terringham Backwell, Esq; father of Barnaby Backwell, Esq; banker, at Temple bar.

Lady Lloyd, relict of Sir Charles Cornwallis Lloyd, of Cardiganshire, Bart. and wife of George Speke, Esq;

20. Rt. Hon. lady Archer.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

MR. Samuel Lowfield, presented to the vicarage of St. Michael in the Vale, in Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Billio, B. L. had a dispensation to hold the rectory of Lutterworth, together with the rectory of Swapstow, both in Leicestershire.—Mr. John Smith, presented by the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge, to the living of Bratton-Fleming, in Devonshire.—Robert Young, B. D. to the rectory of Widcombe St. Andrew, in Northamptonshire.—John Edward Wilson, M. A. to the vicarage of Sellinge, in Kent.—Samuel Jeffery, M. A. to the rectory of Podwell, in Leicestershire.—Mr. James Tattersal, by the duke of Bedford, to the living of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.—Daniel Sims, M. A. to the rectory of Nethitt, in the Isle of Ely.—Tho. Hyde, B. A. to the vicarage of Smitterton, in the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Keighley, to the living of Low-Layton, in Essex, in the room of Mr. Dubourdieu, deceased.—Mr. Robert Smith, archdeacon of Winchester, had the degree of doctor in divinity conferred on him by diploma from the university of Oxford.—Mr. Philemon Marsh, presented to the vicarage of St. Trinity Micklegate, in York.—Mr. Rich. Cordukes, to the rectory of St. Saviour, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Adams, chosen lecturer of St. Mary Somerset, in Thames-street.

Promotions Civil and Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, July 4. The king has approved of Robert Hunter Morris, Esq; to be lieutenant governor of Pensilvania, upon the appointment of Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqrs. proprietaries of that province.

The king has appointed Jonathan Belcher, Esq; to be chief justice of Nova-Scotia.—Joseph Herbert, Esq; to be chief justice of the island of Nevis.—Henry Webb, Esq; to be attorney-general of the Leeward Carribee-islands.—Henry M'Culloch, Esq; to be secretary and clerk of the crown in North-Carolina.—Donald Campbell, Esq; to be clerk of the Common-Pleas in South Carolina.

Whitehall, July 9. The king has granted to John Jeffreys, Esq; the office of keeper of the change and money in the Tower, and of keeper of the coinage of gold and silver in England, in the room of Richard Herbert, Esq; deceased.—Arthur Scott, Esq; appointed a commissioner of the navy for the affairs of the yards of Chatham and Sheerness.—Evan Vaughan, Esq; made constable of Harleigh-castle in North-Wales.—Richard Heron, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; made treasurer's remembrancer in the Exchequer.

Whitehall, July 13. Matthew Hicoox, Esq; made consul in the Madeiras.

Whitehall, July 20. Thomas Ogilvie, Esq; commonly called lord Deskford, made a commissioner of the customs in Scotland.

From the other Papers.

Mr. Jones made sealer to the court of chancery.—Hon. William Green, Esq; chosen governor, and the Hon. John Gardner, Esq; deputy governor of Rhode-island.—James Muir Campbell, made major to the earl of Ancram's reg. of dragoons.—Edward Clarke, Esq; made captain of the Buffalo frigate.—Lord Willoughby of Parham chosen president of the Antiquaries society.—Capt. Samuel Porrier, chosen secretary to the African company.—William Stephenson, Esq; an eminent distiller near the Old Swan, unanimously elected alderman of Bridge-ward within, in the room of Sir George Champion, Knt. deceased.

Bankrupts.

THOMAS Keell, late of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, factor and dealer.—Thomas Dodgson, late of Cockermouth, but now of London, dealer.—John Whitefoot, of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, baker.—Tho. Welch, of White-Croft-street, butcher.—John Morden, of Maidstone in Kent, dealer in timber.—James Gleson, of St. Dunstan's in the West, hair-merchant.—Edward Riches, of Norwich, coal merchant.—Philip Harrison, now or late of the Cloisters, London, merchant.

[*The rest in our next.*] THE

THE moſt material occurrence ſince our laſt is the death of the famous count Erneſtus de Byron, duke of Courland, who died in his confinement at Jaroſlaw ſoon after the middle of this month, ſo that an election of a new duke of Courland and Samogitia muſt ſoon come on, and may perhaps be the cauſe of a new war in Europe; for as theſe two provinces have Livonia upon the north, Lithuania upon the eaſt, Pruſſia upon the north, and the Baltick ſea upon the weſt, by which they have a communication with Sweden and Denmark, the Czarina, the king of Poland, the king of Pruſſia, and the two northern crowns, will all intereſt themſelves in this election, which is to be made by the ſtates of the two provinces; and we may ſuppoſe, that, in order to oppoſe the Ruſſian intereſt, French money will not be wanting. On the other ſide, the Ruſſians have already ordered quarters to be prepared upon the frontiers of Courland for ſeveral regiments; and as the late duke's death has been for ſome time daily expected, the Turks ſeem to be preparing to interfere; for letters from Caminiek on the ſouth frontier of Poland, dated the 23d ult. ſay, that they are forming an army of 25,000 men in the neighbourhood of Ockzakow, another of 15,000 near Chockzim, and a third of 15,000 in the neighbourhood of Bender, which they are providing with all implements of war, as if they were deſigned immediately to march and enter upon action.

If upon this occaſion a war ſhould break out in the north, it will defeat the deſign of a treaty which from Vienna we are told, is concluded between the Britiſh court and the empreſs of Ruſſia, by which the latter in conſideration of a ſubſidy engages to keep conſtantly on foot, in the conquered provinces, an army of 70,000 men, which is to be at the diſpoſal of the crown of Great-Britain and its allies.

By letters from Paris there ſeems to be ſome demur as to the return of the parliament to that city; for tho' his moſt Chriſtian majeſty had publickly declared that he was about to recal that illuſtrious body of patriots, and in his letter to the firſt preſident had declared, that he was willing to reſtore his parliament of Paris, for the good of his people, and was going to iſſue the neceſſary orders for that purpoſe; yet the hot-headed biſhops have hitherto found means to get it put off, and ſome people begin to fear, that ſuch conditions will be required as that illuſtrious body cannot comply with. In the mean time a virulent pamphlet has been publiſhed, intitled, *Remonſtrance on the Chatelet's Refuſal to acknowledge the Royal Chamber*, in which the author calls the ſeveral chambers of the parliament Janſeniſts, hereticks, &c. alledges that their temper is a determined oppoſition to the royal prerogative, and their drift to change the form of government; and at laſt charges them *totidem verbis* with high treaſon, and a tyrannical ſacrilege, for which they deſerve to be brought to trial. This pamphlet the parliament of Rouen have already ordered to be burnt; but we do not hear that his majeſty's great council have taken any notice of it, as might have been expected. As the dauphineſs is drawing near her time, the archbiſhop of Paris has taken care to be the firſt to order prayers to be put up in all the churches within his province, for granting her a happy delivery.

The brave Corſicans, in purſuance of their manifeſto *, have begun hoſtilities againſt the Genoeſe, and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes have happened, but no action of any importance, as the Genoeſe keep moſtly within their fortified places, and the natives have not got themſelves provided with artillery for beſieging them. In the mean time the republick, where a new doge has been lately choſen, have, at his earneſt requeſt, recalled the marquiſs de Grimaldi, and in his room appointed the marquiſs Joſeph Maria Doria to be their commiſſary in the iſland of Corſica, whither they have juſt ſent a new reinforcement of troops with all ſorts of warlike ſtores. The people of St. Remo are likewiſe in a bad way; for the French have interpoſed againſt the decree of the aulick council in their favour, which will at leaſt ſuſpend its being carried into execution.

Baſſano in the Venetian territories, June 7. For ſome weeks paſt we have had in theſe parts an extraordinary kind of phenomenon, formed by inflammatory vapours, which riſe in the night, to the height of a man, and range the ſurface of the earth in the ſhape of globes of fire. In the village of Loria, and its neighbourhood, in particular, many barns and granaries have been fired by them; and the inhabitants are continually on the watch, and contrive all ſorts of means to diſſipate theſe moving fires, by ſtones, ſcythes, halbards, and other inſtruments.

Treves, July 12. Yeſterday came on here the election of a coadjutor to his electoral highneſs, when baron Walderdorff, great dean of our church, was unanimouſly elected.

Divi-

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* April *laſt*, *p.* 190.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

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1			119 ½	105 ½		104 ½ ⅞	104 ½		101 ⅞	61. 2s	3 2	6	N. W.	clou. rain
2	134			105 ½ ⅝		104 ⅝ 105	104 ½ ⅝		103 102 ⅞	61. 4s	3 2	6	N. W.	fair
3				105 ⅝		104 ⅝			102 ⅞	61. 4s	3 2	6	S. W.	fair clou.
4	134			105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅝ ¾			102 ⅞	61. 5s	3 2	6	E. S. E.	fair hot
5	134 135	132 ½ ⅝		105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅝ ¾			102 ⅞	61. 6s	3 2	6	W. S. W.	fair hot
6				105 ⅝		104 ⅝ ¾			102 ⅞	61. 6s	3 5	0	S. W.	fair
7	Sunday												W.	fair
8	133 ⅞	132 ⅝		105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅞			102 ⅞	61. 6s	3 5	0	N. W.	fair
9	133 ⅞			105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅞			102 ⅞ ¾	61. 6s	3 5	0	S. W.	fair
10				105 ⅝		104 ⅝ ¾			102 ⅞ ¾	61. 6s	3 5	0	S. W. by W.	fair
11	133 ⅞			105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅝ ¾			102 ⅞ ¾	61. 4s	3 5	0	S. E.	fair
12	133 ⅞	132		105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅝ ¾			102 ⅞	61. 3s	3 5	0	S. W. by W.	fair
13				105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅝			102 ⅞	61. 4s	3 7	6	S. W.	fair
14	Sunday												W.	wind fair
15				105 ⅝		104 ⅞			102 ⅞	61. 4s	3 7	6	N. N. W.	fair rain
16	133 ⅞			105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅝ 105			102 ⅞	61. 5s	3 7	6	S. W. by W.	rain
17	133 ⅞			105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅝ 105 ⅛			102 ⅞	61. 6s	3 7	6	S. S. W. ha.	rain
18	133 ⅞			105 ⅝ ¾		104 ⅝ 105 ⅛			102 ⅞	61. 6s	3 7	6	N. W. by N.	fair rain
19	133 134	132 ½		105 ⅝ ¾	105 ⅛	105 ⅝ ¾	104 ½		102 ⅞ 103	61 6s	3 10	0	N. W. by N.	cloudy
20				105 ⅝ ¾		105 ⅝	104 ½		103	61. 6s	3 10	0	N. E.	fair
21	Sunday												E.	wind fair
22	133 ⅞ ¾	132		105 ⅝ ¾		105 ⅝ ¾		102 ⅞	103	61. 7s	3 10	0	S. S. E.	fair
23	133 ⅞	132 ⅝		105 ⅝ ¾		105 ⅝ ¾	104 ½	102 ⅞	103	61. 6s	3 10	0	S. W.	fair
24	133 ⅞	132 ⅝		105 ⅝		105 ⅝ ¾		102 ⅞	103	61. 6s	3 10	0	S. S. W.	fair
25	133 ⅞	132 ⅝		105 ⅝		105 ⅝ ¾	104 ½	102 ⅞	103 ⅛	61. 6s	3 10	0	W. S. W.	cloudy
26	133 ⅞	132 ⅝		105 ⅝ ¾		105 ⅝ ¾	104 ½	102 ⅞	102 ⅞	61. 7s	3 12	6	S. W.	cloudy
27				105 ⅝		105 ⅝		102 ⅞	102 ⅞	61. 7s	3 12	6	S. S. W.	rain
28	Sunday												W. S. W.	fair rain
29	133 ⅞			105 ⅝		105 ⅝ ¾		102 ⅞ ¾	102 ⅞	61. 7s	3 12	6	S. W.	clou. fair
30	133 ⅞			105 ⅝		105 ⅝		102 ⅞	102 ⅞	61. 7s	3 12	6	W. N. W.	fair cool
31	133 ⅞			105 ⅝		105 ⅝		102 ⅞	103	61. 7s	3 12	6	N. W.	fair

Bill of Mortality from June 23. to July 23.

Christ.	Males 535	Females 526	1061
Buried	Males 745	Females 784	1529
Died under 2 Years old			586
Between 2 and 5			163
5 and 10			50
10 and 20			44
20 and 30			105
30 and 40			136
40 and 50			126
50 and 60			113
60 and 70			94
70 and 80			70
80 and 90			56
90 and 100			6
			1529

Diseases: Within the Walls 123; Without the Walls 342; In Mid. and Surrey 735; City & Sub. West. 329 — 1529

Weekly: July 2 — 389; 9 — 377; 16 — 376; 23 — 387 — 1529

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Peafe 23s. to 30s. od p. Quar.
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For AUGUST, 1754.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1754.

A LIST *of the* HOUSE *of* PEERS*.

Thoſe marked thus * *don't ſit in the Houſe; thus* () *under Age; thus* § *Peers of Scotland who take Place according to the Act of Union.*

HIS Royal Highneſs George William Frederick Prince of Wales, &c.

DUKES.

His Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland, &c.

* Edward Howard duke of Norfolk
Edward Seymour duke of Somerſet

Created by King Charles II.

William Fitzroy duke of Cleveland
() Charles Lenos duke of Richmond
Charles Fitzroy duke of Grafton
Charles Noel Somerſet duke of Beaufort
George Beauclerk duke of St. Albans

Created by King William III.

Charles Powlet duke of Bolton, dead
Thomas Oſborn duke of Leeds
John Ruſſel duke of Bedford
William Cavendiſh duke of Devonſhire

Created by Queen Anne.

Charles Spencer duke of Marlborough
John Manners duke of Rutland
§ Archibald Campbell duke of Argyle
* Charles Douglas duke of Dover
* James Hamilton duke of Brandon

Created by King George I.

Peregrine Bertie duke of Ancaſter
Evelyn Pierpont duke of Kingſton
Thomas Pelham Holles duke of Newcaſtle
William Bentinck duke of Portland
Robert Montagu duke of Mancheſter
Henry Bridges duke of Chandos
Lionel Cranfield Sackville duke of Dorſet
() Francis Egerton duke of Bridgewater

MARQUISSES.

Created by King William III.

§ John Hay marquis of Tweedale
§ William Ker marquis of Lothian

Created by King George II.

Charles Wentworth marquis of Rockingham

EARLS,

Created by King James I.

* George Talbot earl of Shrewſbury
Edward Stanley earl of Derby
Francis Haſtings earl of Huntingdon
() Henry Herbert earl of Pembroke
Henry Clinton earl of Lincoln
Henry Bowes Howard earl of Suffolk and Berks.
James Cecil earl of Saliſbury
Brownlow Cecil earl of Exeter
James Compton earl of Northampton
Edward Rich earl of Warwick
William Fielding earl of Denbigh
John Fane earl of Weſtmoreland

Created by King Charles I.

Charles Mordaunt earl of Peterborough
Harry Gray earl of Stamford
Daniel Finch earl of Winchelſea
Philip Dormer Stanhope earl of Cheſterfield
Sackville Tufton earl of Thanet

Created by King Charles II.

John Montagu earl of Sandwich
Henry Hyde earl of Clarendon
William Anne Hollis Capel earl of Eſſex
George Brudenel earl of Cardigan
Richard Anneſley earl of Angleſea
Henry Howard earl of Carliſle
Henry Scott (D. of Bucle.) earl of Doncaſter
Richard Boyle earl of Burlington
Anthony Aſhley Cooper earl of Shaftſbury
George Henry Lee earl of Litchfield
John Robartes earl of Radnor
Auguſtus Berkley earl of Berkley
Willoughby Bertie earl of Abingdon
() Baptiſt Noel earl of Gainſborough
Robert d'Arcy earl of Holderneſſe
Other Windſor Lewis Hickman earl of Plymouth

Created by King James II.

* John Paul Stafford Howard earl of Stafford

Created by King William III.

Richard Lumley Saunderſon earl of Scarborough

* *See alphabetical liſts of the Houſe of Commons in our Magazines for* June *and* July *laſt.*

George Booth earl of Warrington
* Thomas Newport earl of Bradford
William Henry Zuleſtein de Naſſau earl of Rochford
William Ann Van Kepel earl of Albemarle
George William Coventry earl of Coventry
William Villers earl of Jerſey
Henry d'Auverquerque earl of Grantham

Created by Queen Anne.

John Powlet earl Powlet
George Cholmondeley earl of Cholmondeley
Francis Godolphin earl Godolphin
§ John Leſly earl of Rothes
§ James Douglas earl of Morton
§ James Stewart earl of Moray
§ William Home earl of Home
§ James Maitland earl of Lauderdale
§ John Campbell earl of Loudon
§ James Ogilvie earl of Finlater
§ John Campbell earl of Breadalbane
§ G. Gordon earl of Aberdeen
§ Hugh Hume earl of Marchmont
§ John Carmichael earl of Hyndford

Created after the Union.

Edward Harley earl of Oxford
William Wentworth earl of Strafford
Robert Shirley earl Ferrers.
() William Legge earl of Dartmouth

Created by King George I.

Henry Paget earl of Uxbridge
George Bennet earl of Tankerville
Heneage Finch earl of Aylesford
George William Harvey earl of Briſtol
George Montagu Dunk earl of Halifax
John Carteret earl Granville
George Auguſtus Yelverton earl of Suſſex
William Cowper earl Cowper
Philip Stanhope earl Stanhope
Bennet Sherard earl of Harborough
George Parker earl of Macclesfield
George Pernor earl of Pomfret
Will. Grahame (D. Mon.) earl Grahame
Robert Ker (D. Roxb.) earl of Ker

Created by King George II.

James Waldegrave earl Waldegrave
Benjamin Mildmay earl Fitzwalter
John Aſhburnham earl of Aſhburnham
Thomas Howard earl of Effingham
Robert Walpole earl of Orford
William Stanhope earl of Harrington
William Pulteney earl of Bath
John Wallop earl of Portſmouth
Thomas Coke earl of Leiceſter
Francis Greville earl Brooke
John Leviſon Gower earl Gower
John Hobart earl of Buckinghamſhire
William Fitzwilliam earl Fitzwilliam
Henry Arthur Herbert earl Powis
Hugh Piercy earl of Northumberland
Charles Wyndham earl of Egremont
Richard Grenville earl Temple
Simon Harcourt earl of Harcourt
Francis Seymour Conway earl of Hertford
Francis North earl of Guilford
Charles Cornwallis earl Cornwallis
H. Wane earl of Northallerton
Philip Yorke earl of Hardwicke

VISCOUNTS.

Edward Devereaux viſcount Hereford
* Anthony Brown viſcount Montacute

Created by King James I.

Richard Fiennes viſcount Say and Sele

Created by King Charles I.

Thomas Bellaſys viſcount Fauconberg
Charles Townſhend viſcount Townſhend
() Thomas Thynne viſcount Weymouth
William Hatton viſcount Hatton

Created by King George I.

() Frederick St. John viſcount St. John
Hugh Boſcawen viſcount Falmouth
() George Byng viſcount Torrington

Created by King George II.

James Fitzgerald viſcount Leinſter
Jacob Bouverie viſcount Folkſtone
§ Murray viſcount Stormont

BARONS.

George Neville lord Abergaveny
* John Touchit lord Audley
John Weſt lord Delawar
Ferdinando Dudley Lea lord Dudley
William Stourton lord Stourton
() John Peyto Verney lord Willoughby of Brooke
Edward Noel lord Wentworth of Nettleſtead
Hugh Willoughby lord Willoughby of Parham
William Ferdinand Carey lord Hunſdon
John St. John lord St. John of Bletſho

Created by King James I.

* () Robert Edward Petre lord Petre
* Henry Arundel lord Arundel of Wardour
William Cavendiſh lord Cavendiſh of Hardwick
John Bligh lord Clifton
* Charles Dormer lord Dormer
* Henry Roper lord Teynham

Created by King Charles I.

Charles Maynard lord Maynard
James Murray (D. Athol) lord Strange
() Edward Leigh lord Leigh
William Byron lord Byron
John Ward lord Ward

Created by King Charles II.

* Marmaduke Langdale lord Langdale
John Berkeley lord Berkeley of Stratton
John Arundel lord Arundel of Trerice
Pulwar Craven lord Craven
* Hugh Clifford lord Clifford
Edward Stawel lord Stawel

Created by King William III.

Charles Butler lord Weſton
Henry Vane lord Barnard

Created by Queen Anne.

§ Charles Cathcart lord Cathcart
John Boyle lord Boyle

George

George Hay (E. Kinnoul) lord Hay
Herbert Windsor lord Montjoy
Francis Willoughby lord Middleton
John Trevor lord Trevor
Samuel Masham lord Masham
Thomas Foley lord Foley
Allen Bathurst lord Bathurst

Created by King George I.

Richard Onslow lord Onslow
Robert Marsham lord Romney
Charles Cadogan lord Cadogan
Matthew Ducie Morton lord Ducie de Morton
Peter King lord King

Created by King George II.

John Monson lord Monson
Robert Raymond lord Raymond
William Talbot lord Talbot
Henry Bromley lord Montfort
Stephen Fox lord Ilchester
John How lord Chedworth
Richard Edgcumbe lord Edgcumbe
Samuel Sandys lord Sandys
Thomas Brudenell lord Bruce
Matthew Forteſcue lord Forteſcue
George Anſon lord Anſon
Henry Liddell lord Ravenſworth
Anthony Duncombe lord Feverſham
Thomas Archer lord Archer
Brabazon Ponſonby lord Ponſonby
Vere Beauclerc lord Beauclerc of Hanworth.

ARCHBISHOPS *and* BISHOPS.

Names.	*Sees.*
Dr. Thomas Herring *lord archbiſhop of*	*Canterbury*
Dr. Matthew Hutton *lord archbiſhop of*	*York*
Dr. Thomas Sherlock	*London*
Dr. Richard Trevor	*Durham*
Dr. Benjamin Hoadley	*Winchester*
Dr. Joſeph Wilcox	*Rocheſter*
Dr. Thomas Secker	*Oxford*
Dr. Iſaac Maddox	*Worceſter*
Dr. Matthias Mawſon	*Ely*
Dr. John Gilbert	*Saliſbury*
Dr. Edward Willes	*Bath and Wells*
Dr. John Thomas	*Lincoln*
Dr. James Beauclerc	*Hereford*
Dr. George Lavington	*Exeter*
Dr. Richard Oſbaldeſton	*Carliſle*
Dr. John Thomas	*Peterborough*
Dr. Zachariah Pearſe	*Bangor*
Dr. Robert Hay Drummond	*St. Aſaph*
Dr. Edward Creſſet	*Landaff*
Dr. Thomas Hayter	*Norwich*
Dr. Frederick Cornwallis	*Litchfield* and *Coventry*
Dr. John Conybeare	*Briſtol*
Dr. Edmund Keene	*Cheſter*
Dr. Anthony Ellis	*St. Davids*
Dr. James Johnſon	*Glouceſter*
Dr. William Aſhburnham	*Chicheſter*

PEERESSES *in their own Right either by Creation or Deſcent.*

Jemima Campbell marchioneſs de Grey
Margaret Coningſby counteſs of Coningſby
Meleſina Schulenberg counteſs of Walſingham, lady to the earl of Cheſterfield
Amelia Sophia de Walmoden baroneſs and counteſs of Yarmouth
Margaret Tufton baroneſs of Clifford, lady of the earl of Leiceſter
Elizabeth Percy baroneſs Percy, lady of the earl of Northumberland
Charlotte Compton baroneſs of Ferrers
Anne Lennard baroneſs of Dacre, wife to the honourable R. Moore, Eſq;

Great OFFICERS *who precede* DUKES.

Dr. Thomas Herring lord archbiſhop of Canterbury
Philip Yorke earl of Hardwicke lord high chancellor of Great-Britain
Dr. Matthew Hutton lord archbiſhop of Yorke
John Carteret earl Granville lord preſident of the council
John earl Gower lord privy ſeal
Charles Spencer duke of Marlborough lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold
Charles Fitzroy duke of Grafton lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold

From the Third Volume of the MEMOIRS *of Mrs.* Letitia Pilkington.

OF all the gentlemen I ever knew, this I muſt ſay, that doctor Delany excels in one point particularly; which is, in giving an elegant entertainment, with eaſe, chearfulneſs, and an hoſpitality, which makes the company happy.

'Lord Carteret, in his lieutenancy, being very fond of this gentleman, who is indeed worthy of univerſal eſteem, came one day, quite unattended, and told the doctor he was come to dine with him. He thanked his excellency for the honour he conferred on him, and invited him to walk into his (beautiful) gardens; which his excellency did, with great good humour. They took a turn or two, when the ſervant came to inform them, that dinner was on the table. The doctor had generally ſomething nice, in the ſeaſon, for himſelf and his mother, to whom he behaved with true filial tenderneſs and reſpect; for which, no doubt, his days will be long in the land, which the Lord hath given him.

The doctor made the old lady do the honours of his table; for which, not for the entertainment, he never made the leaſt apology, but told his lordſhip, that

To ſtomachs cloy'd with coſtly fare,
Simplicity alone was rare.

This

This demeanor of his was infinitely agreeable to lord C——t, who tho' a courtier, hated ceremony when he sought pleasure, which is indeed inconsistent with it. And what respect soever our nobility may think is owing to the French mode of cringing and complimenting, I must confess I never see it practised, without a peculiar pain, which I can compare to nothing but the apprehensions I am under at the sight of tumblers, rope-dancers, &c. such as, I believe, all rational creatures share, at seeing men deform their visages by a thousand aukward grimaces, and their bodies like jointed babies, only because it is alamode Francoise: Neither do we often see any but the most illiterate coxcombs practise it.

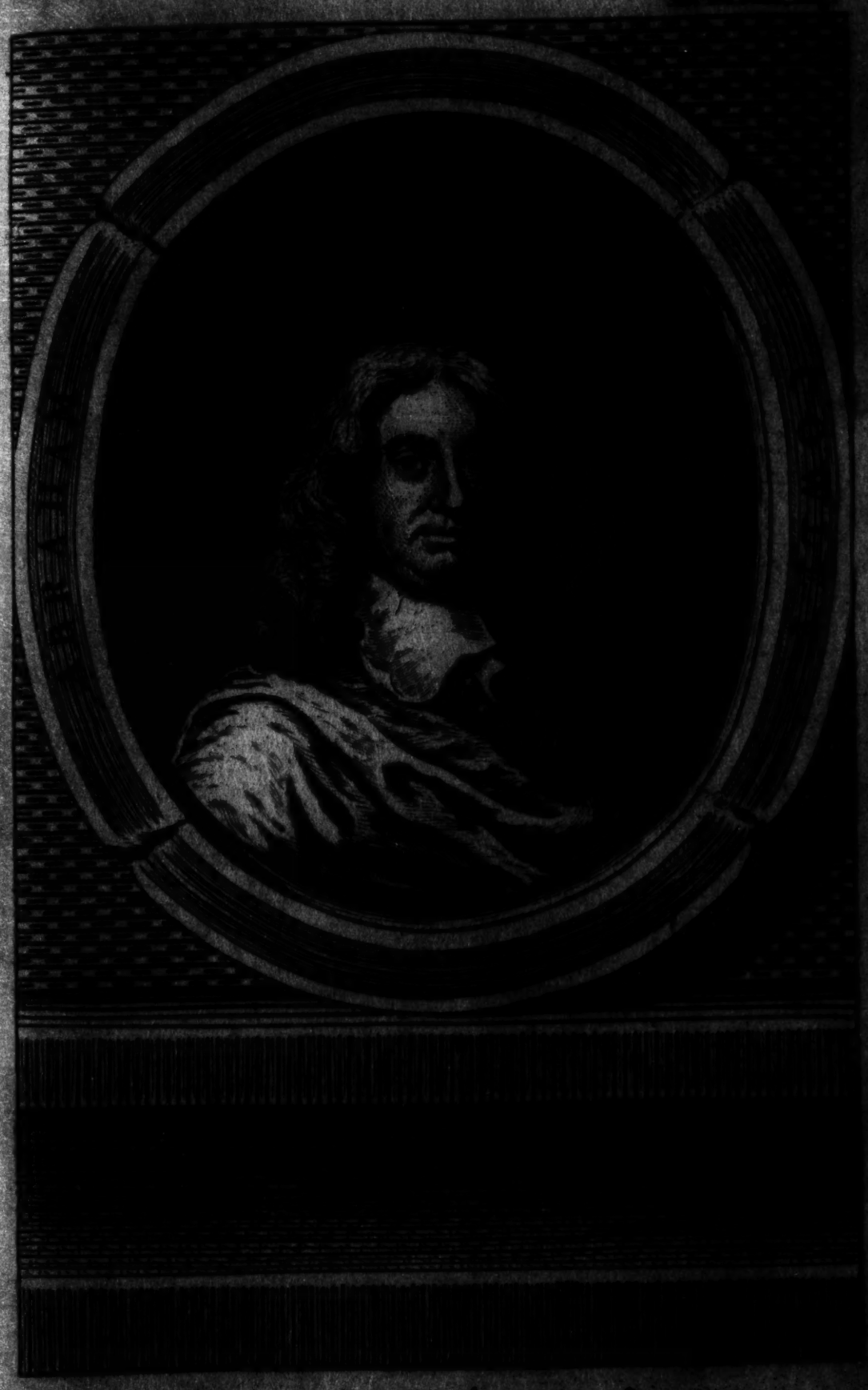
His excellency, after the cloth was taken away and the bottle introduced, (when, consequently, the lady departed) told the doctor, "that he always believed him a most well-bred gentleman, but never had so clear a demonstration of it, as he had this day seen. Others, said he, whom I have tried the same experiment on, have met me in as much confusion as if I came to arrest them for high treason; nay, they would not give me a moment of their conversation; which, and not their dinner, I sought, but hurry from me; and then, if I had any appetite, deprive me of it by their fulsome apologies for defects. This, said his excellency, is like a story I heard the dean tell of a lady, who had given him an invitation to dinner: As she heard he was not easily pleased, she had taken a month to provide for it. When the time came, every delicacy which could be purchased, the lady prepared, even to profusion, (which you know Swift hated.) However, the dean was scarce seated, when she began to make a ceremonious harangue; in which she told him, that she was sincerely sorry she had not a more tolerable dinner, since she was apprehensive there was not any thing there fit for him to eat; in short, that it was a bad dinner: *Pox take you for a b——*, said the dean, *why did you not get a better? Sure you had time enough! but since you say it is so bad, I'll e'en go home and eat a herring.* Accordingly he departed, and left her justly confused at her folly, which had spoilt all the pains and expence she had been at."

And here, if it will not be thought impertinent in me, to intrude into such company, I also have a story, which I somewhere heard, not unapplicably to the above.

A certain English nobleman, who had the honour to be sent ambassador to France, was said to be one of the most polite, accomplished fine gentlemen in Europe. This reached the ears of the French king, who thought such a character due to none but himself; but as every thing is proved by trial, his majesty took this method of informing his curiosity. One morning that the ambassador had a private audience, the king told him he should be glad of his excellency's company, to take an airing with him; the ambassador did not hesitate on accepting the offer; but told his majesty he was ready to wait on him; the king's chariot was at the door, which he very carelessly desired the nobleman to step into: *No, Sir*, replied the ambassador, *not before your majesty*; at which the king burst out a laughing, and said, "No, no, my lord, you are not the best bred man in the world; otherwise you would have done what I desired, since you might well know, that if it was not agreeable to me, I should never have paid you the compliment."

The Life *of Mr.* ABRAHAM COWLEY, *the famous Poet, with his* HEAD, *curiously engraved.*

ABRAHAM Cowley was the son of a grocer, and born in Fleet-street, London, in the year 1618. When he grew up, his mother, by the interest of her friends got him admitted a king's scholar in Westminster-school. His early inclination to poetry was occasioned by reading accidentally Spenser's Fairy Queen, the whole of which he read over before he was 12 years old. In the 16th year of his age he published a collection of poems under the title of Poetical Blossoms, in which are many things that discover a ripened genius, and a wit rather manly than puerile. It is remarkable, that he had this defect in his memory, that his teachers could never bring him to retain the ordinary rules of grammar, the want of which, however, he abundantly supplied by an intimate acquaintance with the books themselves, from whence those rules were drawn. In 1636, he was removed to Trinity college in Cambridge, being elected a scholar in that house. Two years after, he published his Love's Riddle, written when he was a scholar in Westminster-school, and dedicated it to Sir Kenelm Digby. In 1643, being then master of arts, he was ejected his college, and the university; whereupon retiring to Oxford, he settled in St. John's college, and that same year, under the name of a scholar of Oxford, published a satire, entitled, the Puritan and the Papist. His zeal in the royal cause engaged him in the service of the king, and




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he was present in many of his majesty's journeys and expeditions, by which means he gained an acquaintance with the personages of the court and of the gown, and particularly had the entire friendship of lord Falkland. His poem, called the Mistress, was published in 1647, which he composed when he was very young. And about the year 1656, he published a new edition of all his poems in four parts, viz. 1. Miscellanies. 2. The Mistress; or several copies of love verses. 3. Pindarique odes. 4. Davideis, a sacred poem of the troubles of David, in 4 books; the first of which was translated into very elegant Latin, by Mr. Cowley himself. It was in the year last mentioned that he returned into England, having been some years in France, during the heat of the civil wars, and taken several dangerous journeys into Jersey, Scotland, Flanders, Holland, &c. for the service of the royal family then in exile. Soon after his return he was committed to prison by the then ruling powers, and with some difficulty at last obtained his liberty, after giving 1000l. bail, which Dr. Scarborough very generously took upon himself. Under these bonds he continued till Cromwell's death, when he ventured back into France, and there remained till near the time of the king's restoration. About the year 1662 his two books of plants were published, to which he afterwards added 4 more. After the king's restoration, Mr. Cowley being then past the 40th year of his age, resolved to pass the remainder of his life in a studious retirement; and having obtained a competent estate, by the favour of his principal patrons, the duke of Buckingham and the earl of St. Albans, he spent the last seven or eight years of his life in his beloved solitude. He died at a house, called the Porch-house, towards the west end of Chertsey in Surrey, July 22, 1667, in the 49th year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey near the remains of Chaucer and Spenser. K. Charles II. upon the news of his death declared, that Mr. Cowley had not left a better man behind him in England. A monument was erected to his memory in 1675, by George duke of Buckingham, with a Latin inscription, written by Dr. Sprat, afterwards bishop of Rochester.

Besides Mr. Cowley's works already mentioned, we have, by the same hand, a Proposition for the advancement of experimental philosophy: A Discourse, by way of vision concerning the government of Oliver Cromwell; and several discourses, by way of Essays, in prose and verse. He has had tribute paid him, as a poet, from the greatest names, Dryden, Addison, Sir John Denham, and Pope. He is blamed for a redundance of wit, and roughness of versification, but is allowed to have possessed a fine understanding, great reading, and a variety of genius. Mr. Addison, in his account of the great English poets, characterizes him thus.

Great Cowley then (a mighty genius) wrote,
O'er run with wit, and lavish of his thought;
His turns too closely on the readers press,
He more had pleas'd us, had he pleas'd us less:
One glittering thought no sooner strikes our eyes
With silent wonder, but new wonders rise:
As in the milky way, a shining white
O'erflows the heavens with one continued light;
That not a single star can shew his rays,
Whilst jointly all promote the common blaze.
Pardon, great poet, that I dare to name
Th'unnumber'd beauties of thy verse with blame;
Thy fault is only wit in its excess,
But wit like thine, in any shape will please.

It is, therefore, no compliment to the taste of the present age, that the works of Cowley are falling into disesteem; they certainly contain more wit, and good sense, than the works of many other poets, whom it is now fashionable to read. In the particular of wit, none but Shakespear ever exceeded Cowley, and he was certainly as cultivated a scholar, as a great natural genius.

In his publick capacity, he preserved an inviolable honour and loyalty, and exerted great activity with discernment. In private life, he was easy of access, gentle, polite, and modest; none but his intimate friends ever discovered, by his discourse, that he was a great poet; he was generous in his disposition, temperate in his life, devout and pious in his religion, a warm friend, and a social companion.—As a specimen of his poetry, we shall give our readers his HYMN to LIGHT, which, tho' long, cannot fail of being agreeable. It is as follows:

First born of chaos, who so fair didst come,
From the old negro's darksome womb!
Which when it saw the lovely child,
The melancholy mass put on kind looks and smil'd.
Thou tide of glory, which no rest dost know,
But ever ebb and ever flow!
Thou golden shower of a true Jove!
Who does in thee descend, and heaven to earth make love!
Hail active nature's watchful life, and health!
Her joy, her ornament and wealth!

Hail

Hail to thy husband heat, and thee!
Thou the world's beauteous bride, the lusty bridegroom he!

Say from what golden quivers of the sky,
Do all thy winged arrows fly?
Swiftness and power by birth are thine,
From thy great sire they came, thy sire the Word divine.

'Tis, I believe, this archery to shew
That so much cost in colours thou,
And skill in painting dost bestow,
Upon thy ancient arms, the gaudy heav'nly bow.

Swift as light, thoughts their empty career run,
Thy race is finish'd, when begun;
Let a post angel start with thee,
And thou the goal of earth shalt reach as soon as he.

Thou in the moon's bright chariot, proud and gay,
Dost thy bright wood of stars survey;
And all the year doth with thee bring
A thousand flowry lights, thine own nocturnal spring.

Thou Scythian-like dost round thy lands above,
The sun's gilt tent for ever move,
And still as thou in pomp dost go,
The shining pageants of the world attend thy show.

Nor amidst all these triumphs dost thou scorn
The humble glow-worms to adorn,
And with these living spangles gild,
(O greatness without pride!) the blushes of the field.

Night, and her ugly subjects thou dost fright,
And sleep; the lazy owl of night,
Asham'd and fearful to appear,
They skreen their horrid shapes, with the black hemisphere.

With 'em there hastes, and wildly takes th' alarm,
Of painted dreams a busy swarm;
At the first opening of thine eye,
The various clusters break, the antick atoms fly.

The guilty serpents, and obscener beasts,
Creep conscious to their secret rests;
Nature to thee doth reverence pay,
Ill omens, and ill sights removes out of thy way.

At thy appearance, grief itself is said
To shake his wings and rouze his head;
And cloudy care has often took
A gentle beamy smile reflected from thy look.

At thy appearance, fear itself grows bold;
Thy sun-shine melts away his cold;
Encourag'd at the sight of thee,
To the cheek colour comes, and firmness to the knee.

Even lust, the master of a harden'd face,
Blushes if thou be'st in the place,
To darkness' curtains he retires,
In sympathizing nights he rolls his smoaky fires.

When, goddess, thou lift'st up thy waken'd head,
Out of the morning's purple bed,
Thy choir of birds about thee play,
And all the joyful world salutes the rising day.

The ghosts, and monster spirits, that did presume
A body's privilege to assume,
Vanish again invisibly,
And bodies gain again their visibility.

All the world's brave rery that delights our eyes,
Is but thy several liveries,
Thou the rich dye on them bestow'st,
Thy nimble pencil paints this landskip as thou go'st.

A crimson garment in the rose thou wear'st;
A crown of studded gold thou bear'st,
The virgin lilies in their white,
Are clad but with the lawn of almost naked light.

The violet, spring's little infant, stands,
Girt in thy purple swaddling-bands:
On the fair tulip thou dost dote,
Thou cloath'st it in a gay and party-colour'd coat.

With flame condens'd thou dost the jewels fix,
And solid colours in it mix:
Flora herself envies to see
Flowers fairer than her own, and durable as she.

Ah, goddess! would thou could'st thy hand withhold,
And be less liberal to gold;
Didst thou less value to it give,
Of how much care (alas!) might'st thou poor man relieve!

To me the sun is more delightful far,
And all fair days much fairer are;
But few, ah wondrous few there be,
Who do not gold prefer, O goddess, ev'n to thee.

Thro' the soft ways of heav'n, and air, and sea,
Which open all their pores to thee,
Like a clear river thou dost glide,
And with thy living stream thro' it close channels slide.

But where firm bodies thy free course oppose,
Gently thy source the land o'erflows;
Takes there possession, and does make,
Of colours mingled light, a thick and standing lake.

But the vast ocean of unbounded day
In th' empyrean heav'n does stay.
Thy rivers, lakes, and springs below,
From thence took first their rise, thither at last must flow.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 307.

In the Debate begun in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was L. Bæbius Dives, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE fact which the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſet out with, and in which he ſeemed to be ſo poſitive, is, in my opinion, a fact which it is impoſſible for us to determine with any certainty: We muſt judge from probabilities only; and to me it ſeems to be a ſort of paradox to affirm, that any nation can be a gainer by our prohibiting the wear of one of their principal manufactures. That many of our people have begun to wear muſlins inſtead of cambricks, is a fact that has not been conteſted, nor indeed can it be conteſted, becauſe we have in this houſe ocular demonſtration of it. So far, therefore, the conſumption of French cambricks and lawns in this kingdom muſt neceſſarily be diminiſhed. This is ſuch a demonſtration that the French have been loſers by the two acts now propoſed to be repealed, that in order to evade it ſeveral facts have been aſſerted, of ſome of which, I think, we have no proof at preſent before us; and as to others they are ſuch as cannot be ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by theſe acts.

In the firſt place it is ſaid, Sir, that thoſe who do wear muſlins inſtead of cambricks, wear nothing but the fine Dreſden work, which is much dearer than the fineſt cambricks. This I ſhall admit is pretty generally, tho' not univerſally, true; but it can be of no conſequence in this debate, without an additional fact which I cannot admit, as there is not the leaſt tittle of proof now before us, and as there is a very ſtrong preſumption againſt it. The fact I mean is, that all this Dreſden work is the manufacture of France; for it is ſaid that the French, as ſoon as the firſt of theſe acts paſſed, bought up great quantities of our muſlins, and ſent them back to us again in this ſort of Dreſden work, by which that nation got infinitely more than it would have got by an equal quantity of the fineſt cambrick. It is true, Sir, when that act paſſed, the price of muſlins roſe conſiderably, becauſe it was thought that the people in general would have ſhewn ſome regard to an act of parliament, tho' they had ſhewn none to the intereſt of their country, and that conſequently moſt people would at once have come into the wear of muſlins, which induced many ſhopkeepers to lay in great quantities of muſlins, and this made a greater demand than the ſtock then on hand could anſwer; but I believe it would appear upon inquiry, that no extraordinary quantity of muſlins was upon that occaſion exported to France; and if there was, it could not be with a deſign to re-import them in the ſhape of Dreſden work; for I doubt if ſuch an importation would have been allowed at our cuſtom-houſe, or if it had, they muſt have paid the high French duties, which would have ſo much enhanced the price, that they muſt have been loſers by the adventure; becauſe they would have been underſold by the Germans, who, as is evident from the very name, were the firſt inventers of this ſort of work, and who can ſtill make it as fine as any that can be made in France.

There is therefore, I think, Sir, a ſtrong preſumption that very little, if any, of the Dreſden work now worn

A—— B——.

worn in this kingdom ever came from France; and if the wear of this ſort of work ſhould become general, I can ſee no reaſon why we may not hope, that the whole of the conſumption would in a ſhort time be ſupplied by our own people: Surely, it would be no ſcandal to a lady, even of the firſt quality, to have a fine Dreſden work apron of her own working; and all our gentlewomen of no fortunes, or but very ſmall fortunes, would certainly apply themſelves to this ſort of work, and might thereby ſupport themſelves in a decent manner. But ſuppoſing our own people ſo idle or ſo ſtupid, that no ſuch work could be made here, I think it is evident that we ſhall always be chiefly ſupplied from Germany or the Auſtrian Netherlands, becauſe of the high additional duties upon all goods coming from France; and I ſhould rather chuſe that the Germans ſhould take 200,000l. yearly from us for Dreſden work, than that the French ſhould take 100,000l. yearly from us for cambricks and lawns; from all which I think it is moſt probable, that the French have been, and always will be, loſers by our people's wearing muſlins inſtead of their cambricks and lawns; and if the conſumption of cambricks and lawns has increaſed ſince theſe laws were paſſed, by the uſe of them becoming more general among the lower ſort of people, this increaſe cannot ſurely be aſcribed to theſe prohibitory laws, nor is it poſſible to ſuppoſe that the preſent conſumption would be diminiſhed by their repeal. On the contrary, if theſe acts were repealed, and an entire liberty thereby given to wear cambricks and lawns, the humour of the people, like a man juſt freed from priſon, would be apt to run into an extravagant uſe of that liberty which it had juſt again acquired; and therefore, if the French have not been loſers by the making of theſe laws, I am fully convinced, they would be very conſiderable gainers by their being repealed.

This, Sir, muſt always furniſh us with a ſtrong argument againſt the repeal of theſe laws; and now I ſhall conſider the arguments that have been advanced in favour of it. In the firſt place we are told, that they are, and muſt always continue to be abſolutely inexecutable, becauſe of its being impoſſible to diſtinguiſh between cambricks or French lawns, and ſome ſorts of German lawns, when the pieces are done up in the ſame way, or when they are cut and made up into any ſort of apparel. Now this is a fact which is very much conteſted, and conſequently cannot be a ſolid foundation for any argument. When they have been made up into apparel and ſeveral times waſhed, there may be ſome ſort of difficulty to diſtinguiſh; but whilſt they are in the piece, I am perſuaded, they may be diſtinguiſhed; therefore, I am of opinion, that the difficulty of conviction has hitherto proceeded more from the humour of the people than from the impoſſibility of making this diſtinction; but as this humour is not founded in reaſon, as it is inconſiſtent with the publick intereſt, it may ſoon take a very different turn, and the conviction of two or three ſhopkeepers would ſo frighten all the reſt, that none of them would ever allow a piece of cambrick or French lawn to be brought into their ſhops; much leſs would any merchant attempt to enter them as German lawns: Even our ſmugglers would find great difficulty in diſpoſing of their goods, if none of our ſhopkeepers allowed them to be brought into their ſhops.

This cannot therefore, Sir, be an argument of any weight for repealing a law which has certainly done ſome good already, and may in time fully anſwer the end propoſed: And the next argument I ſhall take notice of is, that theſe laws have increaſed, and muſt always contribute to the increaſe

creaſe of perjury amongſt us, becauſe they oblige men to ſwear in caſes where their own intereſt may tempt them to ſwear falſely. With regard to informers, Sir, this, I ſhall grant, may be the caſe; but if this argument were of any weight with reſpect to theſe laws, would it not be of equal weight with reſpect to every law that grants a reward to informers? And with reſpect to theſe laws, there is leſs danger of perjury in informations than with reſpect to any law of the ſame nature, becauſe the very fact he ſwears to, that is to ſay, the very cloth he ſwears to, muſt be laid before the jury, and conſequently they will be better able to judge of the truth of what he ſwears to than they can be, I believe, in any other caſe whatever. Then as to the importation, the maſter or purſer of the ſhip, who enters her and her cargo upon oath, unleſs he be merchant as well as maſter or purſer, can have no occaſion, much leſs a temptation, to make a falſe oath; becauſe he makes his entry according to the bills of lading he has given; and if a parcel of cambricks or French lawns ſhould be loaded on board his ſhip, under the name of German or Dutch lawns, it would be no falſe oath in him to enter them as ſuch, nor could he ſuffer by their being ſeized as cambricks or French lawns: The loſs would fall only upon the merchant to whom they belonged, and he is not obliged to take any oath, but only to make his claim, and ſo leave the fact to be determined by a jury upon a trial at common law. Therefore, this argument militates leſs againſt theſe laws than it does againſt moſt of our other laws relating to the cuſtoms, or any of thoſe laws that give a reward to informers.

But now, Sir, ſuppoſe theſe laws were repealed, do we think that any goods would ever be entered at our cuſtom-houſe as French cambricks or lawns, unleſs it was for exportation afterwards? Can we imagine that any merchant would pay an additional duty of 50l. *per cent.* if he had the leaſt ground to expect to get free from it by entering his goods as German or Dutch cambricks or lawns? And would not every merchant have good ground for this expectation, if it be true, as is now ſo poſitively alledged, that there is no poſſibility of diſtinguiſhing the one from the other? Therefore, whatever encouragement theſe laws may give to perjury upon importation, that encouragement will remain, were theſe laws repealed, and muſt remain as long as you continue the preſent additional duties upon all French goods. And this, Sir, will of courſe furniſh a moſt ſolid anſwer to the third argument I ſhall take notice of, which was, that by theſe laws the pernicious practice of ſmuggling has been and muſt always be increaſed. It is a certain maxim, Sir, that this practice will always increaſe or diminiſh in proportion to the profits to be got by it, that is to ſay, in proportion to the difference between the amount of the duties to be paid upon a fair entry, and the amount of the riſk and expence of a clandeſtine one. When the latter exceeds the former, no man in his right ſenſes will become a ſmuggler; but when the former exceeds the latter, every man will become a ſmuggler, unleſs prevented by conſcience or character; and as every man puts his own value upon his conſcience or character, the number of ſmugglers will increaſe in exact proportion to this exceſs. Now by the laws at preſent under our conſideration, no man can ſay, that the duties have been increaſed, or that the riſk and expence of ſmuggling have been leſſened, and conſequently there can be no juſt ground for ſaying that ſmuggling has by them been increaſed, or that it would be diminiſhed by their repeal. The truth is, that whilſt theſe high duties remain,

there will always be ſmuggling, as it has been proved at our bar, that the riſk and expence of ſmuggling is not near equal to the duties payable upon French cambricks and lawns; and ſhould theſe laws be now repealed, the practice of ſmuggling will continue, and will become more or leſs as the amount of the riſk and expence ſhall increaſe or diminiſh.

I have now, I think, Sir, anſwered all the material arguments for the repeal of theſe laws, except that of their being prejudicial to our own linen manufacture, and this I muſt ſay, I was ſurpriſed to hear ſo much as pretended; for it is certain, that no ſort of linen made in any part of the Britiſh dominions can be called cambrick, and much leſs French lawn. The leaſt proof of its having been made here at home, would certainly acquit any man that might be proſecuted either for ſelling or wearing it; and as the wearer or retailer is to be free from any penalty, by declaring from whom he bought it, the proſecution would come at laſt to the maker, who could not ſurely be under any difficulty in proving that he was the maker. Therefore, I think, it is evident, that theſe laws will be extremely beneficial to our linen manufacture; and if continued in force, I make no doubt of their raiſing a ſpirit among our linen manufacturers, and encouraging them to make a linen cloth of the ſame ſort with the cambricks and lawns formerly brought from France, and every way as good as any that were ever brought from thence; for it was by the ſame ſort of laws that we got the ſilk manufacture firſt eſtabliſhed in this country, and as I expect the ſame good effect from the laws now under our conſideration, I muſt be againſt their being repealed.

The laſt that ſpoke in this Debate was Cæſo Fabius, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

N—— F——.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE gentlemen who have ſpoke againſt the repeal of the laws now under our conſideration labour under a very great misfortune, for almoſt every thing they have ſaid happens to be contrary to facts which by our merchants are notoriouſly known to be true, tho' ſome of them may, perhaps, be conteſted by ſome of our cuſtom-houſe officers, who, I am afraid, are but too apt to aſſert or deny as they think will be moſt agreeable to their maſters; therefore in this houſe gentlemen ſhould be a little cautious in advancing any fact upon their ſingle authority; and indeed ſome of the facts advanced upon that authority are ſo inconſiſtent with common ſenſe, that no unbiaſſed perſon can give them any credit. Of this ſort is, in my opinion, the firſt fact which the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſet out with; for he ſeemed to inſinuate, that by theſe laws many have been obliged to wear muſlins inſtead of Cambricks; whereas, if he had not had a little bias in favour of muſlins, he muſt have ſeen, that no perſon could be obliged to do or not to do any thing by a law which cannot be executed. I ſhall admit that ſome of our rich and faſhionable people have begun to wear Dreſden work inſtead of cambricks, or rather inſtead of laces; but that this proceeds from choice, not neceſſity, is evident from the multitudes that continue to wear cambricks, under the denomination of German or Dutch lawns; and conſequently, if this faſhion continues, it cannot be ſaid to be owing to our continuing theſe laws in force, nor can we expect that the French will be loſers by the continuance of it, and much leſs by its increaſe, becauſe the greateſt part of this Dreſden work will always be the manufacture of France, and will be conveyed to us either in

in a clandeſtine manner, or by the way of Dunkirk, without paying any duty, or at leaſt without paying the additional duty on French goods.

In oppoſition to this it has been ſaid, that the greateſt part of this Dreſden work may be brought us from Germany, or may at laſt be made here at home. As to Germany, Sir, it is certain that no goods can be ſo eaſily run into this kingdom from Germany as from France; and even as to the Dreſden work that may be legally imported, it can never come ſo cheap from Germany as from France, becauſe of the inconvenience and expence of tranſporting goods from one part of Germany to any other; for they muſt paſs thro' the territories of ſeveral ſovereign princes, and in each muſt pay ſome ſort of duty; whereas from all parts of France they come without any charge but the carriage, and this too is much ſafer, more convenient and leſs expenſive than it is in Germany. Nay, as ſo many ſhips paſs yearly from France to Holland and Hamburg, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that Dreſden work may be ſent from all parts of France, at a leſs charge than it can be ſent from moſt parts of Germany, to either of thoſe places, and from thence it may be entered here as the manufacture of Holland or Germany; and with reſpect to all goods from Dunkirk, except French wines, you have been already told, that they pay duty here not as French goods, but as goods of what was formerly called the Spaniſh Netherlands. Therefore, I muſt conclude, that almoſt the whole of the Dreſden work conſumed in this kingdom will always come originally from France, and conſequently that the French would be great gainers by its becoming a general faſhion here to wear Dreſden work inſtead of cambricks or lawns; for whilſt the French have ſo many nunneries, and ſuch an infinite number of impriſoned nuns, it is altogether chimerical to ſuppoſe that we can ever contend with them in the manufacture of laces or Dreſden work, becauſe thoſe impriſoned ladies muſt work for their amuſement, and will alway ſell at a leſs profit, than poor women can do who muſt live by the labour of their hands.

It will now by eaſy, Sir, to explain what the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to call paradoxical; and indeed if we had effectually ptohibited the wear of cambricks and French lawns, without introducing the wear of any other French manufacture in their ſtead, it would have been paradoxical to ſay, that the French had been gainers by ſuch a prohibition; but our intended prohibition has been ſo far from being effectual, that it has only opened a way for introducing cambricks and French lawns at a leſs expence than they could have been before introduced; and at the ſame time we have introduced the wear of a French manufacture, which coſts us more than their cambricks and lawns ever did. Is there any paradox, Sir, in ſaying that they have been gainers by a prohibition attended with ſuch conſequences? And as the laws now propoſed to be repealed have certainly been attended with both theſe conſequences, it is, in my opinion, ridiculous to ſuppoſe, that the French have not been gainers by theſe laws, or that they will not continue to be gainers as long as theſe laws continue in force; for the increaſe of the conſumption of cambricks and lawns among the lower ſort of people is certainly owing to their being more eaſily ſmuggled into this kingdom, or imported for a leſs duty, than they could have been before theſe laws were paſſed; and what may have contributed ſomething to this increaſe, is the old proverb, *nitimur in vetitum*, which holds true, and I hope will always hold true of the people of this kingdom: They may be led, but they are not to be drawn;

and

and therefore before you make any law, especially a prohibitory law, you should first persuade the people that it is right; for unless you do so, you will find it very difficult to carry any law into execution, much more the laws now under consideration, which are really in themselves, and always must be absolutely inexecutable.

I say, Sir, absolutely inexecutable, for reason must tell us without any proof, that no sort of linen cloth can be made in one country, but what may be so exactly imitated in another as to render it impossible to distinguish; and this even the Hon. gentleman who spoke last in a manner confessed, when he came to speak of our home manufacture; for he made no doubt but that our own manufacturers might be encouraged to make a linen cloth of the same sort with the cambricks and lawns formerly brought from France, and every way as good as any that was ever brought from thence. Now if the cloth be of the same sort, and every way as good, I should be glad the Hon. gentleman would inform us, how it would be possible to distinguish any other way than by the different method of doing up, or by some mark put upon the cloth at the place of manufacture; and if there should be no difference as to either of these, the distinguishing the one from the other would then be absolutely impossible. If then this may hereafter be done at home, why may it not now be done in Germany, Holland, or the Austrian Netherlands? And if such a thing can possibly be done, I must say he would be a bold swearer, that would swear a piece of cloth entered as such, to be a French lawn. Then with respect to cambricks, what has always been called cambrick must be a sort of cloth distinguishable from every sort of lawn, or it must not: If it be, then our home manufacture of that sort of cloth is absolutely by these laws prohibited, which surely ought never in any case to be done; and if it be not distinguishable from every sort of German, Dutch, or Flemish lawn, then these laws are inexecutable with respect to cambricks as well as lawns. What then have we done by these laws? We have abolished the late additional duty upon all cambricks, and have put the French in a way of getting rid of the additional French duties both upon their cambricks and lawns. Is not this a good reason, ought it not to be a prevailing reason with every Englishman, for repealing the laws that have had such mischievous effects? Can we suppose that they will ever cease to have these effects, or that they will ever have any good effect, as they have now continued for near six years without so much as one conviction, tho' several times attempted, and tho' the law has been daily by multitudes transgressed?

Sir, the bad success of all the prosecutions that have been hitherto attempted, is not owing to any perverse humour in the people, but to the reason I have mentioned, that no sort of linen cloth can be made in one country which may not be exactly imitated in another; and therefore no honest jury can give any credit to an informer who, without any knowledge where the cloth was made, swears to its being a cambrick or a French lawn. It is, in truth, swearing to nothing but his opinion; and the verdict of a jury is not surely to be founded upon the opinion of any witness, especially in a case where the best judge is liable to be mistaken, and consequently where no honest man will ever positively declare his opinion upon oath. This leads me to consider the perjuries that may be occasioned by these laws; and indeed as to informers, I believe, there is no great danger, because there will never, I believe, be a conviction, and consequently no encouragement for that sort of vermin; but as to masters of ships trading to the Netherlands or

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Hamburg, it is certain that many of them bring over little adventures for their own account, and I am afraid, that ſome of them will enter ſuch adventures as German, Dutch or Flemiſh lawns, tho' they know them to be cambricks or French lawns; therefore it cannot be denied but that theſe laws will occaſion an increaſe of the crime of perjury, which already abounds too much amongſt us; and as no benefit can be expected from them, this alone is a ſufficient cauſe for their being repealed. I ſhall indeed grant, that this evil will in part continue as long as the French duties, or the late additional duty on all cambricks is continued; but as theſe duties, if raiſed as ſtrictly as poſſible, would give great encouragement to our home manufacture, we may ſoon be able to put an end to this evil by ſupplying ourſelves, which we cannot expect whilſt theſe laws continue in force, as I ſhall preſently make appear; but muſt firſt take ſome notice of what the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to ſay about ſmuggling.

Upon this head, Sir, I ſhall agree with the Hon. gentleman, that with regard to goods not prohibited to be imported, the practice of ſmuggling will always be in proportion to the difference between the amount of the duties payable upon a fair entry, and the amount of the riſk and expence of a clandeſtine entry; but when you prohibit the importation of any commodity which the people in general are fond of, you render ſmuggling abſolutely neceſſary; and what is ſtill worſe, you throw the favour of the people on the ſide of the ſmuggler, ſo much, that they are all ready to aſſiſt him in running, concealing, and vending his ſmuggled goods, by which means you render ſmuggling more ſafe and leſs expenſive than it would otherwiſe be, and the ſmuggler, inſtead of ſuffering in his character, becomes the favourite of the people, becauſe they look upon him as a man who runs a riſk in order to ſupply them with what they could not otherwiſe have, and what they cannot well be without. Now this is the very caſe with reſpect to your prohibition of cambricks: The people find them more convenient and leſs expenſive than any thing they can have in their ſtead: They ſubmitted to a duty which they looked on as neceſſary for promoting our own manufacture; but they cannot bear a prohibition, and by attempting it, you have made them greater friends to ſmugglers than ever they were before, which has leſſened the amount of the riſk and expence of ſmuggling; conſequently according to the Hon. gentleman's own reaſoning, theſe laws muſt have increaſed the practice of ſmuggling.

I now at laſt come, Sir, to conſider our home manufacture; for that there was a manufacture both of cambricks and lawns ſet up amongſt us before theſe laws were enacted, is very certain; and whatever was then or may now be pretended, I am convinced, that theſe laws were intended by the original contrivers, not only to knock our own manufacture on the head, but to put a final end to the wearing of any thing that looked like cambrick or lawn in this kingdom, in order to introduce in their ſtead the wear of muſlins, for the benefit of our Eaſt-India company. I do not ſay, Sir, that this was the deſign of thoſe that appeared openly as the patrons of theſe laws, or that the gentlemen who now appear in defence of them have any ſuch deſign; but I believe, there were ſome people behind the curtain, who, taking advantage of their laudable zeal againſt France, perſuaded them that theſe laws would greatly leſſen the French trade, and this, I believe, is ſtill the cauſe of their being ſo zealouſly ſupported; for I will ſay, that if our juries, or juſtices of the peace, had been as ready to convict, as multitudes of peo-

people would have been ready to inform, had they met with any encouragement, no perſon could have worn any thing that looked like cambrick or lawn, even tho' he had been certain of its having been manufactured in Britain or Ireland, becauſe he would have been daily liable to an information, which would have put him to great trouble and expence, and even at laſt he muſt have dedended upon the opinion of the juſtices at their quarter ſeſſions, or the verdict of a jury, for his acquittal; and by every piece of the ſame ſort of apparel he wore, he would have lain liable to a new information. Therefore we muſt ſuppoſe, that in ſuch circumſtances no perſon would have ventured to have worn any thing that looked like cambrick or French lawn, and conſequently muſlins in their ſtead muſt have become the general wear.

This, Sir, was the conſequence expected by the original contrivers of theſe laws; and this would be the conſequence, ſhould convictions upon them become frequent, which is what theſe contrivers hope for, and will always aim at, whilſt theſe laws continue in force. This is what makes them ſo zealous for the continuance of theſe laws; and if they ſhould ever ſucceed, it would at once put an end to the wear even of any home-made linen cloth of the ſame ſort with cambricks or French lawns; for can we ſuppoſe that any gentleman or lady remembers or can ever remember from what milliner or linen-draper they bought every part of their linen apparel, ſo exactly as to ſwear to it, and unleſs they could do this, they could neither free themſelves from the proſecution, nor prove that the cloth was home-made. Therefore, whilſt theſe laws continue, our manufacturers muſt always think themſelves in danger of having their manufacture at once knocked on the head, and whilſt they think ſo, can we expect that they will proceed with ſpirit? Can we expect that any manufacturer of ſuch ſort of linen cloth will put himſelf to a great expence in bringing his manufacture to perfection?

Sir, the bad effect of theſe laws is in this reſpect ſo apparent, that no gentleman of this houſe, who conſiders them in this light, can balance a moment about the neceſſity of having them repealed; and I am really ſurpriſed to hear the ſilk manufacture mentioned upon this occaſion. Did we ever prohibit the wear of any ſort of ſilk made here at home, either by name or in effect? Did we ever prohibit the wear of any foreign ſilks but thoſe from the Eaſt-Indies? And this we ventured to do, only becauſe they could be ſo eaſily diſtinguiſhed that the prohibition could not hurt our own manufacture. But during the war in queen Anne's time, tho' we prohibited the importation of any French goods, yet we did not go ſo far as to prohibit the wear either of their ſilks or linen; and the reaſon was, becauſe they could not be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of our own manufacture. It was not therefore by prohibiting the wear of foreign ſilks, but by duties upon them and bounties upon our own, that we eſtabliſhed our ſilk manufacture; and if we had continued to purſue the ſame courſe with reſpect to cambricks, the manufacture of them might have been eſtabliſhed by this time; for tho' we cannot contend with the French in the manufacture of laces or Dreſden work, or in any manufacture carried on by their immured nuns, yet the ſucceſs of our ſilk and linen manufactures is a proof, that we may contend with them in any manufacture carried on by our ſpinſters and weavers. Let us therefore by repealing theſe laws get out of the by-road which we have been artfully led into by deſigning men, and return to that which experience has ſhewn to be the high-road to ſucceſs in every new manufacture.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

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PROSPERITY *and* ADVERSITY: *An Allegory. From* The WORLD, Aug. 8.

PROSPERITY and Adverſity, the daughters of Providence, were ſent to the houſe of a rich Phœnician merchant, named Velaſco, whoſe reſidence was at Tyre, the capital city of that kingdom.

Proſperity, the eldeſt, was beautiful as the morning, and chearful as the ſpring: But Adverſity was ſorrowful and ill-favoured.

Velaſco had two ſons, Felix and Uranio. They were both bred to commerce, tho' liberally educated, and had lived together from their infancy in the ſtricteſt harmony and friendſhip. But love, before whom all the affections of the ſoul are as the traces of a ſhip upon the ocean, which remain only for a moment, threatened in an evil hour to ſet them at variance; for both were become enamoured with the beauties of Proſperity. The nymph, like one of the daughters of men, gave encouragement to each by turns; but to avoid a particular declaration, ſhe avowed a reſolution never to marry, unleſs her ſiſter, from whom ſhe ſaid it was impoſſible for her to be long ſeparated, was married at the ſame time.

Velaſco, who was no ſtranger to the paſſions of his ſons, and who dreaded every thing from their violence, to prevent conſequences, obliged them by his authority to decide their pretenſions by lots; each previouſly engaging in a ſolemn oath to marry the nymph that ſhould fall to his ſhare. The lots were accordingly drawn; and Proſperity became the wife of Felix, and Adverſity of Uranio.

Soon after the celebration of theſe nuptials Velaſco died, having bequeathed to his eldeſt ſon Felix the houſe wherein he dwelt, together with the greateſt part of his large fortune and effects.

The huſband of Proſperity was ſo tranſported with the gay diſpoſition and enchanting beauties of his bride, that he cloathed her in gold and ſilver, and adorned her with jewels of ineſtimable value. He built a palace for her in the woods; he made rivers in his gardens, and beautified their banks with temples and pavilions. He entertained at his table the nobles of the land, delighting their ears with muſick, and their eyes with magnificence. But his kindred he beheld as ſtrangers, and the companions of his youth paſſed by him unregarded. His brother alſo became hateful in his ſight, and in proceſs of time he commanded the doors of his houſe to be ſhut againſt him.

But as the ſtream flows from its channel and loſes itſelf among the vallies, unleſs confined by mounds; ſo alſo will the current of fortune be diſſipated, unleſs bounded by œconomy. In a few years the eſtate of Felix was waſted by extravagance, his merchandize failed him by neglect, and his effects were ſeized by the mercileſs hands of creditors. He applied himſelf for ſupport to the nobles and great men whom he had feaſted and made preſents to, but his voice was as the voice of a ſtranger, and they remembered not his face. The friends whom he had neglected derided him in their turn, his wife alſo inſulted him, and turned her back upon him and fled. Yet was his heart ſo bewitched with her ſorceries, that he purſued her with entreaties, till by her haſte to abandon him, her maſk fell off, and diſcovered to him a face as withered and deformed, as before it had appeared youthful and engaging.

What became of him afterwards tradition does not relate with certainty. It is believed that he fled into Egypt, and lived precariouſly on the ſcanty benevolence of a few friends, who had not totally deſerted him, and that he died in a ſhort time, wretched and an exile.

Let us now return to Uranio, who, as we have already obſerved, had been driven out of doors by his brother Felix. Adverſity, tho' hateful to his heart, and a ſpectre to his eyes, was the conſtant attendant upon his ſteps; and to aggravate his ſorrow, he received certain intelligence that his richeſt veſſel was taken by a Sardinian pirate; that another was loſt upon the Lybian Syrtes, and, to compleat all, that the banker with whom the greateſt part of his ready money was entruſted, had deſerted his creditors and retired into Sicily. Collecting therefore the ſmall remains of his fortune, he bid adieu to Tyre, and, led by Adverſity thro' unfrequented roads and foreſts overgrown with thickets, he came at laſt to a ſmall village at the foot of a mountain. Here they took up their abode for ſome time; and Adverſity, in return for all the anxiety he had ſuffered, ſoftening the ſeverity of her looks, adminiſtered to him the moſt faithful counſel, weaning his heart from the immoderate love of earthly things, and teaching him to revere the gods, and to place his whole truſt and happineſs in their government and protection. She humanized his ſoul, made him modeſt and humble, taught him to compaſſionate the diſtreſſes of his fellow creatures, and enclined him to relieve them.

"I am ſent, ſaid ſhe, by the gods to thoſe only whom they love: For I not

only train them up by my ſevere diſcipline to future glory, but alſo prepare them to receive with a greater reliſh all ſuch moderate enjoyments, as are not inconſiſtent with this probationary ſtate. As the ſpider, when aſſailed, ſeeks ſhelter in its inmoſt web, ſo the mind which I afflict, contracts its wandering thoughts, and flies for happineſs to itſelf. It was I who raiſed the characters of Cato, Socrates and Timoleon to ſo divine a height, and ſet them up as guides and examples to every future age. Proſperity, my ſmiling, but treacherous ſiſter, too frequently delivers thoſe whom ſhe has ſeduced to be ſcourged by her cruel followers, Anguiſh and Deſpair: While Adverſity never fails to lead thoſe who will be inſtructed by her, to the bliſsful habitations of Tranquillity and Content."

Uranio liſtened to her words with great attention; and as he looked earneſtly on her face, the deformity of it ſeemed inſenſibly to decreaſe. By gentle degrees his averſion to her abated; and at laſt, he gave himſelf wholly up to her counſel and direction. She would often repeat to him the wiſe maxim of the philoſopher, "That thoſe, who want the feweſt things, approach neareſt to the gods, who want nothing." She admoniſhed him to turn his eyes to the many thouſands beneath him, inſtead of gazing on the few who live in pomp and ſplendor; and in his addreſſes to the gods, inſtead of ſupplicating for riches and popularity, to pray only for a virtuous mind, a quiet ſtate, an unblameable life, and a death full of good hopes.

Finding him to be every day more and more compoſed and reſigned, tho' neither enamoured of her face, nor delighted with her ſociety, ſhe at laſt addreſſed him in the following manner.:

"As gold is purged and refined from droſs by the fire, ſo is Adverſity ſent by Providence to try and improve the virtue of mortals. The end obtained, my taſk is finiſhed; and I now leave you, to go and give an account of my charge. Your brother, whoſe lot was Proſperity, and whoſe condition you ſo much envied, after having experienced the error of his choice, is at laſt releaſed by death from the moſt wretched of lives. Happy has it been for Uranio, that his lot was Adverſity, whom if he remembers as he ought, his life will be honourable, and his death happy."

As ſhe pronounced theſe words, ſhe vaniſhed from his ſight. But tho' her features at that moment, inſtead of inſpiring their uſual horror, ſeemed to diſplay a kind of languiſhing beauty, yet as Uranio, in ſpite of his utmoſt efforts, could never prevail upon himſelf to love her, he neither regretted her departure, nor wiſhed for her return. But tho' he rejoiced in her abſence, he treaſured up her counſels in his heart, and grew happy by the practice of them.

He afterwards betook himſelf again to merchandize; and having in a ſhort time acquired a competency ſufficient for the real enjoyments of life, he retreated to a little farm, which he had bought for that purpoſe, and where he determined to continue the remainder of his days. Here he employed his time in planting, gardening and huſbandry, in quelling all diſorderly paſſions, and in forming his mind by the leſſons of Adverſity. He took great delight in a little cell or hermitage in his garden, which ſtood under a tuft of trees, encompaſſed with eglantine and honeyſuckles. Adjoining to it was a cold bath, formed by a ſpring iſſuing from a rock, and over the door was written in large characters the following inſcription:

Beneath this moſs-grown roof, within this cell,
Truth, Liberty, Content, and Virtue dwell.
Say, you who dare this happy place diſdain,
What ſplendid palace boaſts ſo fair a train?

He lived to a good old age; and died honoured and lamented.

As every new Diſcovery in Phyſick, eſpecially in Surgery, ought to be made as publick as poſſible, we ſhall, from The Caſes in Surgery, lately publiſhed by Joſeph Warner, F. R. S. and Surgeon to Guy's Hoſpital, *give the following Deſcription of the* Agarick *of* Oak, *a moſt extraordinary* STYPTICK, *lately publiſhed.*

THIS ſtyptick was in 1750 diſcovered by one Mr. Broſſard, a ſurgeon of Berry in France, and the ſecret purchaſed for the good of mankind by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, after repeated trials of its effect in amputations of limbs, in the hoſpitals both of the Invalids and la Charite at Paris. It is called the agarick of the oak, the beſt of which is found on the parts of oak trees, where the large limbs have been cut off, and it very often reſembles a horſe-ſhoe in its ſhape. This agarick is diſtinguiſhed into four parts; the rind; the ſecond part, which is preferable to the other; the third part ſerves for the ſtopping the blood in ſmaller veſſels, as well as that part which touches the tree; this laſt was what was powder'd, and applied in the little bag, as in the operations of the Charity.

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The ſecond part is what I make uſe of in amputations, which is cut into pieces, of the ſize of that which I have ſent you. It muſt be beaten by a hammer till it is ſoft, and this is its whole preparation. Every part is prepared alike.

The beſt time of collecting it, Mr. Broſſard has found to be in autumn, in fine weather, after great heats.

In theſe Caſes Mr. Warner has given the world an account of ſeveral trials he has made of this ſtyptick, one of which we ſhall give our readers, as follows:

In December, 1752, I had the honour of communicating to the Royal Society, the good effects of the agarick of the oak in the caſe of a young woman aged 24, whoſe leg I had cut off below the knee. Since that time, I have not heard of any farther trials which have been made with it, or of any accounts that have been given to the Society of its great uſefulneſs in ſurgery. This may probably ariſe from the virtues of the agarick not being as yet much known in England, or from the unwillingneſs of ſurgeons to adopt ſuch a method as they may probably ſuppoſe to be attended with hazard. The great ſucceſs which attended my firſt experiment of this kind, was a ſufficient inducement to me, to make a farther trial of it in other caſes of the like nature. This I have lately done in four more inſtances; all of which have been attended with ſucceſs, equal to the firſt. The particular advantage of the agarick is evidently this, that it has the power of effectually reſtraining the bleeding without giving pain; for which reaſon, there appears to be much leſs of the ſymptomatick fever, than what occurs after the uſe of the needle and ligature; which is, by much, the moſt painful proceſs of the operation in amputations, and is ſometimes productive of convulſions, as has been obſerved by monſieur Le Dran in his chapter of amputations, under which circumſtances he particularly adviſes the cutting the ligatures, &c. The ligatures have ſometimes the farther inconvenience of remaining quite fixed to the laſt, on which account they unavoidably retard the healing of the wound.

Beſides the effect of reſtraining the hæmorrhage in all recent wounds, which the agarick has in common with the ligature, it has one great advantage peculiar to itſelf, which is that of effectually reſtraining the bleeding, in wounds of ſeveral days or weeks ſtanding, where the parts are become ſo rotten as to be incapable of bearing the ligature. This I have known to have been the effect of it in ſeveral inſtances, where the ligature has been attempted in vain. The manner in which the agarick acts is by contracting, or purſing up the extremities of the divided veſſels. I had an opportunity of enquiring into this fact in a patient, whoſe leg was cut off below the knee. Immediately after the amputation, pieces of agarick were applied to, and properly ſecur'd upon the mouths of all the principal veſſels. In about an hour after the operation the ſtump bled a-freſh, on which account I removed all the dreſſings, except thoſe pieces of agarick that were at firſt applied. This gave me an opportunity of diſcovering the ſource of the hæmorrhage, which was from a collateral veſſel at leaſt an inch diſtant from the principal ones. When I had ſecured the veſſel, I had the curioſity to remove the bits of agarick from thoſe very parts to which they were at firſt applied. I obſerved the mouths of the veſſels to be totally contracted in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, as to be capable of reſiſting the whole force of the circulation; the extremities of the veſſels being altered from their natural ſhape of a cylinder, to that of a cone.

Experiments on the Copper Springs *in* Wicklow, *in* Ireland, *in a Letter to Sir* Peter Thompſon, *Knt. F. R. S. by* John Bond, *M. D.*

HAVING occaſion to go to Dublin, I went to the ſpring, which is from thence about 38 miles, and made ſeveral experiments on the water; the reſult of which I beg leave to preſent you with, hoping it may afford you ſome ſatisfaction in explaining that proceſs, of which you ſo juſtly doubted the account given by ſome credulous authors, who miſtook it for a real tranſmutation; a ridiculous doctrine, which deſtroys the eſſential qualities of bodies, which were impreſſed by the Great Creator on all material ſubſtances, in order to diſtinguiſh them from each other, and therefore are intranſmutable.

This water flows from a rich copper mine, and is of a ſharp, acid taſte, and light blue colour. It is received and collected in pits, wherein iron bars are put, which, after lying in the water about three months, are intirely conſumed, and at the bottom of the pits, a quantity of copper, greater than that of the iron is found, in the form of coarſe ſand. This fact is confirmed by profitable experiments, often repeated ſince the diſcovery, the honour of which is due to Mr. Matthew Johnſon, a worthy old gentleman, and one of the proprietors

of the mine, who firſt propoſed this method of collecting the copper.

As this effect is certainly produced by ſome active principle in the water, I ſhall firſt enquire, what this principle is, and mention particularly the experiments, which I made with this view, that you may the better judge of the inferences deduced from them.

Experiment 1. Into ſome of this water, taken out of the ſtream above the pits where the iron bars are placed, I poured a ſolution of an alkaline ſalt, which raiſed a ſtrong effervescence, and precipitated a large quantity of a dark-brown ſubſtance.

Corollary. This experiment ſhewed, that the water contained a ſtrong acid, with a ſolution of the ſubſtance precipitated.

Exper. 2. I put ſome aqua-fortis, or ſpirit of nitre, into ſome water taken out of the ſame place; and obſerved, that the ſtrong acid immediately deſtroyed the blue colour.

Corol. From this experiment we may conclude, that the ſubſtance, which was precipitated by the alkali in the firſt experiment, was ſo perfectly diſſolved by the acid ſpirit in the ſecond, as to tranſmit all the rays of light.

Exper. 3. Some ſmall iron nails put into this water were in four minutes ſo cloſely covered with ſome ſubſtance of a copper colour, that, with a magnifier of half an inch focus, I could not diſcern the iron thro' it. In that time the nails gained four grains. The water had the ſame effect on ſilver and tin, but not on gold.

Corol. The colour and increaſe of weight were owing to the adheſion of the particles of the matter diſſolved in the water by an acid, that could not penetrate gold.

Exper. 4. In order to determine the quantity and quality of the matter in the water, I put two drachms of ſmall iron nails into three ounces of it, and let them ſtand 24 hours; then examined, and found the ſurface of the water covered with a thick ſcum, like that of a chalybeat ſpa. It loſt the blue colour and ſharp vitriolick taſte. It was quite tranſparent, and at the bottom there was a quantity of a brown ponderous powder, which, when dried, weighed 14 grains. This powder melted without any flux, produced 12 grains of pure copper. The nails loſt 8 grains in the water, and were in ſeveral places, covered with a ſolid lamina of pure copper. The water, in which the nails lay, after being filtrated and evaporated, afforded green vitriol, which in every reſpect reſembled *ſal martis*, and produced the ſame effects, when diſſolved, and mixed with any aſtringent tincture.

Exper. 5. From the ſpring-water treated in the ſame manner, I obtained a blue vitriol, the baſis of which is copper.

From all theſe experiments it appears, that a mineral acid is the active quality in this water; which being diffuſed thro' the copper ore, unites itſelf with that metal and forms a vitriol, which is diſſolved by the water, and remains ſuſpended in it, till it meets with iron in the pits, by which this acid is more ſtrongly attracted than by the copper; therefore it quits the copper, corrodes the iron, and changes it into a vitriol, which is again diſſolved, and carried off in the ſtream continually flowing from the pits; whilſt the copper, deſerted by the acid, falls by its ſpecifick gravity to the bottom of the pits.

By this account it is evident, that this admirable proceſs is a ſimple precipitation of the copper, by means of the iron. Hence it has been improperly called a tranſmutation of iron into copper. But, leſt any difficulty ſhould ſtill remain, concerning the conſumption of the large quantity of iron put into the pits, I ſhall add the following obſervations, to ſhew, that it is diſſolved and carried off in the water.

1. The water in the pits is covered with a thick ſcum, occaſioned by the air-bubbles conſtantly riſing, and burſting on the ſurface; which is an evident ſign of the ſolution of the iron.

2. The iron is gradually conſumed in the pits, and abounds with irregular depreſſions, like old iron: A ſtrong ſymptom of its being corroded by an acid.

3. The channel of the ſtream running from the pits is furred with red oker, which after being roaſted in a ſtrong fire, was attracted by the magnet. As this oker is only found in the ſtream below the pits, it appears to be part of the iron diſſolved in the water.

4. The quantity of copper found in the pits, after the iron diſappears, is generally greater than that of the iron when firſt put in: For the proprietors aſſured me, that ſometimes a ton of iron will produce, or rather precipitate, a ton and half of copper.

This fact alone will be ſufficient to prove, that the iron is not converted into copper; ſince, according to Sir Iſaac Newton's table, the ſpecifick gravity of copper is to that of iron as 9000 to 7645.

The Regulations *for the* PRUSSIAN INFANTRY *having been lately publiſhed in* Engliſh, *we ſhall give our Readers ſome of the moſt important, beginning with thoſe*

those that relate to Religion; from whence they will see, that a ſtrict Regard to Religious Duties is no way inconſiſtent with the Character of a Soldier.

PART VIII. CHAP. 13.

Of the performance of Divine Service in the Army.

Article 1. PRAYERS muſt be read twice a-day; immediately after guard mounting in the morning, and at ſix in the evening.

2. At prayer-time, the drummer of the king's quarter-guard beats a ſignal, to which the other drummers are to be attentive, and the whole muſt beat together.

3. At beating the call to prayers, the companies are to be drawn up on the parade, and the rolls called, after which, every captain makes the rear-ranks of his company cloſe to the front, and the major gives the word of command,

The firſt battalion face to the left! the ſecond, to the right! March! Halt! Front!

From the right and left wheel inwards, and form the circle! March!

N. B. The officers ſtand at equal diſtances from their companies, and the non-commiſſioned officers in their rear.

4. When the regiment has formed the circle oppoſite to the interval between the battalions, prayers are to be read, and no officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or private man, who is not on duty, muſt be abſent; or, during prayers, go to his tent: A ſerjeant of every company is to be poſted in the rear, and to take care that no ſoldier goes away.

N. B. The men are not required to dreſs themſelves for prayers, or put on their gaiters.

5. After prayers, the major gives the word of command,

To the right about!

The companies then march to their reſpective ſtreets.

N. B. The quarter-guard is not to go under arms when the regiment marches out to prayers.

N. B. No ſervice, ſinging and praying both included, ſhall be allowed to continue above a quarter of an hour; and, as often as the chaplain exceeds that time, for which the adjutant is to be anſwerable, he ſhall forfeit one rixdollar to the invalid fund; but on Sundays, a ſermon is preached, and the ſervice laſts an hour.

N. B. The ſacrament ſhall be adminiſtered every fourteen days.

PART IX. CHAP. 1.

Of Divine Worſhip in Gariſon.

Article 1. Divine ſervice ſhall be performed twice every Sunday, holy-day, or faſt-day; and the drummers of all the guards in the gariſon are to beat the call to prayers, when the church-bell rings the firſt time: When a gariſon has a church appointed for its own ſeparate uſe, a certain hour muſt be fixed for the performance of the ſervice, and the drummers are to beat the call immediately upon the ſtroke of the clock.

2. After the call to prayers is beat round the gariſon, the companies are to be drawn up before their captains quarters, and the rolls called; and no officer, non-commiſſioned officer, drummer, or private man, who is not on duty, ſhall be abſent: After the companies are formed, the captains march them to church.

N. B. Every captain, together with all his ſubalterns, muſt march his company, whether ſtrong or weak, into church.

3. All the officers muſt march to, and from church with their men, and are not to go out of church in the morning, till the miniſter has quitted the pulpit; nor in the afternoon, till the ſervice is quite ended; and to prevent any non-commiſſioned officer, or ſoldier, from going out of church during the ſervice, a non-commiſſioned officer ſhall be poſted with his halbard at every door.

N. B. Where there is a Roman catholick church, in a gariſon, the ſoldiers who profeſs that religion, muſt be ſent to it, under the care of a non-commiſſioned officer of a company: Where there is a French church likewiſe, ſuch French ſoldiers, as do not underſtand the German language muſt be in like manner conducted to it, by their reſpective non-commiſſioned officers.

4. Soldiers guilty of behaving indecently, or irreverently during divine ſervice, are to be confined as ſoon as it is ended, and puniſhed: They muſt be ordered to conduct themſelves in a becoming manner, and to be in general devoutly attentive to the word of God, but particularly ſo, to the prayers, and the bleſſing.

N. B. When a gariſon conſiſting of a company or a battalion, is to go to the town-church, the commanding officer muſt endeavour to get one particular part large enough to contain the whole, aſſigned for their ſeparate uſe, otherwiſe it will be impoſſible for him to govern their behaviour during the ſervice.

5. The

5. The communion muſt be adminiſtered every fourteen days in all gariſons, and the captains are to take care their men go to receive it.

PART XI. CHAP. 3.

Directions for preſerving good Diſcipline amongſt the Soldiers.

Article 2. The ſoldiers ſhall be conſtrained to a regular obſervation of all the rites and ceremonies of the religion which they profeſs.

CHAP. 5. *Of Recruiting.*

Article 2. Regiments may inliſt men at diſcretion, but no recruit ſhall be ſworn to the colours, till he has received the holy ſacrament, that the ſanctity of an oath may not be violated.

And for preventing immoralities, the following regulations are remarkable, and ought to be imitated.

PART VIII. CHAP. 29.

Of Camp-Utenſils.

Article 3. No whores ſhall be ſuffered to ſtay in camp, or at head-quarters; when any whore therefore, comes into a regiment, the colonel, or commanding officer muſt order her to be ſtript naked, and turned out: The general officers likewiſe are not to allow any whores to remain at head-quarters, much leſs any whore tents to be pitched, to prevent which, the ſollicitor-general is required to be careful.

And CHAP. 3, *abovementioned.*

Article 3. No common whores muſt be ſuffered to remain in a gariſon; but the commanding officer, on the contrary, ſhall order all ſuch to be ſtripped naked and turned out.

4. No gaming ſhall be permitted amongſt the non-commiſſioned officers, and private ſoldiers; and every ſoldier who is detected at play, ſhall be put priſoner, and the day following run the gantlope, without trial, eight times thro' two hundred men.

5. When a ſoldier comes drunk upon the parade, gets drunk when on duty, goes away from his guard without leave, ſleeps upon his poſt, or quits it before he is regularly relieved, he ſhall be confined, and the day following run the gantlope, without trial, ten times thro' two hundred men.

We ſhall give ſome more of theſe regulations in our next.

SUMMARY *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt* Seſſion *of laſt* Parliament. *Continued from p.* 317.

FEBRUARY 8, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion of officers and ſoldiers in the ſervice of the company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, and for the puniſhment of offences committed in the Eaſt-Indies, or at the iſland of St. Helena; and Mr. Secretary at war, and Mr. Hume, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 14th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Secretary at War, read a firſt time, and after being ordered to be printed, was ordered to be read a ſecond time on the Tueſday morning then next, and all the members who were in or about the town were ordered to attend the ſervice of the houſe on that day; and alſo 'twas ordered that all charters, commiſſions, and authorities, by which any powers, relative to a military juriſdiction, or to the exerciſe of martial law, had been granted, or derived from the crown, to the ſaid company, ſhould be by them laid before the houſe. Accordingly they were all laid before the houſe on the 18th; and on Tueſday the 19th the bill was read a 2d time, and a motion made for its being committed. This motion being oppoſed, a long debate enſued, in which the principal ſpeakers againſt the bill were the earl of Egmont, Mr. alderman Beckford, and the lord Strange; and the principal ſpeakers in its favour were Mr. Sollicitor General, Charles Yorke, Eſq; and Col. Conway. But the queſtion upon a diviſion was carried in the affirmative by 245 to 50, and the bill was committed to a committee of the whole houſe for Thurſday, when the houſe went thro' the bill, and ordered the report next morning. Accordingly, on Friday the 22d the report was made by Mr. Tracey, when a motion was made by Robert Nugent, Eſq; for making the bill temporary, which occaſioned a new debate, in which the ſaid Robert Nugent, Eſq; Thomas Prowſe, Eſq; the lord Strange, William Northey, Eſq; William Belchier, Eſq; Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe, and Nicholas Fazakerly, Eſq; were the principal ſpeakers for the motion; and Mr. Secretary at War, Mr. alderman Baker, George Grenville, Eſq; Col. Conway, Henry Pelham, Eſq; Henry Legge, Eſq; and William Hay, Eſq; were the principal ſpeakers againſt it; and the queſtion was upon a diviſion carried in the negative, by 84 to 26. The bill was then ordered to be ingroſſed; and being read a third time and paſſed on the 25th, was ſent to the lords, where it was paſſed without any amendment, and received the royal aſſent, March 5. Having been diſpatched as ſoon as poſſible, in order to be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies with the ſhips then preparing to ſail.

Theſe were all the bills paſſed during this

this ſeſſion into laws, of which we think it neceſſary to take any particular notice; and as there was no material bill brought in this ſeſſion, but what was paſſed into a law, beſides that relating to horned cattle, which we have already given an account of, we ſhall proceed to thoſe affairs wherein ſome bill ſeemed to be deſigned but did not come to the length of a bill; the firſt of which was a motion made by Sir John Barnard, after having had the two acts of the 18th and 21ſt of his preſent majeſty's reign, for prohibiting the wear of cambricks and French lawns, read to the houſe, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the ſaid acts, whereupon there enſued a long debate, in which the motion was ſupported and enforced by Sir John himſelf, and by Mr. alderman Beckford, Nicholas Fazakerly, Eſq; and Sir William Calvert; and it was oppoſed by George Grenville, Eſq; Mr. alderman Baker, and Humphry Sydenham, Eſq; but upon the queſtion's being put it was carried in the negative.

January 18, There was preſented to the houſe and read a petition of James Theobald, Peter Theobald, Iſaac Eeles, and John Smith, Eſqrs. Thomas Bond, and Kemble Whatley, ſetting forth, That the road called the Narrow Wall or Bank, in the pariſh of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, ſince erecting the new bridge at Weſtminſter, was become a very great thorough-fare, but was ſo narrow, that two carriages could not paſs by each other, and in ſome months of the year was in ſo ruinous a condition as to be ſcarce paſſable, which was a great obſtruction to the trade of thoſe parts; that the ſaid road could not be enlarged and made good by the ordinary courſe of law; that the widening and improving the ſame from that part which was oppoſite to Mr. Morris's houſe, Lambeth, near Weſtminſter-bridge, to the Broad Wall, or Angel-ſtreet, near the Old Barge-houſe, would be of great benefit; that the petitioners were willing to enlarge it at their own expence, and for that purpoſe to purchaſe a ſufficient quantity of ground on the ſouth ſide thereof, with the tenements thereon ſtanding, all or moſt of which were in a ruinous condition; but that in regard parcel of the ground was part of the poſſeſſion of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in right of his ſee, and other parts the eſtate of perſons incapable of conveying by reaſon of infancy or other diſability, the deſign of the petitioners could not be effected without the aid of parliament; and that the archbiſhop had ſignified his conſent to alien, if warranted by parliament ſo to do; therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for widening and improving the ſaid road, at the coſts and charges of the petitioners, &c. And the ſaid petition being referred to the conſideration of a committee, the report was made on the 24th by Sir Peter Thompſon, whereupon leave was given to bring in a bill according to the prayer thereof, and Sir Peter and Mr. Hardinge were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. But tho' this was a publick work which was propoſed to be carried on without any publick expence, a circumſtance not very common, there was ſo much difficulty found in ſettling the bill, ſo as to obtain the conſent of all the parties concerned, that the parliament was prorogued before any bill for this purpoſe could be brought in.

Likewiſe on Jan. 18, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the rulers, auditors, and aſſiſtants of the company of watermen and lightermen of the river Thames, ſetting forth, That they had by law only a power of appointing watermen to ply and work on every Lord's-day, between Vauxhall and Limehouſe, on the ſaid river, and the monies ariſing thereby, after payment of the ſaid watermen for their labour, were appropriated for the ſupport and relief of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed watermen and lightermen of the ſaid company, and their widows; that great numbers of watermen, and boys, did work on the Lord's-day, croſs the ſaid river from Greenwich to the Iſle of Dogs, and did exact large prices from paſſengers to paſs and repaſs croſs the ſaid river; and that the recompence made by parliament to the ſaid company, for the loſs of their ferries on Sundays, by the building of the bridge at Weſtminſter, had greatly fallen ſhort, and the ſaid charitable fund thereby decreaſed; therefore praying that a Sunday ferry might be eſtabliſhed by law, from the ſaid Iſle of Dogs to Greenwich, and the profits thereof applied in aid of the ſaid fund, or that ſuch other proviſion might be made for ſupplying the ſaid deficiency, as the houſe ſhould think proper. This petition was alſo referred to the conſideration of a committee, the report from which was made by Sir William Calvert, Feb. 8, and the ſame was ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday morning then next, but this order being put off from time to time until the 14th, was then dropt.

Jan. 21, There was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of Henry Delamain gentleman, ſetting forth that porcelain and earthen wares had always been, and then were burnt and glazed with wood fires, the manufacturers having not

been able to make uſe of coal without diſcolouring and conſequently greatly depreciating the value of their goods; but that the petitioner had diſcovered a method of firing kilns of a particular ſtructure, (and which might be built for the ſame expence as the kilns then made uſe of) which perfectly burnt and glazed all ſorts of white ware with coal, in leſs time, and in larger quantities, than the method then practiſed by burning of wood, and at one third part of the expence, and alledging, that as coal was much cheaper in this kingdom, than any ſort of fuel whatever was in any other country, his diſcovery, if made publick, would enable our manufacturers to produce the ſaid wares at a much cheaper rate than they could be made abroad, and that thereby this branch of trade, by reaſon of a more plentiful and cheap ſupply of fuel, would be always enjoyed by this kingdom without a rival; and further ſetting forth, that the kilns invented by the petitioner having been proved before the Dublin ſociety, he was recommended by them to the houſe of commons in Ireland, who granted 2000l. to be given him for his encouragement, and to enable him more effectually to carry on the ſaid manufacture; and that the petitioner had expended in making experiments, and in perfecting his diſcovery, a much larger ſum than had been granted him by the parliament of Ireland; and that as an undertaking of this kind could not be carried on to ſo great an extent, and with ſo much advantage to both kingdoms, (and particularly to this) as if the invention was made publick, the petitioner was willing to diſcover the ſame, upon ſuch compenſation for his expence, trouble, and loſs of time as ſhould be thought proper, and as the utility and merit of his diſcovery, upon experiment and trial, ſhould appear to deſerve; therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration. When this petition was offered to be preſented, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty, having been informed of the contents of the ſame, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe, to do therein as they ſhould think fit; and the petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee, before whom the petitioner produced ſeveral very fine pieces of eathern ware, for proving the facts ſet forth in his petition; but it ſeems he did not give them full ſatisfaction, for no report was ever made.

Feb. 7. Upon the motion of Sir John Barnard ſeveral parts of the act made in the 2d year of his preſent majeſty's reign, intitled, *An act for the more effectual preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members to ſerve in parliament*, were read; after which Sir John moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal ſo much of the ſaid act as required the electors of members to ſerve in parliament to take the oaths therein mentioned, if demanded, before they were admitted to poll: Becauſe, he ſaid very truly, that the obliging them to take ſuch oaths had by experience been found no bar againſt bribery and corruption, and ſerved only to render perjury common upon every ſuch occaſion. However, his motion was oppoſed, which occaſioned a debate, wherein the chief ſpeakers for the motion were Sir John himſelf, Sir William Yonge, Henry Fox, Eſq; Thomas Pitt, Eſq; and Humphry Sydenham, Eſq; and the chief ſpeakers againſt it were Thomas Prowſe, Eſq; Henry Pelham, Eſq; and Mr. alderman Beckford; and upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative.

The laſt affair of this kind we ſhall take notice of was a motion made, March 15, after reading the act paſſed in the preceding ſeſſion, intitled, *An act for the amendment and preſervation of the publick highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating thereto*, that leave might be given to bring in a bill to amend the ſaid act, ſo far as related to the commencement thereof *. But after a ſhort debate the queſtion was carried in the negative.

[*This* SUMMARY *to be concluded in our next.*]

We gave an Account of FORT ST. GEORGE, *the chief Settlement of the* Engliſh *in the* East-Indies, *with a* VIEW *of the ſame, in our* Magazine *for* March *laſt, p.* 104; *and a* VIEW *of* BOMBAY, *another famous Settlement, with ſome Account of it, in our laſt, p.* 320; *and as we there mentioned* FORT WILLIAM, *as incorporated with the two former, we have here preſented our Readers with a* VIEW *of this third Settlement, of which we have the following Account.*

FORT William is ſituate on the moſt weſterly branch of the river Ganges, and is the chief town the Engliſh are poſſeſſed of in the kingdom of Bengal, lying in 87 degrees of eaſtern longitude, and 22 degrees 45 minutes north latitude. The Engliſh factory removed hither from Hugley on account of the unhealthfulneſs of that place, (as was the caſe of Bombay before it was drained and improved) the air at Fort William agreeing much better with our people than at Hugley. It muſt be acknowledged, however, that few

* *See* London Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 421, *where there is an abſtract of this act, which commences at Michaelmas next.*

FORT WILLIAM, in the Kingdom of BENGAL, belonging to the East India Company of England.




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FEB

few foreigners arrive in India, but have a ſeaſoning the firſt year: Thoſe that cannot afford good liquors, often fall ſick of the bloody flux; and gentlemen that drink hard are ſubject to fevers. We certainly loſe ſome men the firſt year; but afterwards there are as few complaints heard of, with regard to health, as there are in England. It muſt, however, be owned, that let people be ever ſo regular and abſtemious, neither the water nor the air do agree with them at their firſt coming on ſhore: Some therefore never drink water, till it has been boiled and ſettled.

Copy of a Letter from VIRGINIA, *to a Merchant in* LONDON. *(See p. 271.)*

Williamſburgh, June 4, 1754.

SIR,

IN the name of curioſity, what are you doing in England? If we might judge of you by the rules of good ſenſe and good policy, I ſhould imagine you to be in all the hurry of preparation for war: For you will not ſurely ſuffer the moſt notorious and repeated violations of rights and treaties to go on unrevenged? The French have long ſince commenced actual hoſtilities againſt us here; have not only entered upon our territories *manu forti*, but have taken from us our forts and ſtrongholds, ſuch as they were. In ſhort, all our colonies are in the utmoſt hurry and confuſion from the approaching danger. By this ſituation of our affairs, you, gentlemen merchants of the mother country, muſt expect to be, in great meaſure, affected with us: For, whilſt we are ſending our youth to the repulſion of the enemy, and recovery of our frontiers, cultivation muſt be, and is, neglected: And, without a full attention to our produce, how ſhall we be able to make the proper returns to England? What will really be the conſequence of theſe proceedings, God only knows! But certainly you ought not to be indifferent as to the danger, becauſe at preſent it is at a diſtance from you.

It requires not a very great degree of knowledge and judgment to comprehend, that on the ſecurity and proſperity of the colonies depends the preſent flouriſhing condition of the mother country. The immenſe quantities of goods which are annually imported into America from England, to the amount of ſome millions ſterling; the great number of ſhipping and hands employed in the exportation of them, make up, I doubt not, the moſt conſiderable part of your preſent trading intereſt: And, by manufacturing the materials for this particular commerce, what numbers of individuals, nay families, are wholly ſupported in England! How enriched are its merchants! It is by the proſperous condition of your trade that you have gained ſuch an abundance of caſh among you: And it is owing to that trade, and that abundance, wholly, that your lands are become ſo valuable. In ſhort, Great-Britain is chiefly indebted to us that ſhe makes ſo rich, ſo potent, and reſpectable a figure in Europe. A truth that, however evident, we have reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the tenor of their paſt conduct, has not been ſo obvious to your miniſtry; or, in other words, to thoſe in power, whoſe immediate duty it was to inform themſelves concerning it.

It does not eſcape our notice here, how ready and generous England has been, and ſtill is, to grant ſubſidies, upon every paltry alarm, to ſome petty German princes, to the tune of ſome hundreds of thouſands; merely for the ſake of preſerving, as the miniſters call it, the balance of power. How much has been done to preſerve the balance of trade, or even our undoubted rights in America, let them declare who know it. In ſhort, and to tell the plain truth in few words, we are looked upon by your great men, as a ſubject too low for their ſublime politicks; by your country 'ſquires and coxcombs, as a ſet of tranſports and vagabonds; and by your boards, as unruly children, that want more to be corrected than encouraged. Thanks to their wiſdoms, in taking ſo little care of our breeding.

It has been for many years paſt, that the French have uninterruptedly been forming a force on the back of our colonies, from the Miſſiſippi to Canada; by gaining over the Indians to their alliance, and erecting forts at proper diſtances, which might have a ready communication from north to ſouth. They had a triple policy in this: 1. That, by ſecuring the alliance of the Indians, they might engroſs the peltry and fur trade. 2. That, by ſuch a chain of forts and ſtrength, they might not only prevent the extenſion of our colonies, but even ſtraighten and diſtreſs them at pleaſure. 3. That, by ſuch an eſtabliſhment and poſſeſſion, they might be able to procure the back parts of America by negotiation and treaty, whenever our miniſtry might be provoked to look into our rights, and take up the reſolution of calling them to account for ſuch a procedure.

As far as my obſervation has gone, it has ever been through negligence and negotiation that Britain has, firſt, permitted her proper rights and advantages to become diſputable, by ſuffering them to be invaded, without an immediate proper

proper reſentment: And after ſhe has come to the reſolution of aſſerting them, ſhe has too eaſily condeſcended to a treaty; and at length been contented, or made ſatisfied, with a diviſion. It is this kind of conduct that I doubt we ſhall have more reaſon to be afraid of hereafter, than we ſeem to be at preſent, leſt the miniſtry ſhould not grant us a ſubſidy. For after all the inconveniences which we muſt inevitably go thro', after the great expences and loſſes we muſt actually ſuffer, as well of lives as in matters of property, before we ſhall be able to regain our forts and frontiers; if there ſhould be any compoſition made with the French, as to the lands on this ſide the Miſſiſippi, it will be only protracting the evil day, and prove to be ſo much blood and treaſure expended to little purpoſe. For how can our colonies be ever ſafe with a French enemy on their backs? Or, whilſt ſuch a danger is hanging over them, what ſecurity can be given to the induſtrious, that they ſhall reap the fruit of their own labours? To conclude, we deſire to be conſidered only as a petty German prince, with relation to your liberality; but with reſpect to the rights of the Britiſh empire, and the rights of induſtrious ſubjects, we hope to be impowered and encouraged not only to aſſert, but to recover, to defend and enjoy them in their full and juſt extent, in ſpite of all the power, perfidy, and ſtratagem of the French, and even of the devil himſelf, ſhould he think fit to join them. I am, SIR, &c.

A remarkable Caſe of Fragility, Flexibility, *and* Diſſolution, *of the* Bones: *Communicated to the* Royal Society, *by* John Pringle, *M. D. F. R. S.*

MARY Hayes, of Stoke-Holy-Croſs, near Norwich in Norfolk, gave the following account, June 21, 1752:

That ſhe was born, Jan. 11, 1718, and never married, or was addicted to any kind of intemperance: That her father was unhealthy a great part of his life, but ſhe knew not what diſeaſe he was ſubject to: That her mother died when ſhe was a child; but ſhe did not remember ſhe ever heard of her being unhealthy: That ſhe herſelf was always looked upon as a healthy ſtrong girl, till about 15 years of age; then fell into the green-ſickneſs, and took various medicines, to no purpoſe: That this diſeaſe, as far as ſhe could recollect, was all ſhe had to complain of, doing the ordinary work in a farmer's houſe, till October, 1748: Then was ſeized with pain univerſally, attended with feveriſh ſymptoms. Thus ſhe continued ſome weeks; after which the pain was chiefly confined to her thighs and legs, but not increaſed by external preſſure: That, in September, 1749, ſhe broke her leg, as ſhe was walking from the bed to her chair, without falling down, and heard the bones ſnap. The fracture was properly treated, and regard had to her indiſpoſition; but no callus was generated; the bones growing flexible from the knee to the ancle in a few months; as did thoſe of her other leg. Soon after, thoſe of her thighs were viſibly affected in the like manner. Both legs and thighs then became very œdematous, and ſubject to excoriate, diſcharging a thin yellow ichor.

The winter after breaking her leg, ſhe had ſymptoms of the ſcurvy, and bled much at the gums.

Many eminent phyſicians, who were of opinion, that this diſeaſe of the bones might ariſe from acidity abounding in the blood, preſcribed for her, but without effect: Unleſs the regularity of her menſtruation for the laſt eighteen months may be attributed to a chalybeat medicine: Tho' medicines of that nature had no ſuch effect formerly, when ſhe was in a condition to take exerciſe, and regularly perſiſted in the uſe of them.

For ſome conſiderable time paſt ſhe had found little alteration in her complaints in general; thought her appetite and digeſtion rather better, but that the difficulty of breathing, which ſhe had long laboured under, gradually increaſed; and the thorax appeared ſo much ſtraitened, as neceſſarily impeded the expanſion of the lungs. Her ſpine became much diſtorted: Any motion of the vertebræ of her loins gave extreme pain; and her thighs and legs were become entirely uſeleſs; which wholly confined her to her bed, in a ſitting poſture: And the bones ſhe reſted upon, having loſt their ſolidity, were much ſpread. Alſo the ends of her fingers and thumbs, by frequent endeavours to lift herſelf up for eaſe, became very broad and flat. Then ſhe meaſured but four feet; tho' before this diſeaſe came upon her, ſhe was about five feet and a half high, and well ſhaped.

This is the beſt information that could be obtained from her own mouth, and what was obſerved in the caſe before, and at the firſt mentioned time, when ſhe readily conſented to the examination of her body, &c. after death.

From that time to her death, which happened Feb. 6, 1753, the chief thing ſhe complained of, and what the people about her obſerved, was a gradual increaſe of difficulty of breathing; a waſting

of her flesh; a cessation of her menstruation for the last four months; a tendency in her legs to mortify, which had long been anasarcous, and excoriated almost all over; she retaining her senses perfectly to the last moment of her life, and dying without shewing the least signs of the agonies of death. A

Two days after death, her limbs being first stretched out, she was exactly measured, and found wanting of her natural stature more than two feet two inches. Then the thorax and abdomen were opened, the sternum being intirely removed with part of the ribs, in order to gain at once a full view of those cavities, and discover how the viscera therein contained B had obstructed each other in their respective functions. The heart and lungs were sound, but flaccid, and much confined in their motion; to which the enormous size of the liver contributed in some measure, extending quite cross the abdomen, and bearing hard against the diaphragm. The lungs did not ad- C here to the pleura; nor was the liver schirrous, but faulty only in its bulk. The mesentery was sound, except only one large schirrous gland upon it. The spleen extremely small. Nothing else was found observable in those cavities.

The scull was not opened, to examine the brain, as intended, we wanting time; the minister waiting at church for interment, and the relations growing impatient; but we had no reason to suspect any defect there, from any previous complaint. D

All her bones were more or less affected, and scarce any would resist the knife: Those of the head, thorax, spine, and pelvis, nearly to the same degree of soft- E ness: Those of the lower extremities much more dissolved than those of the upper, or of any other part. They were cut quite thro' their whole length, without turning the edge of the knife, and much less resistance found, than firm muscular flesh would have made; being changed into a kind of parenchymous substance, like soft dark-coloured liver, F only meeting here and there with bony *laminæ*, thin as an egg-shell.

Those bones were most dissolved, which, in their natural state, were most compact, and contained most marrow in their cavities; and the heads of them were least dissolved.

This, perhaps, is the more worthy ob- G servation, as it held good throughout, and looks as if the wonderful change they had undergone might be caused by the marrow having acquired a dissolving quality: For it was evident the dissolution began withinside, from the bony *laminæ* remaining here and there on the outside, and no-where else, and the pain not being increased at first by external pressure.

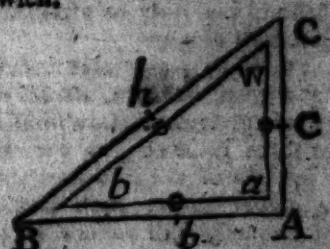
The periosteum was thicker than ordinary: The cartilages rather thinner; but no-where in a state of dissolution like the bones.

The day after this examination, some of the whole substance of the leg and thigh-bones, that was entirely dissolved into a kind of pulp, was sent to an ingenious chemist; and, by the experiments which he made, he said he could discover neither acid nor alkali prevailing in it.

We, whose names are subscribed, do attest the truth of this relation.

June 25, 1753. *B. Dack, Physician.*
Edward Cooper, } *Surgeons.*
B. Gooch, }

QUESTION *by* J. Hemingway, *Teacher of the Mathematicks, and Land Surveyor at* Norwich.



HAVING a wet triangular piece of pretty level land, whose sides are 30, 40 and 50 yards, am advised to make a ditch of equal breadth and depth, that shall include a similar △ *a b w*, such that the earth taken out of the ditch, when equally spread upon the said △, and as compact as before, may be $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard thick: Query $x =$ the breadth $=$ depth thereof, and the area of △ *a b w*?

A most ingenious Book having been lately published, intitled, An Attempt to demonstrate, that all the Phænomena in Nature may be explained by two simple Active Principles, Attraction and Repulsion, *by* GOWIN KNIGHT, *M. B. F. R. S. some of our Readers may be pleased with a short Account of it.*

THE whole of this attempt is drawn up in a mathematical manner, consequently may be instructive but not entertaining, and therefore not agreeable to those who cannot bear thinking, and desire nothing but amusement.

It consists of definitions which every one must admit to be just; axioms which none can deny; propositions which he demonstrates; and corollaries which flow

necessarily from the former. To give an abstract of such a book is impossible; but we shall give our readers some of the first propositions, &c. by which they may judge of the rest.

Proposition 1. The shortest way to arrive at knowledge, is to find out those general laws, by which a few simple causes are enabled to produce a great variety of effects.

Prop. 2. General conclusions can be inferred only from a view of particulars.

Prop. 3. There is a Being of infinite wisdom and power, the First Cause of all things.

Axiom 1. All other causes must be either immediately, or mediately derived from him.

Prop. 4. No more immediate causes can exist in nature, than are absolutely necessary.

Prop. 5. More mediate causes than one, must depend upon every immediate cause.

Prop. 10. Attraction both of gravity and cohesion, can only be ascribed to the immediate will of God.

Prop. 11. If two particles indefinitely small, at a given distance, attract each other with any given force, how small soever; and that force increases, as the distances or the squares of the distances decrease, or in a higher ratio; such particles in point of contact, will adhere with indefinite force.

Corollary. The larger any two bodies are, the less will be their attracting force, in proportion to their quantities of matter, in point of contact; their centers being proportionably at a greater distance from each other.

Prop. 12. There must be some other active principle in nature besides that of attraction; for attraction alone would destroy both fluidity and motion, and all nature would be at a stand; of which state some faint idea may be formed from the relation of such travellers as have wintered near the north pole: Where, during the absence of the sun, the principle of attraction becomes so predominant; that nothing but a large fire, and a close room, can preserve either animals, or plants, or fluids, from growing hard as a rock.

Prop. 14. There is really existing in nature such a cause as repulsion.

Prop. 15. Repulsion is a general cause, the immediate effect of God's will.

Prop. 16. If two particles indefinitely small, at a given distance repel each other with any given force, how small soever; and that force increases as the distances decrease, or as the squares of the distances, or in an higher ratio; such particles will in point of contact repel with an indefinite force.

Prop. 19. Attraction and repulsion cannot both, at the same time, belong to the same individual substance, being contraries.

Corollary. Therefore we must conclude, that there are in nature two kinds of matter, one *mutually* attracting, the other *mutually* repelling.

Prop. 20. Those particles of matter, that mutually repel each other, seem in some respect of the other matter also subject to the general law of attraction.

Prop. 21. If the essential properties of matter, in conjunction with the two active principles of attraction and repulsion, will alone explain all the phænomena of nature; no other immediate cause ought to be admitted.

All these propositions he demonstrates from reason or experiment; and in the same method he goes on to shew how from these two active principles many of the phænomena of nature may be explained. Whether he has succeeded or no we shall leave to the attentive reader to determine; but he has certainly laid a foundation for many useful or curious experiments.

We shall next entertain our Readers with an Account of A two Days Journey in the Highlands of Scotland, *wrote by the Author of* The Letters, *lately published*, from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London*; *which he begins towards the End of his* 15*th Letter, as follows*:

AS an introduction to my journal, I must acquaint you, that I was advised to take with me some cold provisions, and oats for my horses; there being no place of refreshment till the end of my first day's journey.

The 2d of October, 172—. Set out with one servant, and a guide: The latter, because no stranger (or even a native, unacquainted with the way) can venture among the hills, without a conducter; for if he once goes aside, and most especially, if snow should fall (which may happen on the very high hills, at any season of the year,) in that, or any other case, he may wander into a bog, to impassable burnes or rocks, and every *ne plus ultra* oblige him to change his course, till he wanders from all hopes of ever again seeing the face of a human creature. Or if he should accidentally hit upon the way from whence he strayed, he would not distinguish it from another; there is such a seeming sameness in all the rocky places.

Or

* *Printed for S. Bird in Ave-Maria Lane.*

Or again, if he ſhould happen to meet with ſome highlander, and one that was not unwilling to give him directions, he could not declare his wants, as being a ſtranger to the language of the country: In ſhort, one might as well think of making a ſea voyage without ſun, moon, ſtars, or compaſs, as pretend to know which A way to take, when loſt among the hills and mountains.

But to return to my journal, from which I have ſtrayed, tho' not with much danger; it being at firſt ſetting out, and my guide with me.

After riding about 4 miles of pretty good road, over heathy moors, hilly, but B none high or of ſteep aſcent, I came to a ſmall river, where there was a ferry; for the water was too deep and rapid to paſs the ford above. The boat was patched almoſt every where with rough pieces of boards, and the oars were kept in their places, by ſmall bands of twiſted ſticks.

I could not but enquire its age, ſeeing it had ſo many marks of antiquity; and C was told by the ferry-man, it had belonged to his father, and was above 60 years old. This put me in mind of the knife, which was of an extraordinary age, but had, at times, been repaired with many new blades and handles. But in moſt places of the highlands, where there is a boat (which is very rare) it is much worſe than this, and not large enough to D receive a horſe; and therefore he is ſwom at the ſtern, while ſomebody holds up his head, by a halter or bridle.

The horſes ſwim very well at firſt ſetting out, but if the water be wide, in time they generally turn themſelves on one of their ſides; and patiently ſuffer themſelves to be dragged along.

I remember, one of theſe boats was ſo very much out of repair, we were forced to ſtand upon clods of turf, to ſtop the leaks in her bottom, while paſſed acroſs the river.

I ſhall here conclude, in the ſtile of the news-writers.—This to be continued in my next.

LETTER XVI.

FROM the river's ſide I aſcended a ſteep hill, ſo full of large ſtones, it was impoſſible to make a trot: This continued up and down, about a mile and half.

At the foot of the hill, tolerable way for a mile, there being no great quantity of ſtones among the heath, but very uneven; and at the end of it a ſmall burne deſcending from between two hills, worn deep among the rocks, rough, rapid, and ſteep, and dangerous to paſs. I concluded ſome rain had fallen behind the hills, that were near me; which I could not ſee, becauſe it had a much greater fall of water, than any of the like kind I had paſſed before.

From hence a hill 3 miles over, chiefly compoſed of leſſer hills; ſo ſtony, it was impoſſible to crawl above a mile in an hour: But I muſt except a ſmall part of it from this general deſcription; for there ran acroſs this way (or road, as they call it) the end of a wood of fir-trees, the only one I had ever paſſed.

This, for the moſt part, was an eaſy riſing ſloap of about half a mile. In moſt places of the ſurface, it was bog about 2 feet deep, and beneath was uneven rock; in other parts the rock and roots of the trees appeared to view.

The roots ſometimes croſſed one another, as they ran along a good way upon the face of the rock; and often above the boggy part, by both which my horſe's legs were ſo much entangled, that I thought it impoſſible to keep them upon their feet. But you would not have been diſpleaſed to obſerve how the roots had run along, and felt, as it were, for the crannies of the rock; and there ſhot into them, as a hold againſt the preſſure of winds above.

At the end of this hill was a river, or rather rivulet, and near the edge of it, a ſmall graſſy ſpot; ſuch as I had not ſeen in all my way, but the place not inhabited. Here I ſtopped to bait. My own proviſions were laid upon the foot of a rock, and the oats upon a kind of moſſy graſs, as the cleaneſt place for the horſes feeding.

While I was taking ſome refreſhment, chance provided me with a more agreeable repaſt; the pleaſure of the mind. I happened to eſpy a poor highlander at a great height, upon the declivity of a high E hill; and ordered my guide to call him down. The *traucbs* (or come hither) ſeemed agreeable to him, and he came down with wonderful celerity, conſidering the roughneſs of the hill; and aſking what was my will in his language, he was given to underſtand I wanted him only to eat and drink. This unexpected anſwer F raiſed ſuch joy in the poor creature, as he could not help ſhewing it by ſkipping about, and expreſſing ſounds of ſatisfaction. And when I was retired a little way down the river, to give the men an opportunity of enjoying themſelves with leſs reſtraint, there was ſuch mirth among the three, as I thought a ſufficient recompenſe for my former fatigue. G

But perhaps you may queſtion how there could be ſuch merriment, with nothing but water?

I carried with me a quart bottle of brandy, for my man and the guide; and for

for myself, I had always in my journeys a pocket-piſtol, loaded with brandy, mixed with juice of lemons (when they were to be had) which again mingled with water, in a wooden cup, was upon ſuch occaſions my table-drink.

When we had truſſed up our baggage, I entered the ford, and paſſed it, not without danger, the bottom being filled with large ſtones, the current rapid, a ſteep rocky deſcent to the water, and a riſing on the farther ſide, much worſe; for having mounted a little way up the declivity, in turning the corner of a rock, I came to an exceeding ſteep part before I was aware of it, where I thought my horſe would have gone down backwards, much faſter than he went up; but I recovered a ſmall flat of the rock, and diſmounted.

There was nothing remarkable afterwards, till I came near the top of the hill; where there was a ſeeming plain of about 150 yards, between me and the ſummit.

No ſooner was I upon the edge of it, but my guide deſired me to alight; and then I perceived it was a bog, or peat-moſs, as they call it.

I had experience enough of theſe deceitful ſurfaces, to order that the horſes ſhould be led in ſeparate parts; leſt, if one broke the turf, the other treading in his ſteps might ſink.

The horſe I uſed to ride, having little weight but his own, went on pretty ſucceſsfully; only now and then breaking the ſurface a little, but the other that carried my portmanteau, and being not quite ſo nimble, was much in danger, till near the further end, and there he ſunk. But it luckily happened to be in a part, where his long legs went to the bottom, which is generally hard gravel, or rock; but he was in, almoſt up to the back.

By this time my own (for diſtinction) was quite free of the bog, and being frighted, ſtood very tamely by himſelf; which he would not have done at another time. In the mean while we were forced to wait at a diſtance, while the other was flouncing and throwing the dirt about him; for there was no means of coming near him to eaſe him of the heavy burthen he had upon his loins, by which he was ſometimes in danger to be turned upon his back, when he roſe to break the bog before him. But in about a quarter of an hour he got out, bedaubed with the ſlough, ſhaking with fear, and his head and neck all over in a foam.

This bog was ſtiff enough at that time, to bear the country garrons in any part of it. But it is obſerved of the Engliſh horſes, that when they find themſelves hampered, they ſtand ſtill, and tremble till they ſink, and then they ſtruggle violently, and work themſelves further in; and if the bog be deep, as moſt of them are, it is next to impoſſible to get them out, otherwiſe than by digging them a paſſage. But the little Highland hobbies, when they find themſelves bogged, will lie ſtill till they are relieved. And beſides, being bred in the mountains, they have learnt to avoid the weaker parts of the mire; and ſometimes our own horſes having put down their heads, and ſmelt to the bog, will refuſe to enter upon it.

There is a certain lord in one of the moſt northern parts, who makes uſe of the little garrons for the bogs and rough ways; but has a ſizable horſe led with him, to carry him through the deep and rapid fords.

As for myſelf, I was harraſſed on this ſlough, by winding about from place to place, to find ſuch tufts as were within my ſtride or leap, in my heavy boots with high heels; which, by my ſpring, when the little hillocks were too far aſunder, broke the turf, and then I threw myſelf down towards the next protuberance: But to my guide it ſeemed nothing; he was light of body, ſhod with flat brogues, wide in the ſoles, and accuſtomed to a particular ſtep, ſuited to the occaſion.

This hill was about three quarters of a mile over, and had but a ſhort deſcent on the farther ſide: Rough indeed, but not remarkable in this country.

I had now 5 computed miles to go, before I came to my firſt aſylum; that is 5 Scots miles, which, as in the north of England, are longer than yours, as 3 is to 2. And if the difficulty of the way was to be taken into the account, it might well be called 15.

This (except about three quarters of a mile of heathy ground, pretty free from ſtones and rocks) conſiſted of ſtony moors, almoſt impracticable for a horſe with his rider; and likewiſe of rocky way, where we were obliged to diſmount, and ſometimes climb, and otherwhile ſlide down. But what vexed me moſt of all, they called it a road: Yet after all, I muſt confeſs, it was preferable to a boggy way. The great difficulty was to wind about with the horſes, and find ſuch places as they could poſſibly be got over.

When we came near the foot of the lowermoſt hill, I diſcovered a pretty large glen, which before was not to be ſeen. I believe it might be about a quarter of a mile wide, encloſed by exceeding high mountains, with 9 dwelling huts; beſides a few others of a leſs ſize, for barns and ſtables. This they call a town,

with a pompous name belonging to it; but the comfort of being near the end of my day's journey (heartily tired) was mixed with the allay of a pretty wide river, that ran between me and my lodging.

Having passed the hill, I entered the river; my horse being almost at once up to his midsides. The guide led him by the bridle, as he was sometimes climbing over the loose stones, which lay in all positions; and many of them 2 or 3 feet diameter. At other times, with his nose in the water, and mounted up behind. Thus he proceeded with the utmost caution, never removing one foot till he found the others firm; and all the while seeming impatient of the pressure of the torrent, as if he was sensible, that once losing his footing, he should be driven away, and dashed against the rocks below.

In other rapid rivers, where I was something acquainted with the fords, by having passed them before, tho' never so stony, I thought the leader of my horse to be an incumbrance to him; and I have always found (as the rivers, while they are passable, are pretty clear) the horse is the surest judge of his own safety. Perhaps some would think it strange I speak in this manner of a creature, that we proudly call irrational.

There is a certain giddiness attends the violent passage of the water, when one is in it, and therefore I always at entring resolved to keep my eye steadily fixed on some remarkable stone on the shore of the farther side, and my horse's ears as near as I could in a line with it, leaving him to chuse his steps; for the rider, especially if he casts his eye down the torrent, does not know whether he goes directly forward or not, but fancies he is carried (like the leeway of a ship, sideways) along with the stream. If he cannot forbear looking aside, it's best to turn his face toward the coming current.

Another precaution is (and you cannot use too many) to let your legs hang in the water, and where the stones will permit, to preserve a firmer seat; in case of any sudden slide or stumble.

By what I have been saying, you will perceive I still retain the custom of my own country, in not sending my servant before me through these dangerous waters, as is the constant practice of all the natives of Scotland; nor could I prevail with myself to do so, at least, unless theirs, mine always went before me in smooth as well as bad roads. But in that, there are several inconveniences; and altho' a servant may, by some, be contemned for his servile circumstance of life, I could never bear the thought of exposing him to dangers for my own safety and security; lest he should despise me with more justice, and to a greater degree, for the want of a necessary resolution and fortitude.

I shall here mention a whimsical expedient, against the danger of these highland fords.

An officer, who was lately quartered at one of the barracks, in a very mountainous part of the country, when he travelled, carried with him a long rope: This was to put round his body, under his arms, and those that attended him were to wade the river, and hold the rope on the other side; that if any accident should happen to him by depth of water, or the failure of his horse, they might prevent his being carried down the current, and drag him ashore.

The instant I had recovered the farther side of the river, there appeared near the water 6 Highland men and a woman: These I suppose had coasted the stream over rocks, and along the sides of steep hills; for I had not seen them before.

Seeing they were preparing to wade, I stayed to observe them. First, the men and the woman tucked up their petticoats, then they cast themselves into a rank, with the female in the middle; and laid their arms over one another's shoulders; and I saw they had placed the strongest toward the stream, as best able to resist the force of the torrent.

In their passage the large slippery stones made some of them now and then to lose their footing; and on those occasions the whole rank changed colour and countenance.

I believe no painter ever remarked so strong impressions of fear and hope on a human face, with so many and sudden successions of those two opposite passions, as I observed among those poor people; but in the Highlands this is no uncommon thing.

Perhaps you will ask——How does a single Highlander support himself against so great a force? He bears himself up against the stream, with a stick, which he always carries with him for that purpose.

As I am now at the end of my first day's journey, and have no mind to resume this disagreeable subject in another place, I shall ask leave to mention one danger more attending the Highland fords: And that is the sudden gushes of waters that sometimes descend from behind the adjacent hills; insomuch that when the river has not been above a foot deep, the passenger think-

thinking himſelf ſecure, has been overtaken and carried away by the torrent.

Such accidents have happened twice within my knowledge, in two different ſmall rivers; both within ſeven miles of this town. One to an exciſeman, and the meſſenger who was carrying him from hence to Edinburgh, in order to anſwer ſome accuſations relating to his office. The other to two young fellows of a neighbouring clan; all drowned in the manner abovementioned: And from theſe two inſtances we may reaſonably conclude, that many accidents of the ſame nature have happened; eſpecially in more mountainous parts, and thoſe hardly ever known, but in the narrow neighbourhoods of the unhappy ſufferers.

[*To be continued.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the ſolution of your queſtion (vide the laſt Mag. p. 320.) the equation is carried as far as the ſixth power; as the following anſwer produces only a biquadratick equation and is therefore much ſhorter, I hope to ſee it inſerted.

Let $a = 30,72$ = the ſum of the ſides, $p = 11238640,60$ = the product of the areas, then let x repreſent the ſide of any of the two ſquares, ſo will the ſide of the other be $a - x$ the area of the firſt xx and of the ſecond $\overline{a-x} + \overline{a-x} = a^2 - 2ax + xx$, which areas multiplied together give $x^4 - 2ax^3 + x^2a^2$. And this ſum, according to the rules of the queſtion is $= p$, therefore $x^4 - 2ax^3 + x^2a^2 = p$ and $x = 14,28$, whence $a - x = 16,44$.

Andrew Liquier.

A QUESTION *by* A. Liquier.

WHAT ſquare number is that which being divided into nine different parts, the continual product of thoſe parts will alſo be a ſquare number.

AS we have here given a curious PLATE repreſenting the ſeveral ſorts of ſpiders, with the proper references, it will be proper to point out to our readers the particular account of thoſe remarkable inſects, and of their thread or ſilk; which we formerly inſerted in our Magazine for 1748, p. 562, 563.

The CONNOISSEUR, N°. 21.

A HOTTENTOT STORY. (*See p.* 224.)

TQUASSOUW, the ſon of Kqvuſſomo, was Konquer or chief captain over the 16 nations of Caffraria. He was deſcended from N'oh and Hingn'oh, who dropt from the moon; and his power extended over all the Kraals * of the Hottentots.

This prince was remarkable for his proweſs and activity: His ſpeed was like the torrent that ruſhes down the precipice, and he would overtake the wild aſs in her flight: His arrows brought down the eagle from the clouds, the lion fell before him, and his launce drank the blood of the rhinoceros. He fathomed the waters of the deep, and buffeted the billows in the tempeſt: He drew the rock-fiſh from their lurking-holes, and rifled the beds of coral. Trained from his infancy in the exerciſe of war, to wield the Haſſagaye with dexterity, and break the wild bulls to battle, he was a ſtranger to the ſoft dalliance of love; and beheld with indifference the thick-lipped damſels of Gongeman, and the flat-noſed beauties of Hauteniqua.

As Tquaſſouw was one day giving inſtructions for ſpreading toils for the elk, and digging pitfalls for the elephant, he received information, that a tyger prowling for prey was committing ravages on the Kraals of the Chamtouers. He ſnatched up his bow of olive-wood, and bounded, like the roe-buck on the mountains, to their aſſiſtance. He arrived juſt at the inſtant, when the enraged animal was about to faſten on a virgin, and aiming a poiſoned arrow at his heart laid him dead at her feet. The virgin threw herſelf on the ground, and covered her head with duſt, to thank her deliverer; but when ſhe roſe, the prince was dazzled with her charms. He was ſtruck with the gloſſy hue of her complexion, which ſhone like the jetty down of the black hog of Heſſaqua: He was raviſhed with the preſt griſtle of her noſe; and his eyes dwelt with admiration on the flaccid beauties of her breaſts, which deſcended to her navel.

Krionmqualha, (for that was the virgin's name,) was daughter to the Kouquequa or leader of the Kraal; who bred her up with all the delicacy of her ſex. She was fed with the entrails of goats, ſhe ſucked the eggs of the oſtrich, and her drink was the milk of ewes. After gazing for ſome time upon her charms, the prince in great tranſport embraced the ſoles of her feet: Then ripping up the beaſt he had juſt killed, took out the caul, and hung it about her neck, in token of his affection. He afterwards ſtripped the tyger of his ſkin, and ſending it to the Kouquequa her father, demanded the damſel in marriage.

The eve of the full moon was appointed for the celebration of the nuptials. When

* *Villages.*

London May 1754.

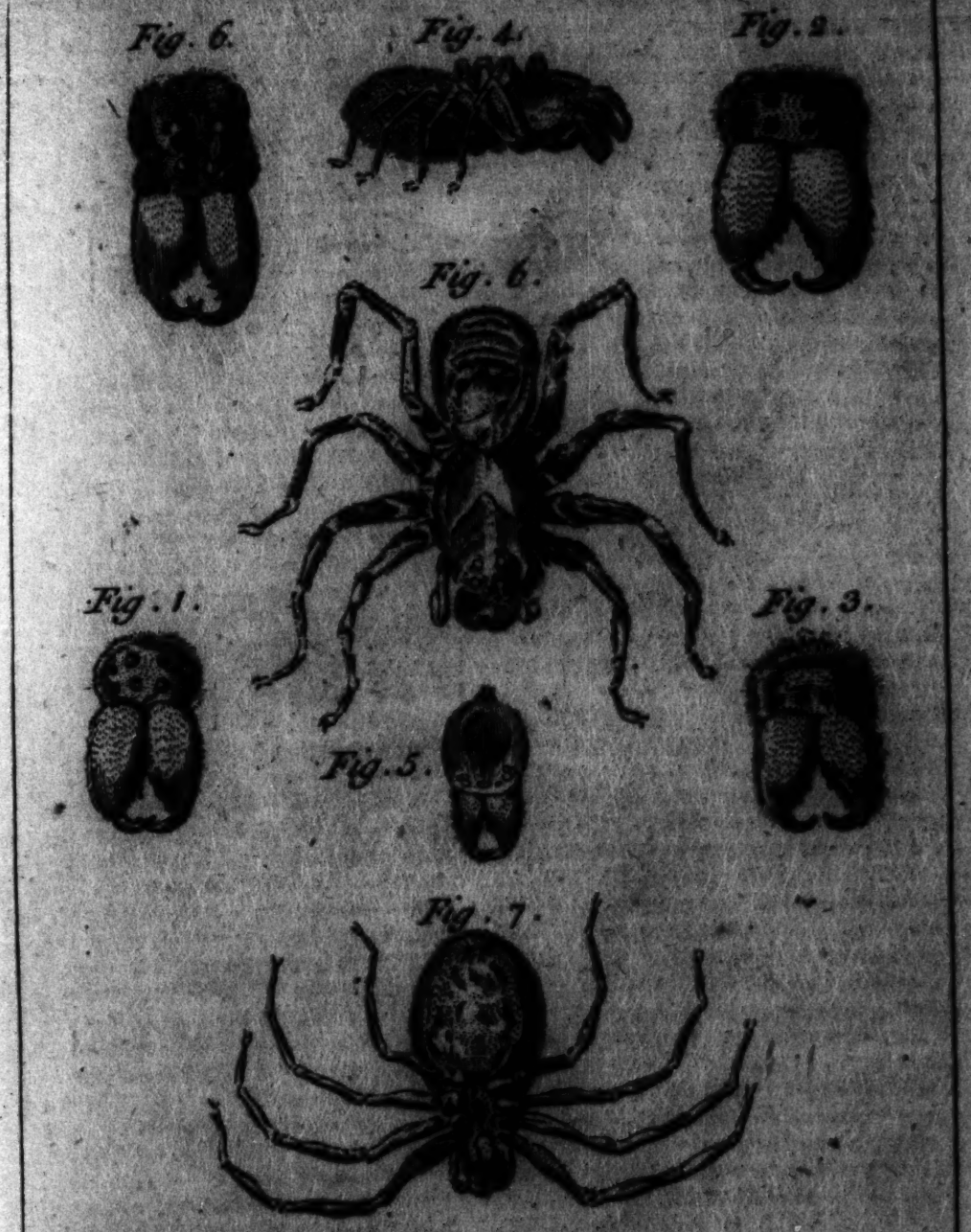


Fig. 1. Represents the Eyes and Talons of the House Spider.
2. The Garden Spider, that keeps in the Air, in the midst of her Web.
3. The black Spider that dwells in the holes of old Walls.
4. The Wandring Spider that doth not keep in a Web like the other Spiders but goes in pursuit of flies and other insects
5. The Head & Eyes of the Field Spider commonly call'd Spinner.
6 6. The Tarantula.
7. A Spider inverted, to shew the Papillæ or Nipples of her Anus which she makes use of for Spinning.


10
45
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When the day arrived, the magnificence in which the bridegroom was arrayed, amazed all Caffraria. Over his ſhoulders was caſt a kroſſe or mantle of wild cat-ſkins: He cut ſandals for his feet from the raw hide of an elephant; he hunted down a leopard, and of the ſpotted fur formed a ſuperb cap for his head; he girded his loins with the inteſtines, and the bladder of the beaſt he blew up and faſtened to his hair.

Nor was Knonmquaiha leſs employed in adorning her perſon. She made a varniſh of the fat of goats mixed with ſoot, with which ſhe anointed her whole body as ſhe ſtood beneath the rays of the ſun: Her locks were clotted with melted greaſe, and powdered with the yellow duſt of Buchu: Her face, which ſhone like the poliſhed ebony, was beautifully varied with ſpots of red earth, and appeared like the ſable curtain of the night beſpangled with ſtars: She ſprinkled her limbs with wood aſhes, and perfumed them with the dung of the Stinkbingſem. Her arms and legs were entwined with the ſhining entrails of a heifer: From her neck there hung a pouch compoſed of the ſtomach of a kid: The wings of an oſtrich overſhadowed the fleſhy promontories behind; and before ſhe wore an apron formed of the ſhaggy ears of a lion.

The chiefs of the ſeveral Kraals, who were ſummoned to aſſiſt at their nuptials, formed a circle on the ground, ſitting upon their heels, and bowed their heads between their knees in token of reverence. In the centre the illuſtrious prince with his ſable bride repoſed upon ſoft cuſhions of cow-dung. Then the Surri or chief prieſt approached them, and in a deep voice chaunted the nuptial rites to the melodious grumbling of the gom-gom; and at the ſame time (according to the manner of Caffraria) bedewed them with the urinary benediction *. The bride and bridegroom rubbed in the precious ſtream with extaſy; while the briny drops trickled from their bodies, like the oozy ſurge from the rocks of Chirigriqua.

The Hottentots had ſeen the increaſe and wane of two moons ſince the happy union of Tquaſſouw and Knonmquaiha, when the Kraals were ſurpriſed with the appearance of a moſt extraordinary perſonage, that came from the ſavage people who roſe from the ſea †, and had lately fixed themſelves on the borders of Caffraria. His body was enwrapped with ſtrange coverings, which concealed every part from ſight except his face and hands. Upon his ſkin the ſun darted his ſcorching rays in vain, and the colour of it was pale and wan as the watry beams of the moon. His hair, which he could put on and take off at pleaſure ‡, was white as the bloſſoms of the almond tree, and buſhy as the fleece of the ram. His lips and cheeks reſembled the red oker, and his noſe was ſharpened like the beak of an eagle. His language, which was rough and inarticulate, was as the language of beaſts; nor could Tquaſſouw diſcover his meaning, till a Hottentot (who at the firſt coming of theſe people had been taken priſoner, and had afterwards made his eſcape) interpreted between them. This interpreter informed the prince, that the ſtranger was ſent from his fellow countrymen to treat about the enlargement of their territories, and that he was called among them Mynheer Van Snickerſnee.

Tquaſſouw, who was remarkable for his humanity, treated the ſavage with extraordinary benevolence. He ſpread a mantle of ſheep-ſkins anointed with fat for his bed, and for his food he boiled in their own blood the tripes of the fatteſt herds, that grazed in the rich paſtures of the Heykoms. The ſtranger in return inſtructed the prince in the manners of the ſavages, and often amuſed him with ſending fire from a hollow engine ‖, which rent the air with thunder. Nor was he leſs ſtudious to pleaſe the gentle Knonmquaiha. He bound bracelets of poliſhed metal about her arms, and encircled her neck with beads of glaſs: He filled the cocoa-ſhell with a delicious liquor and gave it her to drink, which exhilarated her heart, and made her eyes ſparkle with joy: He alſo taught her to kindle fire thro' a tube of clay § with the dried leaves of Dacha, and to ſend forth rolls of odorous ſmoke from her mouth. After having ſojourned in the Kraals for the ſpace of half a moon, the ſtranger was diſmiſſed with magnificent preſents of the teeth of elephants; and a grant was made to his countrymen of the fertile meadows of Kochoqua, and the foreſts of Stinkwood, bounded by the Palamite river.

Tquaſſouw and Knonmquaiha continued to live together in the moſt cordial affection; and the Surris every night invoked the great Gounja Ticquoa, who illuminates the moon, that he would give an heir to the race of N'oh and Hinga'oh. The princeſs at length manifeſted the happy tokens of pregnancy; her waiſt encreaſed daily in circumference, and ſwelled like the gourd. When the time of her delivery approached, ſhe was committed to the care of the wiſe women, who placed her on a couch of the reeking entrails of a cow newly ſlain, and to facilitate the birth gave her a potion of the

* *'Tis ſaid to be a cuſtom among the Hottentots for the prieſt to urine upon the new-married couple.* † *The Dutch.* ‡ *His periwig.* ‖ *A gun.* § *A tobacco pipe.*

milk of wild aſſes, and fomented her loins with the warm dung of elephants. When the throes of child-birth came on, a terrible hurricane howled along the coaſt, the air bellowed with thunder, and the face of the moon was obſcured as with a veil. The Kraal echoed with ſhrieks and lamentations, and the wiſe women cried out, that the princeſs was delivered of a monſter.

The product of her womb was white.—They took the child, and waſhed him with the juice of aloes:—They expoſed his limbs to the ſun, anointed them with the fat, and rubbed them with the excrement of black bulls: — But his ſkin ſtill retained its deteſted hue, and the child was ſtill white. The venerable Surris were aſſembled to deliberate on the cauſe of this prodigy; and they unanimouſly pronounced, that it was owing to the evil machinations of the dæmon Cham-ouna, who had practiſed on the virtue of the princeſs under the appearance of Mynheer Van Snickerſnee.

The inceſtuous parent with her unnatural offspring were judged unworthy to live. They bowed a branch of an olive tree in the foreſt of lions, on which the white monſter was ſuſpended by the heels; and ravenous beaſts feaſted on the iſſue of Knonmquaiha. The princeſs herſelf was ſentenced to the ſevere puniſhment allotted to the heinous crime of adultery. The Kouquequas, who ſcarce twelve moons before had met to celebrate her nuptials, were now ſummoned to aſſiſt at her unhappy death. They were collected in a circle, each of them wielding a huge club of cripplewood. The beauteous criminal ſtood weeping in the midſt of them, prepared to receive the firſt blow from the hand of her injured huſband. Tquaſſouw in vain eſſayed to perform the ſad office: Thrice he uplifted his ponderous mace of iron, and thrice dropt it ineffectual on the ground. At length from his reluctant arm deſcended the fell ſtroke, which lighted on that noſe, whoſe flatneſs and expanſion at firſt captivated his heart. The Kouquequas then ruſhing in, with their clubs redoubled their blows on her body, till the pounded Knonmquaiha lay as an heap of mud, which the retiring flood leaves on the ſtrand.

Her battered limbs, now without form and diſtinction, were incloſed in the paunch of a rhinoceros, which was faſtened to the point of a bearded arrow, and ſhot into the ocean. Tquaſſouw remained inconſolable for her loſs: He frequently climbed the lofty cliffs of Chirigriqua, and caſt his eyes on the watry expanſe. One night, as he ſtood howling with the wolves to the moon, he deſcried the paunch that contained the precious relicks of Knonmquaiha, dancing on a wave, and floating towards him. Thrice he cried out with a lamentable voice, *bo, bo, bo*: Then ſpringing from the cliff, he darted like the eagle ſouſing on his prey. The paunch burſt in ſunder beneath his weight; the green wave was diſcoloured with the gore; and Tquaſſouw was inveloped in the maſs. He was heard of no more; and it was believed, that he was ſnatched up into the moon.

Their unhappy fate is recorded among the nations of the Hottentots to this day; and the marriage-rites have ever ſince concluded with a wiſh, "That the huſband may be happier than Tquaſſouw, and the wife more chaſte than Knonmquaiha."

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Waſhington *to his Brother, dated at the Camp in the* Great Meadows *in* Virginia *, May 31, 1754.* (*See p.* 361.)

SINCE my laſt we arrived at this place, where three days ago we had an engagement with the French, that is, a party of our men with one of theirs. Moſt of our men were out upon other detachments, ſo that I had ſcarcely 40 men remaining under my command, and about 10 or 12 Indians; nevertheleſs we obtained a moſt ſignal victory. The battle laſted about 10 or 15 minutes, with ſharp firing on both ſides till the French gave ground and ran, but to no great purpoſe. There were 12 of the French killed, among whom was Monſ. de Jamonſell, their commander, and 21 taken priſoners, among whom are Meſſ. la Force and Druellong, together with two cadets. I have ſent them to his honour the governor at Winchester, under a guard of 20 men, conducted by lieutenant Weſt. We had but one man killed, and two or three wounded: Among the wounded on our ſide was lieut. Waggoner; but no danger, it is hoped, will enſue. We expect every hour to be attacked by ſuperior force; but, if they forbear one day longer, we ſhall be prepared for them. We have already got entrenchments, and are about a palliſado, which, I hope, will be finiſhed to-day. The Mingos have ſtruck the French, and, I hope, will give a good blow before they have done. I expect 40 odd of them here to-night, which, with our fort, and ſome reinforcements from col. Fry, will enable us to exert our noble courage with ſpirit.

P. S. I fortunately eſcaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I ſtood,

* *See the* MAP *of the Weſtern Parts, in our* Mag. *for* June *laſt.*

ſtood, was expoſed to, and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where the man was killed, and the reſt wounded. I heard the bullets whiſtle, and, believe me, there is ſomething charming in the ſound.

A Letter from Virginia, *dated* June 8, *among other things, brought the following Account of the ſame Engagement.*

OUR Ohio expedition takes up moſt of our converſation here at preſent. Our forces are getting ready as faſt as poſſible, in order to oppoſe the ſpeedy progreſs of the French, who are already got as far as Dogs-Town, and fortifying themſelves in the ſtrongeſt manner. Their numbers are uncertain being ſo diſperſed; but are ſuppoſed to be above 1000 at leaſt. There are at preſent 400 of our men within two days march of a party of the enemy. The week before laſt Major Waſhington, who is in the van of our army, having had information from ſome Indians, that there was a party of 35 French, all picked men, within a day's march of him, in order to intercept our waggons with proviſions for the army, went in queſt of them, with a detachment of 45 men, who were afterwards joined by the half king and 12 Indians. The day following they came up with the enemy, encamped in a Savanna, when an engagement enſued, which laſted about eight minutes. The French had 11 killed on the ſpot, and 21 taken priſoners (who are now carried to Williamſburgh) and the remaining three being purſued and taken, were ſcalped by the Indians. Our own party had only one killed, and two men and one Indian wounded. This half king, who is a very conſiderable monarch amongſt the Indians, after the engagement was over, inſiſted on having all the ſcalps of the priſoners, but was at laſt diſſuaded from this piece of cruelty; however, he ſent the ſcalps of them that were killed with black belts of wampum, and the hatchet, to all his allies, ordering them to come to his aſſiſtance, and telling them, that his brethren the Engliſh were now begun in earneſt. As the forces are now drawing nigh one another, we daily expect to hear of an engagement. Amongſt the priſoners is Monſ. la Force, a man of great conſequence among the French, as he underſtands and can ſpeak all the Indian languages, and his advices were of great weight among the Indians. The reſt of the priſoners were chiefly inhabitants of Quebec.
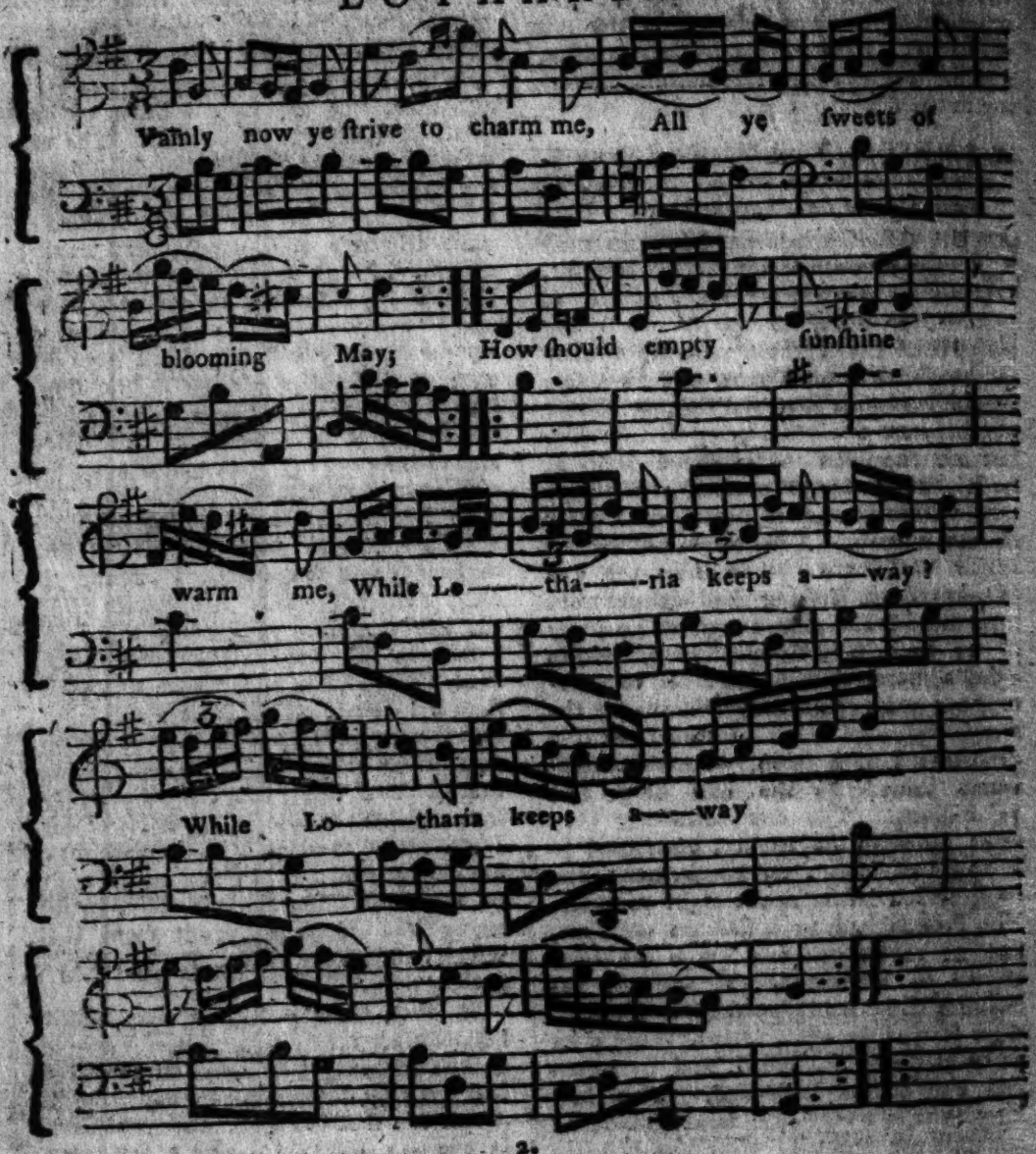
From the WORLD, Aug. 22.

IT has been from that ſchool of nature, the flower-garden, that I have procured the beſt part of my philoſophy; and from this too have I learnt to improve and confirm my morals. The volume of nature is ſo full of paſſages above the explication of human learning, that the beſt proof of our having ſtudied it with diligence and ſucceſs, muſt conſiſt chiefly, in our being able to produce from it any inſtances of our ignorance; and I have the vanity, or I ſhould rather ſay the modeſty to boaſt, that I have diſcovered difficulties enough in one ſingle leaf of it, to clear my underſtanding from the influence of a conceited ſufficiency, and to improve my reaſon into a perfect diffidence of its utmoſt penetration. Nor have I a flower in my poſſeſſion that is leſs abounding in moral inſtruction, than in beauty and ſweetneſs. I cannot obſerve that induſtrious nicety with which the bee examines into every thing that comes in his way, without conſidering it as a reproachful admonition to myſelf: And if I do not collect ſome uſeful leſſon, that may ſupport me under all the enſuing revolutions of my life, from every flower that ſuch an inſect can extract proviſion from againſt the future exigencies of his; I am ready to place it to the account of my negligence, and to think myſelf guilty of the moſt unpardonable folly, in ſuffering him alone to profit from that, which I aſſume the abſurd privilege of calling my own.

In ſhort, there is ſuch a cloſe affinity between a proper cultivation of a flower-garden and a right diſcipline of the mind, that it is almoſt impoſſible for any thoughtful perſon that has made any proficiency in the one, to avoid paying a due attention to the other. That induſtry and care which are ſo requiſite to cleanſe a garden from all ſorts of weeds, will naturally ſuggeſt to him how much more expedient it muſt be to exert the ſame diligence in eradicating all ſorts of prejudices, follies and vices from the mind, where they will be as ſure to prevail without a great deal of care and correction, as common weeds in a neglected piece of ground. And as it requires more pains to extirpate ſome weeds than others, according as they are more firmly fixt, more numerous, or more naturalized to the ſoil; ſo thoſe faults will be found the moſt difficult to be ſuppreſſed, which have been of the longeſt growth, and taken the deepeſt root; which are moſt predominant in number, and moſt congenial to the conſtitution.

A NEW SONG.

LOTHARIA.
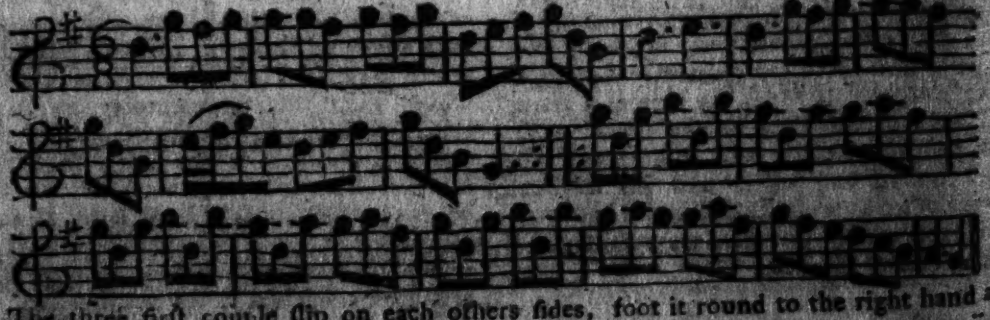


2.

Go, ye warbling birds, go leave me,
Shade, ye clouds, the ſmiling ſky;
Sweeter notes her voice can give me,
Softer ſunſhine fills her eye.

A New COUNTRY DANCE,

SMITH's WHIM.



The three firſt couple ſlip on each others ſides, foot it round to the right hand all ſix ſingle ; then ſlip on your proper ſides, all ſix meet and turn your partners ; the firſt man caſt off, goes round the ſecond man, then round the ſecond woman, foot to the third woman, and turn hands ; his partner follows him all round and goes to the ſecond man, foot it, and turn hands till the firſt couple be in the ſecond couple's places .

Tava

TRUE FORTITUDE. *An* Ode.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene præparatum
Pectus. HOR. Lib. ii. Od. 10.

WHO steels his breast with virtue's fervent love,
And scorns on meaner things to cast his eye,
From ev'ry turn of fortune must improve,
By chance adverse, and by prosperity.
Whom threats can't awe, or smoothest words engage,
Is virtue's champion, on the world's wide stage.
If low his lot, his soul will yet be great,
As di'monds sparkle, tho' enchas'd in lead;
His actions noble, in a mean estate,
By honour taught, not by convenience bred.
While titles fools, and wealth undoes the sot,
His honest deeds shall dignify his cot.
Should fortune tempt him with fallacious smile,
To purchase profit by some high offence;
Safe in his choice, unmjur'd by her guile,
He knows that peace is better far than pence.
Content makes little, wealth; defends from need,
Who parts with innocence, is poor indeed.
Unenvy'd, he the rise of others sees,
Unmov'd by malice tho' he suffer wrong;
Submits to all that Providence decrees,
Indifferent whether life be short or long;
Hopes for the future, pines not for the past,
Nor dreads the present hour should be his last.
Brave, if an honest cause demands his sword,
His bosom open to a gen'rous flame;
True in his love, and faithful to his word;
Tho' not aspiring, not averse to fame:
Secure if Zephyrs blow, or Boreas rage;
All omens, good, to such a man presage.

To Mr. THOMAS PR—RD, *on his late elegant Entertainment in his Gardens at* Frome.

LET Vauxhall boast her bowers, and prouder greens,
Her painted grots, and artificial scenes;
Where the beau-monde from smoak and noise repair
To taste the balmy sweets of evening air;
Tho' art may there in labour'd landscapes shine,
Yet nature still has something more divine.
Near Frome's romantic vales a garden lies,
Where fair parterres in sweet disorder rise;
Where artless slopes by nature are display'd,
To form on every side a gay parade.
Full in the centre of the oval height,
A crystal mirror trembles to the sight:
Trim lime-trees uniform, in beauteous rows,
The verdant sweet circumference inclose;
While rising to the view, a fair alcove,
Superbly decks the eminence above.
Here from the area of the rising ground,
Delightful views expand their scenes around.
The river there in sweet meanders glides,
Fair seats, and gardens grace its fruitful sides;
Gay greens, and houses beautifully blend,
And prospects in a gay confusion end,
All nature round displays a lovely scene,
The heavens all smiling, and the skies serene:
Pr—rd! a proper emblem of thy mind;
Indulgent, candid, generous, and kind.
'Twas when the sun his western progress bent,
His soul on hospitable thoughts intent,
On this delightful spot regal'd his friends,
'Till envious night with dusky wings descends:
'Twas here soft musick, with harmonious sound,
Inspir'd the shade, and charm'd the crowd around;
'Twas here fair nymphs, with more harmonious mein,
In measur'd dances blest the fairy green;
And to adorn the scene, and grace the rest,
A British peer vouchsaf'd to be a guest,
While sparkling wine in plenty pour'd around,
And tempting fruit the fair collation crown'd.
'Tis generous wine the languid vein inspires,
Exalts the genius, and the fancy fires:
Warm'd with its influence, you inspire the strain,
And make the grateful muse your guest again.

A New Song *sung by Miss* STEVENSON *at* Vauxhall.

1.

YOUNG Colin protests I'm his joy and delight,
He's ever unhappy when I'm from his sight:
He wants to be with me, wherever I go:
The duce sure is in him for plaguing me so!

2.

His pleasure all day is to sit by my side,
He pipes and he sings, tho' I frown and I chide;
I bid him depart, but he smiling says no:
The duce must be in him for plaguing me so!

3.

He often requests me his pain to relieve;
I ask him what favour he hopes to receive;
His answer's a sigh, while in blushes I glow:
What mortal besides him would plague a maid so!

4. This

4.

This breaſt-knot he yeſterday brought from the wake,
He ſoftly intreated I'd wear for his ſake:
Such trifles 'tis eaſy enough to beſtow,
I ſure deſerve more for his plaguing me ſo!

5.

He hands me each eve to the cot from the plain,
He meets me each morn to conduct me again:
But what's his intention I wiſh I could know,
For I'd rather be married than plagu'd with him ſo.

Wrote ſome Time ſince on Occaſion of a PIN-CUSHION, *on which was worked a* True-Lover's Knot, *belonging to Miſs* J——*n, Siſter to the Biſhop of* GLOUCESTER, *which was found in* Caſhiobury-Park. *By the Author of the Lines in the* Magazine *for* Nov. 1746, On a Spark of a Candle's falling on a Lady's Breaſt, *and ſeveral other Pieces in ſubſequent* Magazines, *marked* J. B.

WHEN heavenly breaſts with human paſſions rag'd,
And partial gods at Troy's proud walls engag'd;
In vain the blue-eyed queen eſſay'd her art
To bend the purpoſe of her monarch's heart;
Her darling Greeks unmov'd the god diſtreſs'd,
But round her waiſt when Venus' Cæſtus own,
Th'immortal bloom'd in virtues not her breaſt:
On Ida's top diſplay'd the wondrous charms
And lull'd awhile the thunderer in her arms:
A charm more ſure this curious knot had prov'd,
And Jove and Juno had for ever lov'd.
Where bonds like theſe their tender influence join,
Faith, truth and joy in one full luſtre ſhine,
One warmth tranſports each ſympathizing breaſt,
And all the ſtrife to bleſs, and to be bleſs'd:
Ah nymph, too careleſs of a charge ſo good,
Here dropt unheeded in the wand'ring wood!
Had other eyes this precious emblem view'd,
The coldeſt fair had ſome ſoft hope purſu'd,
While tender ſighs her proſtrate ſwain approve,
And bleſs the amen of propitious love.
In vain thy thoughts from love's ſoft laws retire,
And check the wiſhes which thy charms inſpire,
Venus e'er long thoſe boaſted charms ſhall claim,
With equal warmth thy rebel heart inflame;
All Hymen's joys thy yielding ſoul ſhall prove,
And gather bliſs but leſs than that above.

A-LA-MODE, 1754.

THE dreſs in the year 53 that was worn,
Is laid in the grave, and new faſhions are born;
Then hear what our good correſpondents advance,
'Tis the pink of the mode, and 'tis dated from France:
Let your cap be a butterfly ſlightly hung on,
Like the ſhell of a lapwing juſt hatch'd, on her crown;
Behind, like a coach-horſe ſhort dock'd, cut your hair,
Stick a flower before, ſcow-whiff, with an air;
A Vandyke in frize your neck muſt ſurround,
Turn your lawns into gawſe, let your Bruſſels be blond.
Let your ſtomacher reach from ſhoulder to ſhoulder,
And your breaſt will appear much fairer and bolder;
Wear a gown or a ſack as fancies prevail,
But with flounces and furbelows ruffle your tail;
Set your hoop, ſhew your ſtockings, and legs to your knees,
And leave men as little as may be to gueſs:
For other ſmall ornaments do as before,
Wear ribbands a hundred, and ruffles a ſcore;
Let your talk, like your dreſs, be fantaſtic and odd,
And you'll ſhine at the Mall, 'tis Taſte a-la-mode.

STANZAS *addreſſed to Miſs* ELIZABETH JONES *of* Wandſworth.

1.

WHEN e'er the bard wears Cupid's chains,
In rhymes his bondage owns;
Then aid me, muſe! in theſe fond ſtrains,
I ſing of Betſey Jones.

2.

The traveller, who finds he's nigh
A place to reſt his bones,
Is not tranſported more than I
At ſight of Betſey Jones.

3.

Let learned ſchoolmen pore on books,
And all ſuch heavy drones;
My care's to ſtudy well the looks
Of lov'ly Betſey Jones.

4.

The virtuoſo may careſs
Shells, medals, plants, and ſtones;
But he'd give all, could he poſſeſs
The heart of Betſey Jones.

5.

Burchell, 'tis true, may charm the ear
In ſoft, harmonious tones;
Yet I, in truth, had rather hear
The voice of Betſey Jones.

6.

Ye monarchs over kingdoms reign;
I envy not your thrones:
All my ambition is to gain
The love of Betſey Jones.

7. The

7.

The turtle that has loſt her mate,
Its abſence long bemoans;
Ev'n ſo ſhall I when cruel fate
Parts me from Betſey Jones.

Aug. 6, 1754. BEAUCHAMP.

On the DEATH *of a* FRIEND.

Laus illi debetur, & a me gratia major.—Hor.

HOW vain, alas! are all my hopes and cares,
In thee, my friend, my much lov'd friend, appears.
Scarce hadſt thou to the prime of man attain'd,
Scarce ſhewn, what virtues in thy boſom reign'd,
Scarce promis'd to the world a future ſage,
To aid mankind *, and to adorn the age;
When envious death the ſtroke untimely gave,
And all thy virtues wither'd in the grave.
Yet ſhall thy memory be ever dear,
To gay and young—the old and the ſevere—
The fair themſelves ſhall o'er thine aſhes weep,
And treaſur'd in their minds thy image keep:
Shall praiſe the youth, whoſe ſweet benevolence
Each ſex could charm; who never gave offence.
By no mean views—no ſelfiſh intereſt led,
His heart was uncorrupted as his head.
Who ne'er to falſhood once cou'd condeſcend,
Still ſtaunch to truth, and honeſt to the end:
Whoſe heart could melt to ſee another's woe,
And, as a man, humanity could ſhow.
Our future youth ſhall hear of P—g's name,
And by his virtues fir'd aſpire to fame;
Lament that worth they ne'er in perſon knew,
And keep his bright example in their view.
The muſe herſelf, the honeſt muſe, ſhall pay
To thee, one humble, tributary lay;
Weep o'er thine urn, and tell the world, without diſguiſe.
Here lies
One learn'd—one good—one juſt,

* This young gentleman was a ſtudent in phyſick.

Extract from a POEM *lately publiſhed, intitled,* Two Epiſtles on Happineſs: To a Young Lady.

THE author, after having examined the chief things, wherein happineſs is by ſome thought to conſiſt, as wealth, titles or honours, fame, knowledge, &c. and ſhewn it conſiſts partly in peace of mind, to which the practice of virtue is neceſſary; and partly in health; concludes as follows:

Thus up to peace the flow'ry way I lead,
On each hand roſes, vi'lets where you tread;
With ev'ry baſheſt flow'r that pleaſure gives,
That blooms inceſſant, and for ever lives;
Whoſe op'ning boſoms grateful ſcents exhale,
And fill with balmy ſweets each riſing gale;
Each gale enrich'd, as conſcious of its prize,
Bears the ſweet-breathing incenſe to the ſkies,
From whence it came; for virtue could alone
Firſt ſpring in heav'n, and ſtill adorns its throne—
As near to peace with eaſy ſteps you move,
Huſh'd are the winds, and all is fair above;
No clouds obſcure, no angry ſtorms appear,
Serene the ſky and gentle is the air;
The ſun its kindeſt, mildeſt influence ſheds,
And joys ſpontaneous ſpring from flow'ry beds.
From this fair hill, extended you ſurvey
The faireſt proſpect in the brighteſt day:
Here then is peace; and further ſtands confeſt
The happy ſeat, the manſion of the bleſt.
To peace we enter, all its pleaſures join;
Diſmiſs our ſorrows, and our cares reſign;
Refreſh, regale; ſecure from all alarms,
Look down below on folly's flatt'ring charms,
Whoſe gaudy outſides catch th' unjudging eye,
But when poſſeſt the promis'd joys deny;
Where grave and giddy, young and old are fools,
And the deluſion paſt, confeſs they're fools:
Confeſs, and prove it; will purſue once more;
Confide, enjoy, and ſuffer as before:
Like thoſe who conſtant, to their jilts return,
Drink hope for ever, and inceſſant burn.
But let's preſs forward, happineſs our view;
That once attain'd, no further we purſue,
Can fear no higher; this our utmoſt bounds,
An everlaſting ſcene of bliſs ſurrounds:
Firſt health be gain'd; in pow'rful health confide,
Make her, with peace, your patroneſs and guide;
Her preſence wanting, all attempts are vain,
For happineſs excludes pale grief and pain;
To theſe, its gates immoveable and ſure,
Are clos'd, and adamantine chains ſecure.
O health! thou dear, thou precious gift of heav'n!
Impartially to ſlaves and monarchs giv'n:
Thou beſt of bleſſings, to each joy the ſpring!
By temp'rance nurs'd beneath its friendly wing:
Come! with thoſe ſmiles that gracefully adorn
Thy ruddy looks, freſh-blooming as the morn;
Come!

Come! and with ever ſmiling peace diſ-
play [way;
Thy pow'r, and be companions of our
With gentle peace, whom lively joys at-
tend, [friend:
Propitious come! our devious courſe be-
Protect us, and our longing hope com-
pleat;
Conduct, admit us to the bliſsful ſeat!
Ye come! while in your preſence far
beſore, [pow'r;
Goes forth bright influence and directing
The adamantine chains their gates releaſe,
Self-op'ning wide, they welcome health
and peace!
Beneath their ſmiles we enter, and receive
The choiceſt bleſſings earthly bliſs can
give; [ſign'd
Bleſſings which Providence has here aſ-
To healthy temp'rance, and the virtuous
mind.

D. JOANNI GRACÆO, *Scholæ* Weſtmona-
ſterienſis *Alumno, Annum* 5*tum ſuæ Ætatis ſuper luſtrum ſecundum ingredienti,* 6*to Die Maii, ſuo Natali,* 1754. *S. P. D.* AND. HENDERSONUS, *Mathematicus.*

GRATULOR ingenium patriæ, patriiſque Camenis,
Carmina demiror digne notaſque tuas;
Carmina divinos propinant nectaris hau-
ſtus, [munt:
Ambroſiæ ſuccos mellea dicta pre-
Sive fluit ſermo reſtrictus, ſive ſolutus,
Debetur puero ſplendida palma bono.
Miratur fidus Craufordius, ille tenellum
Qui primum docuit verba Latina loqui:
Dogmatis ille memor, quo non præſtanti-
us ullum, [ſis."
"Stabit opus melius, ſi bene fixa ba-
Sturgæus ſequitur doctus, qui laude fati-
gans
Ter dixit laurum te meruiſſe quidem.
Poſt hunc Malcolmus, literis tutela decuſ-
que,
Laudibus accumulat te, tua penſa ſuis.
Italiam linguam calles, quâ dicere poſſis
Eloquio, Regis grandia facta tui:
Gallorum linguæ doctus dulcedine plenæ,
Et ſuper hanc, Græcæ, quæ graviora
docet.
Di te certarunt nitidis ornare corollis,
Quodque ſui proprium ſit tibi quiſque de-
dit! [tum,
Ingenium tribuit tibi Jupiter almus acu-
Præſtitit in cunctis magnus Apollo de-
cus: [norâ
Prudentem Pallas te reddidit alma, ca-
Mercurius docuit te reſonare lyrâ!
Tibia te decorat Germanica, blandius illa
Orpheo Threicio tu reſonare potes!
Matheſin calles, lunæ ſoliſque labores
Deſcribis radio fidereaſque vias!
Eſt dignata Venus vultu decorare venuſto
In vivis fuerit quæ modo vlla ſoror;
Gratia te decorat roſeis affuſa labellis
Auroræ ſimilis, ſole vehente diem.
Nobilium primis non cedis, munere formæ,
Nam tibi mens ſano corpore ſana viget.
Sis matri decori dignæ, quâ dignior alla
Vivebat nunquam, vivere neve queat.
Siſque patris probi lenimen dulce ſenectæ,
Sis columen patriæ, præſidiumque mihi,
Te manibus ſervet ſummi Regnator Olympi,
Sic inter juvenes tu Coryphæus eris.

To Miſs ———.

LET vulgar beauties practiſe on our
hearts,
With all their various train of little arts:
The lure of tutor'd looks, the winning
ſmile,
Each ſtudied air, and each deluſive wile;
'Tis thine alone in every ſtep to pleaſe,
By graceful nature's ſweet attractive eaſe.
Devoid of art to captivate or ſhine,
Careleſs you wound, and kill without de-
ſign. [part,
'Tis ſome diſtinguiſh'd, ſome peculiar
In other nymphs alone, that charms the
heart.
But ev'ry beauty in thy form divine,
And ev'ry grace in ſweet aſſemblage join.
'Tis not thy faultleſs ſymmetry of frame,
Not melting eyes, whence keeneſt glances
beam; [glows,
'Tis not thy cheeks, where native beauty
Freſh as the bluſhing morn, or new-born
roſe;
Nor ſnowy breaſts alone that I admire;
(Tho' each my raptur'd boſom ſets on fire)
All croud united on my wond'ring eyes,
All all the beauties in thy form ſurpriſe.
Add, that bright virtue's flame thy bo-
ſom warms, [charms:
Refines thy beauties, and improves thy
Sweet ſentiments thy mind adorn and
grace,
The firſt in merit, as the firſt in face.
Oh! were I equal to the noble theme,
Or glow'd the poet's, like the lover's
flame, [ſhine,
Thy charms immortal in my verſe ſhould
And Sacharilſa's fame ſhould yield to
thine. [teous ſtrains,
Meantime accept, dear maid, theſe du-
And ſweetly ſmiling overpay my pains;
Deign in return, O deign a kind regard,
And give my love the poet's juſt reward.

Stanza *of an* Elegy *on the Death of a* rich Miſer, *by the Lady ſo much celebrated by Dr.* SWIFT, *under the Name of* STELLA. (*See p.* 328.)

BUT as he weigh'd his gold, grim death
in ſpite, [light.
Caſt in his dart, which made three moidores

And when he ſaw his darling money fail,
Blew his laſt breath, to ſink the lighter ſcale.

The following Story is told concerning STELLA, *in the* Obſervations upon Lord Orrery's Remarks on Dean Swift; *from which the above Lines are alſo taken.*

AN humorous, but wrong judging gentleman of her acquaintance, took it into his head to ſet up the character of another lady in rivalſhip to hers; and raiſed ſome awkward mirth to himſelf, from Stella's ſitting ſilent at a viſit, where that lady diſplayed her talents. On which occaſion the following verſes were ſent to him the next morning; probably, from ſome friend of Stella's; for more than one of her friends were then preſent.

The LINNET *and the* JAY.

1.
Mona, by nature, form'd a Jay,
Obſerv'd a little Linnet,
Warbling melodious on a ſpray,
Like Handel on his ſpinnet.

2.
Attentive, ſhe revolv'd each note,
And e'er the ſeaſon ended,
As much improv'd her tuneleſs throat,
As nature could be mended.

3.
Lin ſilent heard, but Poll rejoic'd,
Exerts his clumſy tongue;
To praiſe a Jay ſo heav'nly voic'd,
And pity Lin out-ſung.

4.
Lin ſmil'd, and ſigh'd, my little lays
Are native, artleſs, few:
Content, I quit all higher praiſe,
To Mona and to you.

The FAIR PROTESTOR. *By Mr.* BOYCE.

1.
NO ſhepherd was like Strephon gay,
No ſwain to me ſo dear;
'Twas rapture all the live-long day,
His ſong, his pipe to hear.
Yet when he ſigh'd and talk'd of love,
His paſſion I'd forbid;
For what I felt to hide I ſtrove,—
Upon my word I did.

2.
The ſpring, when nature wakes to youth,
And all looks life and joy;
The ſummer's ſun ſaw Strephon's truth,
Saw Chloe ſtill was coy.
At length he vow'd, "Thou cruel fair,
Diſdain my heart has freed,"
He ſpoke, and left me in deſpair,—
Upon my word he did.

3.
How ſad, how penitent was I!
My pride had caus'd my pain;
From morn to eve I us'd to ſigh,
"Oh Strephon, come again!"
It chanc'd he ſought a tender lamb,
That in the grove lay hid;
When thoughtleſs there I breath'd his name,—
Upon my word I did.

4.
Surpriz'd my well known voice to hear,
In ſounds of ſoft delight,
With eager ſteps the youth drew near,
And met my raptur'd ſight:
No pow'r had I, all art was vain,
Of Strephon to get rid;
My panting heart confeſs'd the ſwain,—
Upon my word it did.

5.
Oh, nymph, he cry'd, whoſe eyes to meet
My ſoul with joy o'erflows!
The bee that roves from ſweet to ſweet,
Like me prefers the roſe!
Ye maids, with whom I've tript the plain,
Let other youth ſucceed;
My Chloe welcom'd me again,—
Upon my word ſhe did.

6.
While bluſhes crimſon'd o'er my cheek,
My hand with warmth he preſs'd;
Oh, ſpeak, he ſigh'd, my Chloe, ſpeak,
Shall Strephon now be bleſt?
Oh, who that lov'd ſo well, ſo long,
The ſhepherd cou'd have chid?
Perhaps you think I held my tongue,—
Upon my word I did.

A SONNET: *On Miſs* Dr—— C——n's *leaving* N—rf—lk.

Αἰνῶς Ἀθανάτοισι θεῇς ἰις ἄνα ἔικεν.
HOMER.

GO to, thou wanton muſe, doſt thou aſſay
To graſp the clarion ſhrill of vagrant fame?
Advent'rous elfin, thy too humble lay
Will ſoil the candor of a C——n's name.

O no, 'tis thine to drop the ſilent tear,
To mourn thy loſs in ſome ſequeſter'd ſhade,
To mourn that brilliant beauty, tho' ſo rare,
The leaſt perfection of the lovely maid.

But ah! the lawn which erſt appear'd ſo gay,
The cloud-capt grove, and willow frin-ged mead,
Where wont the goddeſs of my heart to ſtray,
Nor mirth, nor joyance, but ſad woes areed;
The pleaſing landſcape fades, all all things mourn,
And wiſh inceſſant the bleſt fair's return.

H-rb-ſt-n, Aug. 21. ALEXIS.

Spoken Extempore by a Gentleman on being deſired to write Verſes under a Picture of Sir SAMUEL GARTH.

AND can I, while I view that face,
With my mean pen ſuch worth diſgrace?
Let Phœbus' ſelf Garth's praiſe rehearſe,
Alike for phyſick fam'd and verſe.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

ACCORDING to advices from Naples, of July 2, they had an account from Sicily, that in June laſt mount Ætna made an eruption, in which it caſt out ſuch a quantity of aſhes and flames, that the neighbouring country for 3 leagues round was entirely deſtroyed. Several earthquakes had alſo happened in thoſe parts, the ſhocks of which were ſo violent, that two villages were ſwallowed up by them.

The following account was given of the cauſe of the diſputes between the aſſembly of Jamaica and their governor. It hath been the cuſtom of that iſland, ever ſince it was taken by the admirals Penn and Venables, in Cromwell's time, to make laws for themſelves, with conſent of the governor; which laws were binding and of force until they got the royal aſſent of the king of England; but, if the king diſſented, then the laws were no longer in force; if his majeſty did not diſſent, they were to continue in full force and vigour till there might or ſhould be a repeal. And the preſent diſpute is now, whether they ſhall be put in execution without being firſt ſigned in England? If they are not, it will not be in the power of the governor, or the aſſembly, to raiſe men or money in that iſland without his majeſty's conſent; which thoſe iſlanders think a hardſhip, as they cannot, in caſe of an invaſion or inſurrection, immediately defend themſelves, or prevent any commotions in that country without ſending to England, and the iſland might be ſubdued or conquered before they could get their laws enacted in England.

An Engliſh veſſel bound from Rotterdam for North-America, with upwards of 300 Palatine paſſengers on board, in her paſſage ſtruck on the ſand called the Galloper, which beat off her rudder, and ſoon after ſhe foundered. A Dutchman who was in ſight continued his courſe, and left the preſerving of upwards of 80 ſouls, out of the above number, to Capt. Henderſon, for the coaſt of Guinea, who took them on board, and landed them at Helvoetſluys, and then proceeded on his voyage.

On Sunday, July 28, between 6 and 7 in the evening, was a moſt violent ſtorm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, at Walton in Suffolk. The hail-ſtones in general were as large as pigeons eggs, in various ſhapes, and jagged like broken pieces of ice. It did incredible damage, eſpecially in the corn fields. Several had their glaſs windows broke in ſuch manner that ſcarce a whole quarry remained, and the fruits in the gardens were entirely ſpoiled. The damage done by this ſtorm was computed at near 500l. Where the hail fell ſo very thick was about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It ſeemed to have fallen down with a whirlwind, like a tornado, and not to have ſpread itſelf far.

On Tueſday the 30th, at a court of aldermen at Guildhall, Allen Evans and John Torriano, Eſqrs. lately elected ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, appeared, when the latter gave bond to ſerve the ſaid office, but the former pleaded his inability to ſerve it as being a Diſſenter. (See p. 332.)

SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

A perſon was convicted before two of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace in Southwark, for bringing half a pint of ſpirituous liquor (called Geneva) into the King's Bench priſon, contrary to the form of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided. The penalty, which is 20l. was mitigated to 10l. and upon his refuſing to pay the ſaid fine immediately (as the ſtatute directs) he was committed to the houſe of correction for ſix weeks.

A bill of indictment was found by the grand jury for the city of York, againſt William Arundel, for traiterouſly and ſeditiouſly taking down from off the top of Micklegate-bar, the heads of William Connolly and Benjamin Maſon, two of the perſons executed for being engaged in the laſt rebellion.—He was afterwards admitted to bail.

MONDAY, 5.

Mary Smith, for robbing Anne Gough, an infant about three years old, and James Cobley, for ſtealing ſome valuable manuſcript books out of Mr. Lintot's chambers in the Temple, were this day executed at Tyburn. Jones and Lewis, two women, who received ſentence of death together with the two former, were ordered to be tranſported for life. (See p. 331.) Smith's face was covered all the way to and at the place of execution.

TUESDAY, 6.

Samuel Fludyer, Eſq; citizen and clothworker, and alderman of Cheap ward,

was choſen one of the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex for the year enſuing, in the room of Allen Evans, Eſq; who refuſed to take upon him that office.

The parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 8th inſtant, was by his majeſty in council ordered to be further prorogued to October 22. (See p. 282.)

TUESDAY, 13.

The jury at Edinburgh returned their verdict againſt Nicklas Cockburn, indicted for poiſoning her huſband and ſtepmother, finding her guilty all in one voice. In the courſe of the trial it appeared, that upon the 18th of March laſt this unhappy woman did poiſon her own huſband, at Newton, near Dalkeith, where they then dwelt, by mixing a quantity of arſenick with his broth at dinner, of which he died betwixt 9 and 10 that night, in the greateſt agony. This paſt at that time without any ſuſpicion, and the huſband was buried. About a fortnight thereafter Alexander Cockburn, her father, foreſter to the earl of Hopeton, having died, ſhe went there, ſeemingly with an intention to aſſiſt Suſan Craig, her ſtepmother, on the occaſion; and there, on the 3d of April, while her father's body was yet unburied, ſhe perpetrated the ſame crime upon her ſtepmother, by the ſame means, by mixing a conſiderable quantity of arſenick in her pottage; ſoon after the eating of which the poor woman was ſeized with the moſt violent pains, and died about 5 in the afternoon in inexpreſſible agony and torment.

At the aſſizes at Abingdon for the county of Berks, 2 received ſentence of death, one for houſe breaking and the other for ſtealing a cow. At Wincheſter 3, one for murder, one for ſtealing a black mare, and the third for ſtealing ſeveral things from a woman. At Worceſter, 2 for the highway, and 1 for ſheep-ſtealing. At Saliſbury, 1 for houſe-breaking. At York, 1 for ſtealing goods out of a warehouſe, and a woman for forgery. At Huntingdon, 2 for houſe-breaking. At Exeter, 1 for the highway. At Stafford, 1 for houſe-breaking, and another for horſe ſtealing. At Chelmsford, a woman for murdering her own child, and a man for ſheep-ſtealing. At Norwich, 1 for aſſaulting a gentleman in his dwelling-houſe, by preſenting a piſtol to his breaſt and demanding his money, and 2 for divers felonies. At St. Edmund's-Bury, 1 for the high-way, and 1 for forgery. At Durham, 1 for ſheep-ſtealing, and 1 for felony. At Shrewſbury 1 for ſtealing oxen. At Hereford, 1 for houſe breaking, and 1 for horſe-ſtealing. At Monmouth, 1 for ſtealing a mare. At Maidſtone, 7, four for horſe-ſtealing, and three for the highway. At Glouceſter, 1 for ſtealing four heifers, and 1 for horſe-ſtealing. At Warwick, a woman for robbing ſhops at Birmingham, two men for the highway, another for ſheep-ſtealing, and one for horſe ſtealing. At Bridgewater 7, one of which was for murder. At Newcaſtle, a man for burglary, and a woman for murdering her baſtard child, for which ſhe was executed, but denied the fact to the laſt. At Guildford, 10, viz. two women for private theſts, two men for houſe-breaking, three for the highway, one for a private theft, one for ſtealing a grey gelding, and one for ſheep-ſtealing.

At the aſſizes at Nottingham, before Sir Thomas Birch, was tried a cauſe wherein Mr. Francis Turner, an attorney at law, at Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, was plaintiff, and Richard Turner Becher, of Southwell in the ſaid county, regiſter of the chapter court of Southwell, defendant; for refuſing the plaintiff a ſight of a will, which he had in his cuſtody as a publick officer of the ſaid court; and, after a trial of ſeveral hours, the jury brought in a verdict, with damages, for the plaintiff.

An action was lately brought by the aſſociators for preſerving the game, at the ſuit of one of their informers, againſt 3 young men of Great-Baddow, near Chelmsford in Eſſex, to recover the penalty of 20l. for having and uſing nets to deſtroy the game; which cauſe was tried by a ſpecial jury of gentlemen of the ſaid county, at the inſtance of the informing plaintiff, at the laſt Chelmsford aſſizes; when, after a full and fair trial of about 7 hours, a verdict was given for the defendants: Upon which there were great rejoicings.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

July 23. JOHN St. Leger, Eſq; in Ireland, to Miſs Mary Butler, niece to lord Laneſborough, a 40,000l. fortune.

30. Robert Roper, Eſq; of the county of Durham, to the Hon. lady Henrietta Hay, ſiſter to the lord viſc. Dupplin.

Aug. 1. Rt. Hon. the earl of Eſſex, to Miſs Charlotte Williams, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, knight of the Bath.

Everard Buckworth, Eſq; to Miſs Frances Amcotts.

John Cockaine Sole, Eſq; to Miſs Luſhington.

Rev. Mr. Charles Merreſt, eldeſt ſon of the late James Merreſt, Eſq; clerk aſſiſtant of the houſe of lords, to Miſs Wilkins, of Wiſbech in the Iſle of Ely.

5. Sir Alexander Ramſay, Bart. in

Scotland, to Miſs Joyce Fullerton of Cowie.

12. Edward Parker, of Browſholme in Yorkſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Fleming, daughter of the late Sir William Fleming, Bart. a 10,000l. fortune.

15. Thomas Dawſon, Eſq; to lady Anne Fermor, ſiſter to the earl of Pomfret.

19. John Pudſey, Eſq; of the Hanaper-office, to Miſs French, of Henningham in Eſſex.

22. Heaton Wilkes, Eſq; of St. John's-ſquare, to Miſs Anne Turton, of Wolverhampton in Staffordſhire.

Capt. Thomas Handaſyd, nephew to general Handaſyd, to Miſs Digby, in Ireland.

24. Mr. Henry Paulin, younger ſon of Thomas Paulin, Eſq; to Miſs Mence, ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. Mence, vicar of Pancras.

July 28. Dutcheſs of Hamilton, wife of the Hon. Richard Savage Naſſau, Eſq; delivered of a ſon and heir.

Aug. 2. Lady Charlotte Murray, of a daughter, in Scotland.

5. Lady viſcounteſs Mountgarret, of a ſon.

Dauphineſs of France, of a prince.

22. The lady of the Hon. Mr. How, of a ſon and heir.

Deaths.

July 15. LORD Lewis Gordon, brother to the late duke of Gordon, in France.

25. Hon. and Rev. Henry Dawnay, D. D. uncle to lord viſcount Downe, rector of Piddle-Town in Dorſetſhire, &c. and one of the prebendaries of Canterbury.

26. Henry Cary Hamilton, Eſq; of the kingdom of Ireland.

27. Hon. Patrick Grant, of Elches, Eſq; one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice in Scotland, and one of the lords commiſſioners of juſticiary.

29. Lady Peachy, mother of Sir John Peachy, Bart.

30. Armandus Erneſtus, baron Diemar, field marſhal of the Imperial forces, colonel of a regiment of Cuiraſſiers, and ſometime miniſter of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel at the court of Great-Britain.

Col. Driver, late of the fourth troop of horſe-guards.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Weſtmeath, at Bruſſels.

Aug. 5. Capt. Danſay, deputy-governor of Greenwich-hoſpital.

James Gibbs, Eſq; well known for his great genius in architecture.

7. Dr. Pierce Dodd, many years one of the phyſicians of St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital.

9. Sir John Wodehouſe, Bart. at his ſeat at Lexham in Norfolk, ſucceeded by his only ſon, Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for that county, now Sir Armine Wodehouſe, Bart.

John Samuel Longuet, Eſq; nephew of Benjamin Longuet, Eſq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Rt. Hon. the counteſs of Strathmore, in France.

19. Mr. Jacob Alvarez Pereira, an eminent Jew merchant.

William lord Roſs, aged 34, whoſe father died in June laſt. (See p. 284.)

John Pringle, Eſq; of Haining, in the 80th year of his age, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice in Scotland. He ſat in the Scots parliament before the Union, and was a member of the Britiſh parliament from that period to the year 1729, when he was appointed a lord of ſeſſion.

Mr. Curtis, father of Mr. Curtis, a fiſhmonger in Newgate-ſtreet, aged 102.

Chriſtopher Tancred, of Whixley, in the county of York, Eſq;

Rev. Mr. Brent, ſenior fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford.

25. Mr. Draper, who for many years enjoyed ſeveral lucrative employments under the commiſſioners of exciſe.

26. His grace the duke of Bolton, lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, lord lieut. and cuſtos rotulorum of Hampſhire and Glamorganſhire, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Brabiſon Aylmer, Eſq; clerk of the peace for the county of Eſſex, and a bencher of the Middle Temple ſociety.

Eccleſiastical Preferments.

THOMAS Pennington, M. A. preſented by Mrs. Umfrey of Dartford, to the rectory of Kingſdown, in Kent.—Dr. Forſter, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the living of Rochdale, in Lancaſhire.—John Horſeley, M. A. to the rectory of Newington, in Surrey.—Mr. Bringloe, by the maſter and fellows of Caius-college, Cambridge, to the living of Bratton-Fleming, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Thomas Sclater, by John Stanley, Eſq; to the rectory of Boxworth, in Cambridgeſhire.—Mr. Henry Zouch, by the lord-chancellor, to the vicarage of Sandal-Magna, in Yorkſhire.—John Potter, M. A. by Thomas Prowſe, Eſq; to the rectory of Badgeworth, in Somerſetſhire.—Henry Hinde, M. A. by the corporation of Bedford, to the church and hoſpital of St. John, in that town.—Mr. Ween, curate of St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet, choſen lecturer of St. Alban, Wood-ſtreet.—Richard Blackenby, M. A. preſented to the rec-

tory

tory of Chiddock St. Michael, in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. David Jenks, to the living of Little-Gaddeſden, in Hertfordſhire.—Thomas Freeor, M. A. to the vicarage of Hangley, in Wiltſhire.—Thomas Burdett, B. A. to the rectory of Wotton-Tregoze, in Cornwall.—Samuel Francis Swindon, M. A. by John Archer Shiſh, Eſq; to the rectory of Stifford, in Eſſex.—Joſeph Dreſſield, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Chellingſworth, in Suffolk.—Gilbert Jones, B. A. to the rectory of Naworth, in Cumberland.—John Culliford, M. A. to the vicarage of Chewton, &c. in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. Ayres, rector of Stambrun and Stambridge, in Eſſex, made chancellor of the dioceſe of St. Aſaph.—Edward Tucker, B. A. preſented to the rectory of Steeple-Aſhton, in Somerſetſhire.—Samuel Marks, B. A. to the rectory of St. Michael le Coombe, in Cornwall.— —— Hurley, B. A. to the rectory of Minſter-Lovell, in Buckinghamſhire.—Milward Key, M. A. to the vicarage of Upton, in the ſame county.—Richard Smith, M. A. to the rectory of Birmurch, in Kent.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

AT the court at Kenſington, Aug. 6. His majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to appoint John Reynolds, Eſq; to be captain general and governor in chief of his majeſty's colony of Georgia in America.

Whitehall, Aug. 13. The king has ordered letters patent to be paſſed under the ſeal of his majeſty's province of Georgia, for appointing William Clifton, Eſq; attorney general of and in the ſaid province: James Haberſham, to be ſecretary and regiſter: William Ruſſel, Eſq; to be clerk of the naval office: And Alexander Kellet, Eſq; to be provoſt marſhall in the ſaid province of Georgia.

The king has appointed Charles Lawrence, Eſq; to be lieutenant governor of his majeſty's province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in America.

Whitehall, Aug. 17. The king has nominated his excellency Benjamin Keene, Eſq; his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenepotentiary to the king of Spain, to be one of the knights companions of the moſt Hon. order of the Bath.

The king has appointed Wyndham Beawes, gent. to be his majeſty's conſul at Seville and St. Lucar.

From the other PAPERS.

Thomas Hymer, Eſq; made attorney general for the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen and Cardigan.—Hon. Ponſonby Moore, Eſq; made one of the aids-de-camp to their excellencies the lords juſtices of Ireland.—Dr. Aſkew, unanimouſly choſen phyſician to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in the room of Dr. Dodd, deceaſed.— —— Bateman, Eſq; made cornet and major to the firſt troop of life-guards, commanded by the right Hon. the lord Delawar: Philip Jennings, Eſq; guidon and major: James Dunne, Eſq; exempt and captain, and James d'Auvergne, gent. lieut. and adjutant. —Lord Robert Bertie, made col. of the royal reg. of fuſileers, late Moſtyn's.—Lord George Bentinck, made col. of the reg. of foot, late Whiteford's.—Lieut. Salter, made captain lieut. in his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland's own company, with the rank of lieut. colonel.

B—KR—TS.

FREDERICK Remy, of St. Martins in the Fields, wine-merchant.—George Dowdall, of St. James's, Clerkenwell, brewer.—George Marriott, late of Eccleſall, in the pariſh of Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, cutler.—John Truſler, of St. Mary Le Bon, dealer.—Edward Wright, of Mancheſter, chapman.—John Footman, of Swithin's-lane, London, dealer in wine.—Bryan Liſter, of Micklewair, in Yorkſhire, tanner.—Edward Parham, now or late of Stroud, in Glouceſterſhire, clothier.—William Harper, of St. James's, Weſtminſter, victualler.—John Steatman the younger, now or late of Darlington, tanner.—John Miſſing, of Portſea, in Hampſhire, maltſter.—Jacob Jacobs, of St. Botolph without Aldgate, dealer.—John Potts, late of Sunderland near the ſea, in the county of Durham, but now of Plymouth, maſter and mariner.—Robert Dallas, of Preſcott-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, factor and dealer.—John Sutcliff, late of London, merchant and mariner. —Charles Laing, late of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchant.—John Truſler and John Sherratt, of the pariſh of St. Mary Le Bon, dealers and partners.—Jonathan Benton, of Newington-Butts, dealer.—William Straphan, late of Black-Friars, potter.—Samuel Larwood, of St. Anne's-lane, near Alderſgate, linen-draper.—William Lecktonby, late of Liverpool, grocer.—William Barker, of Liverpool, grocer.—Thomas Brownhill, of Liverpool, merchant.—Croft Williamſon, late of Liverpool, merchant and gunſmith.—Philip Mitchell, of Reigate in Surrey, innholder and dealer.—Thomas Andrews, of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, mercer.—John Wood, of Fiſhmonger-alley, Southwark, currier and leather-cutter.—Thomas Coutle, late of Briſtol, dealer in cheeſe.—Peter Brougham, of Aſkrigg in Yorkſhire, hoſier.—Charles Gibſon, late of Fleet-ſtreet, merchant.

IT now appears that the parliament of Paris is not to return to that city until the firſt of next month; for the letters de cachet which have been ſent to the ſeveral members thereof are in the words following, viz.

SIR,

I write you this letter, to acquaint you it is my intention that you repair to Paris the 1ſt of September next, given you from the 20th of Auguſt to repair thither from the place where you are. And when you arrive at Paris, I will there let you know what I intend to do. Whereupon I pray God to take you, Sir, into his holy keeping. At Compeigne, July 27, 1754.

Signed, Louis.

and underneath, De Voyer d'Argenſon.

The count d'Argenſon, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for the department of war, has ſent theſe letters de cachet to the intendants where the parliament reſorts, who are to deliver them to the exiled members; and they ſay, that each intendant is charged to tell them, that if, before the 20th of Auguſt, any of them want to go to their country ſeats or elſewhere, they muſt aſk permiſſion; which will be granted them, provided that they do not make Paris in their way.

It is ſuppoſed at Paris, that the parliament's return was ſo long delayed on account of the feaſt of the Aſſumption, which fell on the 15th inſt. becauſe it is cuſtomary on that day for the parliament and ſovereign courts to attend the proceſſion in red-robes, and with very great ceremony, at which the archbiſhop of Paris likewiſe aſſiſts; therefore it was thought prudent to defer the parliament's return, to prevent its meeting with that prelate at a time when their differences were ſo recent, and perhaps not entirely accommodated.

Towards the end of laſt month a great and unexpected alteration happened at the court of Spain: The marquiſs de la Enſenada, chief miniſter, together with his ſecretary and principal favourite were ſuddenly ſeized and ſent to priſon, and all their papers ſecured; ſince which the department of the Indies, one of the four great places he enjoyed, has been conferred on general Wall, ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs *, and the reſt on three of the chief courtiers; from whence a favourable change is expected in the political conduct of that court; for it is ſaid, that an order has ſince been iſſued, forbidding all the religious houſes in Spain to admit any new monks or nuns to be profeſſed into their reſpective orders for 10 years, which, if true, may tend towards the aboliſhing of all ſuch deſtructive houſes in that kingdom, as at the end of ten years it will be eaſy to renew the order for another ten, and ſo continue it until all the preſent poſſeſſors have died off.

As his Sicilian majeſty is making a greater augmentation in his army than can be eaſily raiſed or recruited within his own dominions, he has given leave to his officers to inliſt all ſuch young men as are confined for debt, and are willing to enter into his ſervice, rather than remain in priſon; and he has alſo obtained leave from the Grand Seignor to raiſe recruits in Albania.

Mantua, July 15. The inhabitants of this city are not yet recovered from the conſternation into which they were thrown by an inſurrection which happened laſt Saturday on the following occaſion. Some young people, chiefly mechanicks, having taken it into their heads to go to the quarter where the Jews live, and ſing a certain ſong on the nuptials of a Jew, the reſt of that nation, whoſe number in this city is very conſiderable, looking on this behaviour as an inſult, applied to general Cavallieri, commandant of the gariſon, for a party of ſoldiers to guard the avenues to their quarter, and keep off the mob. The commandant made anſwer, that the government of the town belonged to the pretor. The Jews accordingly went to the pretor, who did not think it neceſſary to demand the aſſiſtance of the army, but granted them a patrole of ſerjeants, who are under his command. The mob, not regarding theſe ſerjeants, continued advancing, and ſinging the ſong; upon which the patrole ſeized a young fellow, one of the moſt forward, beat him ſoundly, and carried him to priſon. The mob being highly incenſed, aſſembled to the number of upwards of a thouſand, fully determined not to ſpare one of the ſerjeants; who therefore thought it prudent to retreat into the houſes. But the commandant thought it now high time to ſend a large party of ſoldiers, to prevent further diſorders, and guard the Jews quarter. Whereupon all the poſts in the city were reinforced, and 400 men of Andlau's regiment ordered to patrole during the night.

Vienna, July 27. The claim of the elector Palatine for indemnifications has been ſettled at 1,200,000 German florins; 700,000 to be paid by England, and the remaining 500,000 by our court: One moiety on the day of the election of a king of the Romans, and the other a year after. Proper ſecurity is to be given to

* *See our* Mag. *for* June *laſt, p.* 286.

to his Electoral highneſs in the mean time. It has been alſo agreed, that the elector of Cologne ſhall have 200,000 florins; but it is not yet ſettled who is to pay this ſum.

We hear from Prague, that one Mr. Procopius de Viſch, an eccleſiaſtick in that city, but an excellent mathematician, has fairly diſtanced all the great genii, antient and modern, if what is ſaid of him, which is ſcarce credible, be true, that he has invented a machine, by the help of a certain number of which properly poſted, a great city, or even a conſiderable tract of country, may not only be preſerved from ſtorms of thunder and lightning, but from high winds, and alſo from hail, which it diſſolves in the air, ſo as to make it fall down in rain.

The Monthly Catalogue, *for* Auguſt, 1754.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. A Vindication of a late Sermon againſt Inoculation. By T. Delafaye, A. M. pr. 2s. 6d. Ballard.

2. The Doctrine of Believers Baptiſm exploded, pr. 2d. Field.

PHYSICK *and* SCIENCE.

3. A Letter to Dr. Young concerning the Cure of the encyſted and other Kinds of Tumours without the Knife. By W. Ogle, pr. 6d. Cooper.

4. A Deſcription of the Venereal Gonorrhœa. By J. Nevill, pr. 2s. Griffiths.

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SERMONS.

24. A Sermon preached before the Univerſity of Oxford, Feb. 17, 1754. By W. Dodwell, D. D. pr. 6d. Birt.

25. A Sermon before the Society of Antigallicans at Greenwich, May 29, 1754. By J. Buttey, pr. 6d. Cooper.

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27. A Sermon at Haberdaſhers Hall, Nov. 15, 1753. By J. Stennett, D. D.

28. A Sermon on the Death of John Holliday, Eſq; By T. Amory, pr. 6d.

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31. A Sermon before the Governors of the London Hoſpital, Feb. 20, 1754. By Thomas Lord Biſhop of Oxford, pr. 6d. Rivington.

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33. A Sermon before the Aſſociation of Antigallicans, April 23, 1754. By T. Jones, B. A. pr. 6d. Robinſon.

34. A Sermon at the Interment of Mrs. E. Blackwell. By T. Flower, pr. 6d. Ward.

35. A Sermon preached at Exeter, March 2, 1754. By T. Alcock, A. M. pr. 6d. Baldwin.

36. Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions. By R. Shedington, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Beecroft.

37. A Sermon at Baſſingham, April 7, 1754. By T. Morton, D. D. pr. 6d. Hitch.

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PAPERS

Prices of STOCKS in AUGUST, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

	Bank Stock	India Stock	South Sea Stock	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	133 ¼	187 ¼		105 ¼	104 ¼	105 ¼		102 ¼ ⅛	102⅞103	61. 6s	3 12 6	S. W.	fair
2	133 ¼ ⅜	187 ¼		105 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼	105 ¼		102 ⅛	103 ⅛	61. 8s	3 12 6	N. N. E.	fair
3				105 ¼ ½	104 ½ ⅛	105 ⅛		102 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 8s	3 12 6	S. W.	fair rain
4	Sunday											S. S. W.	fair clou.
5	133 ¼		119 ¼	105 ¼	104 ⅜	105 ¼ ¼		102 ¼ ⅛	103 ¼	61. 9s	3 12 6	S. S. E.	clou. rain
6	133 ¼	188	119 ⅛	105 ¼ ½	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	104 ¼	102	103	61. 11s	3 12 6	S. W. by S.	clou. rain
7	133 ¼	188		105 ⅛ ½	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	104 ¼	102	103	61. 11s	3 12 6	S. S. W.	cloudy
8	133 ¼	187 ½		105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ¼	103 ¼	103 ¼ ⅜	103 ¼ ⅝	61. 15s	3 15 0	S. W. by W.	wind fair
9	133 ¼	187 ½	119 ¼ ⅜	105⅞106	104 ¼ ⅛	105 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	103 ⅜	61. 15s	3 15 0	W. S. W.	rain
10				105 ⅞	104 ⅛	105 ¼ ⅜	104	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 14s	3 15 0	S. W.	fair
11	Sunday											S. by E.	fair
12			117 ½	106	104 ⅞	105⅞106	104	103 ⅜ ⅛	103 ¼	61. 13s	3 15 0	W. by S.	fair
13	133 ⅞	188 ¼	117 ¼	106 ¼ ½	105 ¼	106	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛	103⅜104	61. 13s	3 15 0	S. W.	fair hot
14	133 ⅞	188 ¼	117 ¼	106 ¼ ½	105 ¼	106	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛	103⅜104	61. 13s	3 15 0	S. E. by S.	fair hot
15	134	188		106	105 ⅛	105 ⅞	103⅞104	103 ⅛ ⅜	103 ¼ ⅜	61. 11s	3 15 0	S. W.	fair hot
16	133⅞134	188	117 ¼	106	105 ⅛	105⅞106	104	103 ⅛	103 ¼	61. 11s	3 15 0	E. by S.	fair hot
17				105 ⅞		105 ⅞	104	103 ¼	103 ¼			S. E.	fair hot
18	Sunday											E. N. E.	fair hot
19				105 ⅞		105 ⅞	104	103 ¼	103 ¼	61. 11s	3 15 0	E. N. E.	fair hot
20				105 ⅞		105 ⅞	104	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61 11s	3 15 0	N. E.	thun. rain
21	134 ⅞					105 ¼ ⅞	104	103	103 ⅛	61. 12s	3 15 0	W. S. W.	fair rain
22	134 ⅞	188 ¼	117 ¼ ⅜	105 ¼ ⅞	104 ¼	105 ⅞	103 ⅞	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 13s	3 17 6	W. S. W.	fair rain
23	133⅞134	187 ½	117 ¼ ⅜	105 ¼ ⅞	104 ⅛	105⅞106	103⅞104	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 13s	3 17 6	S. W.	cloudy hot
24				105 ¼	104 ¼	105 ⅞	104	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 12s	3 15 0	S. W.	fair hot
25	Sunday											W. S. W.	fair hot
26	134	187 ½	117 ¼ ⅜	106	104 ⅞	106	104	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 10s	3 17 6	N. W.	fair
27	134		117 ⅜ ¼	106 ⅛	104⅞105	106	104 ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 10s	3 15 0	W. by S.	fair
28	134		117 ⅞	106 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅛	106 ⅛ ¼	104	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 10s	3 15 0	N. W.	fair
29	133 ⅞			106 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅛	106 ¼	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 11s	3 17 6	N. N. W.	fair
30	133 ⅞			106	105	106 ⅛	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	61. 11s	3 17 6	W. N. W.	misling
31	134			106 ⅛	105 ⅛	106 ¼	104 ¼	103 ⅛	103 ¼	61. 11s	3 17 6	W. by N.	fair cloudy

Bill of Mortality from July 23. to Aug. 27.

Christ.	Males	696	1369
	Femal.	673	
Buried	Males	856	1737
	Femal.	881	
Died under 2 Years old			646
Between	2 and 5	—	176
	5 and 10	—	49
	10 and 20	—	42
	20 and 30	—	142
	30 and 40	—	149
	40 and 50	—	152
	50 and 60	—	143
	60 and 70	—	117
	70 and 80	—	71
	80 and 90	—	41
	90 and 100	—	6
			1737

Buried		
Within the Walls		134
Without the Walls		393
In Mid. and Surrey		840
City & Sub. West.		370
		1737

Weekly			
	July 30	—	371
	Aug. 6	—	379
	13	—	344
	20	—	332
	27	—	311
			1737

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.
Peafe 24s. per Quarter.

Price of corn

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
Wheat 25s. to 28s. odq	08l. 10s load	09l. 01s load	07l. 00s load	09l. 00s load	07l. 10s load	3s 6d to 4s od	09l. 10s. to 10l. 19s p. ld.	9l. 15s. to 10l. 10d. p. l
Barley 14s to 16s 6d.	17s to 19 qr	21s to 20 qr	18s to 21 qr	17s to 22qr	20s to 00	3s od to 3s 4d	18s. to 20s. 00d.	17s. to 20s.
Oats 11s od. to 15s	14s to 16 6d	18s to 19	13s to 15s	13s to 16	12s to 15 6d	2s od to 2s 2d	14s. od. to 16s. 6d. p. q.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.
Beans 19s to 21s od.	23s to 25 od	22s to 26	22s to 25s	22s to 24	28s to 30	3s od to 3s 2d	18s. od. to 24s. 00d.	21s od to 23s 9d per qr.

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XV. Summary of the last Session of Parliament.
XVI. Dreadful Precipice in the Highlands.
XVII. Electrical Experiments.
XVIII. Mathematical Queries.
XIX. A Description of Batavia.
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Some eſſays on curious ſubjects, which were omitted this month for want of room, ſhall be in our next. We are obliged to the gentleman who ſent us the Latin paraphraſe of Pſal. 104, which ſhall then alſo have a place. The letter ſigned T. C. ſhall have due regard paid to it.

☞ Receipts *for collecting the* LAND TAX *and* WINDOW LIGHTS, *are given Gratis by* R. BALDWIN, *Bookſeller, at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1754.

A New Voyage of a Dutch Gentleman to the Island of CEYLON.

BEING desirous of visiting several parts of the East-Indies, I embarked at Amsterdam, July 11, 1747, in one of the company's ships; nothing occurred worthy of notice till we reached the 37th degree of latitude, and within sight of the Azores; here a hard gale of wind rendered it adviseable to make for one of those islands, and accordingly in the evening it was our good fortune to get safely into the harbour of Angria, in the island of Tercera.

Tercera is the principal island of the Azores, being near 26 leagues in circumference, its coast lofty, and in many places so steep, that, with the strong batteries built by the Portugueze, where it is accessible, the taking of it would be a work of difficulty; the only shelter for ships in this island is directly opposite to its capital, called Angria, the harbour of which, from its figure, is called Angria-half moon; the two points of this half moon are formed by two mountains, which project so far into the sea, that at first they appear like two small islands, and are of such a height, that from their crest, there is, in all weathers, a prospect of 10 or 12 leagues towards the sea, and even of above 15 in a clear calm day.

The cathedral of Angria is very fine; here a bishop, a governor, and the council of all the islands, reside. About three leagues off is another town called Praya, or Coast-Town, because lying near the coast, but such a one as no ships can come near; thus it has no manner of trade, is very thin of inhabitants, tho' well built and walled; its inhabitants live upon the products of the island, which is very pleasant and fruitful, especially in corn; little wine is made here, as not keeping; but for those who can purchase it, there is no want of Madeira and Canary.

The beeves here are excellent, and no part of Europe affords larger, their horns also are very large and long, but, what is much more extraordinary, every one has its name, as our dogs; so docile and familiar are these beasts, that if, in a herd of 1000 the master calls one by its name it immediately comes running up to him.

This island produces excellent timber; and cedar is so common, that, besides carriages, it is also used for fuel; here are also several warm springs, of good effect in different distempers; and some hot enough to dress eggs.

The chief commerce in the island of Tercera consists in its great quantity of woods; the Spanish and Portugueze East-India, Brazil, Cape de Verd, and Guinea fleets, put in here for refreshments, and purchase, at a very low rate, the products both of this and the neighbouring islands.

The weather being settled, and the wind offering, at the end of six days, we continued our voyage, as far as the 16th degree of south latitude; but whilst we were anticipating the pleasures of the Cape of Good Hope, a violent storm drove us away to the island of St. Helena.

The island of St. Helena lies in 16 deg. 14 min. S. latitude, 550 leagues from the Cape of Good Hope, 500 from Brazil, and 350 from Augusta, which is the nearest land to it. The circumference of this island is about 7 leagues, and being covered with lofty mountains and rocks, may be discerned 40 leagues off. It is matter of surprize to see in the middle of the ocean such a small island, and at such a distance from the continent, and surrounded with a sea of that depth, that it is some difficulty to find good anchorage. A misfortune of the Portugueze

occaſioned the diſcovery of this iſland; one of the unwieldy carracks ſtanding there, and of the wreck they devoutly built a chapel, which tho' long ſince ruined, is ſtill remembered in the name of the fineſt valley in the whole iſland; they likewiſe, from a moſt generous humanity, planted the country with lemons, pomegranates, and oranges, and left goats and pigs, partridges, pigeons and peacocks, that the increaſe of them might afford a perpetual relief to ſhips driven thither: One man choſe to remain there, and his chief employment was to kill goats, in order to ſell the ſkins to any ſhip that ſhould put in; but ſome Portugueze afterwards carried off this trading hermit, as they afterwards did ſome negro ſlaves, who had ſettled themſelves in the mountains. This iſland at preſent belongs to the Engliſh, who, having a ſtrong fort well provided, there is little appearance of any other nation moleſting them; tho' there was formerly a conteſt between the Engliſh and Dutch concerning the poſſeſſion of this iſland, the Engliſh treat the latter with the moſt engaging probity and kindneſs, and whenever any of their ſhips put in there, they are welcome, as we have experienced, to whatever they want, without any of the exactions too uſual in ſuch caſes.

We had eaſy weather betwixt this place and the Cape of Good Hope; here we made ourſelves amends for our former diſappointment. But not many days after we had left this delightful place, in about 20 degrees S. latitude, we met with a tempeſt, which obliged us to give up our ſhip to the waves; what made the matter worſe, was a leak in our ſhip, and tho' our fellows laboured ſtoutly at the pumps, the water gained upon us, ſo that there was no hopes of ſaving the ſhip, and all the chance we had for our lives, was in taking to our boats. (I muſt own that here I had a qualm, whether curioſity was a ſufficient watrant, for expoſing one's ſelf to dangers?) We ſoon had our yawl along ſide; but it was as quickly filled; and ſome fearing they ſhould be left in the ſhip, threw themſelves overboard to get into it, and thus were drowned; we who had kept to the ſhip, after many efforts, launched the long boat; 150 of us were immediately in it; ſome of the crew endeavoured to ſwim to us, but being already too many, we were under the diſmal neceſſity of ſeeing them ſink before our eyes.

We were not above a muſket-ſhot from the ſhip, when it went down. We ſaw the yawl ſome time after, but there ran ſuch a ſea, that there was no poſſibility of aſſiſting them, and they met with the ſame fate as thoſe in the ſhip; we continued pulling at the oar all the following night, when the morning ſhewing us no land, the captain ſignified to us, that without ſome method of keeping off the ſea from breaking into the boat, we ſhould go the ſame way as our comrades; accordingly he ordered caſk hoops to be nailed at two foot diſtance about the ſtern of the boat, and a covering of canvaſs to be nailed to the boat's ſides; this proved a good ſhift; we alſo contrived a little ſail, an oar ſerving us for a maſt.

With theſe aſſiſtances we were in hopes of reaching the coaſt, tho' by calculation we had above 50 leagues to the iſland of Saint Maurice; the day following it was reſolved among the officers to throw 40 men overboard in order to lighten the boat; but, favour and affection occaſioning ſome diſputes, only 13 whom no body cared for, were the victims.

The ſea began to ſettle, and the wind fair, but we were without any thing of food or drink; five had died of hunger three days after our misfortune; the fifth day in the morning we had ſight of the iſland of Saint Maurice, and landed there in the evening. Nothing ever went down more delicious than the water of a neighbouring ſpring, but we were all extremely feeble; the next morning having conſulted on meaſures for procuring food, it was reſolved to divide into parties and go upon the look-out. We found along the ſhore ſome crabs, and other ſhell-fiſh, which went down raw as they were.

Our next care was about a place for ſhelter; we had the good fortune to meet with a cavern within a rock, where 200 men could be at their eaſe: The next day parties went out in queſt of proviſions; we perceived there was fiſh in abundance, but we were without hooks or lines; at the river's mouth we made ſhift to catch a great many very fine flat fiſh of different kinds, and ſome with a nail driven into the end of a ſtick and ſharpened at the end; we alſo met with ſome turtles and oyſters; yet it was with reluctance we eat them, ſenſible that our health muſt ſuffer by ſuch food; however it was not long before we ſupplied the want of bread with the tops of palm-trees, and one of our men providentially having a piſtol in his pocket, we after many trials kindled ſome dry muſs. There is no expreſſing our extaſies on this occaſion; we lighted fires in ſeveral places, that this precious element might not fail us.

Thus provided with the chief neceſſaries of life, we began to be eaſier under

our diſaſter, tho' we concluded here we ſhould end our days, this place being ſeldom or never touched at by any ſhipping. Under this reſigned deſpair, about the end of ſix months, as we were walking along the ſhore, one of our men giving a ſudden ſpring for joy, cried out, a ſhip ſtanding in; as ſoon as we ſaw it come to an anchor, we made a ſignal with a ſhirt at the end of a pole, and it was not long before their pinnace came on ſhore; we gave them an account of our ſhipwreck, and how Providence had brought us to that iſland and hitherto ſubſiſted us, intreating that they would take ſome of us on board with them: They anſwered they would lay our misfortune before the captain, but it was more than they could anſwer, to take any on board without order; accordingly they returned to their ſhip, and the captain immediately ſent them back with another boat to fetch us on board.

After confirming to the captain what we had related to his people, we deſired he would furniſh us with two pots, ſome knives, a hatchet, a muſquet, powder and ball, ſome linen, needles, and thread; a little pepper, ginger, and ſome medicines. The captain behaved with great humanity, telling us, if we were for ſtaying in the iſland, we ſhould want for nothing he had, otherwiſe he would take all our company on board, and land us at Ceylon; we cloſed with the laſt offer, and went on ſhore to bring off the reſt of our companions; but ſuch an unaccountable humour prevailed, that only 24 would go with the captain, all the others choſe to remain amidſt the inconveniences of a deſart iſland; the captain however ſupplied them with abundance of neceſſaries, and we who were for going with him, very affectionately took our leave of the others, and returned on board; the next day the ſhip ſailed for Ceylon: However, they who remained in the iſland ſeemed at laſt to have choſen the good part, being not long after taken up by a homeward bound Dutch Indiaman, in which they arrived ſafe at Amſterdam.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

There is ſuch a Vein of Humour in the CONNOISSEUR *of* Sept. 12, *that we have thought fit to give it our Reader's entire, as follows.*

To Mr. TOWN.

SIR,

I REMEMBER to have ſeen a little French novel giving an account of a citizen of Paris making an excurſion into the country. He imagines himſelf about to undertake a long voyage to ſome ſtrange region, where the natives were as different from the inhabitants of his own city as the moſt diſtant nations. He accordingly takes boat, and is landed at a village about a league from the capital. When he is ſet on ſhore, he is amazed to find the people talk the ſame language, wear the ſame dreſs, and uſe the ſame cuſtoms with himſelf. He who had ſpent his life within the ſight of Pont Neuf, looked upon every one who lived out of Paris as a foreigner; and tho' the utmoſt extent of his travels was not three miles, he was as much ſurprized, as he would have been to meet with a colony of Frenchmen on the Terra Incognita.

Moſt of our late novels are, with ſome little variation of circumſtances, borrowed from the French: But if we ſhould endeavour to adapt the novel I have been ſpeaking of to a citizen of London, the humour of the whole piece would evaporate, and the fiction become unnatural and improbable. A London tradeſman is as well acquainted with Turnham-Green or Kentiſh-Town as Fleet ſtreet or Cheapſide, and talks as familiarly of Richmond or Hampton-Court as of the 'Change or the Cuſtom-Houſe. In your late paper on the amuſements of Sunday you have ſet forth in what manner our citizens paſs that day, which moſt of them devote to the country: But I wiſh you had been more particular in your deſcriptions of thoſe elegant rural manſions, which at once ſhew the opulence and the taſte of our principal merchants, mechanicks, and artificers.

In theſe duſty retreats, where the want of London ſmoke is ſupplied by the ſmoke of Virginia tobacco, our chief citizens are accuſtomed to paſs the end and the beginning of every week. Their boxes (as they are modeſtly called) are generally built in a row, to reſemble as much as poſſible the ſtreets in London. Thoſe edifices which ſtand ſingle and at a diſtance from the road, have always a ſummer-houſe at the end of a ſmall garden; which being erected upon a wall adjoining to the highway commands a view of every carriage, and gives the owner an opportunity of diſplaying his beſt wig to every paſſenger. A little artificial fountain, ſpouting water ſometimes to the amazing height of four feet, and in which frogs ſupply the want of fiſhes, is one of the moſt exquiſite ornaments in theſe gardens. There are beſides (if the ſpot of ground allows ſufficient ſpace for them) very curious ſtatues of Harlequin, Scaramouch, Pierrot, and Columbine, which ſerve to remind their wives and daughters of what they have ſeen at the play-houſe.

I

I went laſt Sunday, in compliance with a moſt preſſing invitation from a friend, to ſpend the whole day with him at one of theſe little ſeats, which he had fitted up for his retirement once a week from buſineſs. It is pleaſantly ſituated about three miles from London, on the ſide of a publick road, from which it is A ſeparated by a dry ditch, over which is a little bridge conſiſting of two narrow planks, leading to the houſe. The hedge on the other ſide the road cuts off all proſpect whatſoever, except from the garrets, from whence indeed you have a beautiful viſta of two men hanging in chains on Kennington-Common, with a diſtant view of St. Paul's cupola enve- B loped in a cloud of ſmoke. I ſet out on my viſit betimes in the morning, accompanied with my friend's book-keeper, who was my guide, and carried over with him the London-Evening Poſt, his miſtreſs's hoop, and a dozen of pipes, which they were afraid to truſt in the chair. When I came to the end of my C walk, I found my friend ſitting at the door in a black velvet cap, ſmoking his morning pipe. He welcomed me into the country, and after having made me obſerve the turnpike on my left, and the Golden Wheatſheaf on my right, he conducted me into his houſe, where I was received by his lady, who made a thou- D ſand apologies for being catched in ſuch a diſhabille.

The hall (for ſo I was taught to call it) had its white wall almoſt hid by a curious collection of prints and paintings. On one ſide was a large map of London, a plan and elevation of the Manſion-Houſe, with ſeveral leſſer views of the publick buildings and halls; on the other E was the Death of the Stag by the happy pencil of Mr. Henry Overton, finely coloured: cloſe by the parlour door there hung a pair of ſtag's horns, over which there was laid acroſs a red roccelo and an amber-headed cane. When I had declared all this to be mighty pretty, I was ſhewn into the parlour, and was preſently aſked, who that was over the F chimney-piece. I pronounced it to be a very ſtriking likeneſs of my friend, who was drawn bolt-upright in a full-bottomed perriwig, a laced cravat, with the fringed ends appearing thro' a button-hole, a black livery-gown, a ſnuff-coloured velvet coat, with gold buttons, a red velvet waiſtcoat trimmed with gold, G one hand ſtuck in the boſom of his ſhirt, and the other holding out a letter with the ſuperſcription—*To Mr.* —— *Common-Council Man of Faringdon Ward Without.* My eyes were then directed to another figure in a ſcarlet gown, who I was informed was my friend's wife's great great uncle, and had been ſheriff and knighted in the reign of king James I. Madam herſelf filled up a pannel on the oppoſite ſide, in the habit of a ſhepherdeſs, ſmelling to a noſegay, and ſtroking a ram with gilt horns.

I was then invited by my friend to ſee what he was pleaſed to call his garden, which was nothing more than a yard about 20 feet in length, and contained about a dozen little pots ranged on each ſide with lilies and coxcombs, ſupported by ſome old laths painted green, with bowls of tobacco-pipes on their tops. At the end of this garden he bade me take notice of a little ſquare building ſurrounded with filleroy, which he told me an alderman of great taſte had turned into a temple, by erecting ſome battlements and ſpires of painted wood on the front of it; but concluded with an hint, that I might retire to it upon occaſion.

After dinner, when my friend had finiſhed his pipe, he propoſed taking a walk, that we might enjoy a little of the country; ſo I was obliged to trudge along the foot-path by the road-ſide, while my friend went puffing and blowing, with his hat in his hand, and his wig half off his head. At laſt I told him it was time for me to return home, when he inſiſted on going with me as far as the half-way houſe, to drink a decanter of ſtingo before we parted. We here fell into company with a brother liveryman of the ſame ward, and I left them both together in an high diſpute about Canning, but not before my friend had made me promiſe to repeat my viſit to his country-houſe the next Sunday.

As the riches of a country are viſible in the number of its inhabitants, and the elegance of their dwellings, we may venture to ſay, that the preſent ſtate of England is very flouriſhing and proſperous; And if the taſte for building encreaſes with our opulence for the next century, we ſhall be able to boaſt of finer country-ſeats belonging to our ſhop-keepers, artificers, and other plebeians, than the moſt pompous deſcriptions of Italy or Greece have ever recorded. We read, it is true, of country-ſeats belonging to Pliny, Hortenſius, Lucullus, and other Romans. They were patricians of great rank and fortune: There can therefore be no doubt of the excellence of their villas. But who has ever read of a Chineſe bridge belonging to a Roman paſtry-cook? Or could any of their ſhoemakers or taylors boaſt a villa with its tin caſcades, paper ſtatues, and Gothick root-houſes? Upon the above principles we may expect, that

that poſterity will perhaps ſee a cheeſe-monger's Apiarium at Brentford, a poulterer's Theriotrophium at Chiſwick, and an Ornithotrophium in a fiſhmonger's garden at Putney.

As a patriot and an Engliſhman I cannot but wiſh, that each ſucceſſive century ſhould increaſe the opulence of Great-Britain: But I ſhould be ſorry, that this abundance of wealth ſhould induce our good citizens to turn their thoughts too much upon the country. At preſent we are deprived of our moſt eminent tradeſmen two days out of ſix. It is true, the ſhopkeeper and the travelling part of his family, conſiſting generally of himſelf, his wife, and his two eldeſt daughters, are ſeldom ſufficiently equipped to take leave of London, till about three o'clock on Saturday in the afternoon; but the whole morning of that day is conſumed in papering up cold chickens, bottling brandy-punch, ſorting clean ſhifts, and night-caps for the children, pinning baſkets, and cording trunks; as again is the whole afternoon of the Monday following, in unpinning, uncording, locking up foul linen, and replacing empty bottles in the cellar. I am afraid therefore, if the villas of our future tradeſmen ſhould become ſo very elegant, that the ſhop-keepers will ſcarce ever be viſible behind their counters above once in a month.

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant, &c. G. K.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Sept. 8, 1754.

IN a famous book lately publiſhed in France, intitled, *An Apology for the Judgments given in France againſt the Schiſm by the Secular Judicatures*, I met with this anecdote, viz. That Lewis le Debonnaire, otherwiſe called the Pious, in the year 828, appointed commiſſioners to inquire into the conduct of the clergy within his dominions, and that the inſtructions given to them were as follows.

Hæc ſunt capitula quæ volumus ut diligenter inquirant miſſi noſtri, primo de epiſcopis, quomodo ſuum miniſterium expleant, et qualis ſit illorum converſatio; vel quomodo eccleſias vel clerum ſibi commiſſum ordinatum habeant atque diſpoſitum; vel in quibus rebus maxime ſtudeant, in ſpiritualibus videlicet aut in ſæcularibus negotiis. Deinde quales ſint adjutores miniſterii eorum, id eſt, cor-epiſcopi, archipreſbyteri, archidiaconi, et vicedomini, et preſbyteri per parochias eorum; quale ſcilicet ſtudium habeant in doctrinâ, vel qualem famam habeant ſecundum veritatem in populo. Similiter de omnibus monaſteriis inquirant juxtâ unuſcujuſque qualitatem et profeſſionem: Utrum epiſcopi in circumeundo parochias ſuas, cæteras eccleſias minores gravent, &c.

The purport of theſe inſtructions in in Engliſh thus: That theſe commiſſioners do inquire firſt with regard to the biſhops, how they fulfil their miniſtry, and what ſort of life they lead: How they govern the churches and the clergy committed to their charge, and what buſineſs they chiefly employ themſelves about, whether in ſpiritual or in ſecular affairs. Next, that they inquire into the conduct of the inferior clergy in their reſpective pariſhes, viz. What ſort of care they take to inſtruct their pariſhioners, and what is their true character among the people. Likewiſe that they inquire into the conduct of all monaſteries, and whether they obſerve the rules of their reſpective orders: And, laſtly, whether the biſhops in their viſitations do not load the inferior clergy with too great an expence, &c.

Of theſe inſtructions I ſhall only take notice of that part which relates to the character of the clergy; for it is of the utmoſt importance to religion, that every clergyman ſhould preſerve among the people a character intire, and, in every reſpect, unſullied: If he is known to be a man who truckles to the moſt profligate ſort of men in the kingdom for the ſake of heaping rectory upon vicarage and dignity upon dignity, or if he is known to have ſacrificed his country or his conſcience for the ſake of getting a benefice or a richer benefice, a prelacy or a richer prelacy, no doctrine, however eloquently delivered, however emphatically enforced by ſuch a man, can have any good effect upon the people. On the contrary, the doctrine will be affected by the character of the man, and by a contempt of him the people will be led to a contempt of the religion he profeſſes, let that religion be what it will. Whether the preſent growth of atheiſm and irreligion in all countries be not more owing to this than to all the atheiſtical books that were ever publiſhed, and whether this has not been in all ages the forerunner of ſome new ſuperſtition or enthuſiaſm, I ſubmit to your readers; and am, &c.

A Deſcription *of* CARMARTHENSHIRE, *with a correct* MAP.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, one of the counties of South-Wales, is bounded on the eaſt by Glamorganſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the ſouth by the Severn ſea, on the weſt by Pembrokeſhire, and on the north by the river Tivy, which ſeparates it from Cardiganſhire. It is about 35 miles long from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, and 30 broad from eaſt to weſt; its circumference about 102 miles. It lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, contains about 700,000 acres, and 5,400 houſes;

houſes; is divided into 6 hundreds, has 37 pariſhes, and 8 market towns; and ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, who at preſent is George Rice, Eſq; and one for the town of Carmarthen, who in the preſent parliament is Griffith Phillips, Eſq; This county is not ſo mountainous as its neighbouring ones, and the hills it has are not generally ſo high. It is moſtly of a fertile ſoil, yielding good crops of corn, has good meadows, which feed ſtore of cattle, and is pretty well clothed with wood. It is well watered with rivulets and rivers, of which the Towy is the principal, from whence the inhabitants are plentifully ſerved with fowl and fiſh, eſpecially ſalmons in great abundance; and from the bowels of the earth pit coals are in many places dug up: Neither do they want lime, which is an excellent manure for ſome ſorts of lands. Many Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found in this county. The market-towns are,

1. Carmarthen, the ſhire town, on the river Towy, about 7 miles from the ſea, and 156 computed and 206 meaſured miles N. W. from London. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the river, over which it has a fair ſtone bridge; and the river being navigable for ſmall veſſels, they have a good key for the lading and unlading of their merchandize. It is a place well inhabited, and very well built, adorned with ſtately houſes, and may be called the London of Wales. It was formerly fortified, and had a large caſtle ſeated on a hanging rock, and was the chancery and exchequer for South-Wales. The aſſizes for the county are held here, and it has two plentiful markets, viz. on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. 'Tis a place of good antiquity, and boaſts that it gave birth to Merlin, or Myrdhyn Emrys, who flouriſhed about the year 480, eſteemed by the common people a prophet or ſoothſayer, but according to others he was a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he lived in, and well ſkilled in the mathematicks. Carmarthen is at preſent a town and county corporate, governed by a mayor, 2 ſheriffs, elected out of 16 aldermen, clad in ſcarlet, a recorder, town-clerk, ſword-bearer, and two ſerjeants at mace. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Leeds.

2. Llanymdovry, about 25 miles N. E. from Carmarthen, ſo called from the confluence of rivers, a pretty fair bailiwick and town corporate, once ſtrengthened with a caſtle, now in ruins. Its pariſh church is at a little diſtance, not far from the eaſt end of which labourers have frequently dug up Roman bricks, and ſome other marks of Roman antiquity. It has two very good markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

3. Llangadoc, 5 miles S. W. of Llanymdovry, an indifferent town, having a pretty good market on Thurſdays.

4. Llandilo-vawr, about 7 miles S. W. of Llangadoc, ſituate on an aſcent on the river Towy, over which it has a fair bridge. It is a pretty good town, having two weekly markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, and proviſions. The pariſh it belongs to is exceeding large, extending about 15 miles in length, and 7 or 8 in breadth.

5. Llanelly, about 16 miles S. W. of Llandilo-vawr, on a creek of the ſea, over-againſt Glamorganſhire, is a pretty good town, well traded to for ſea-coal. It has a market on Thurſday, which is conſiderable for all ſorts of cattle, corn, and proviſions.

6. Kidwelly, about 6 miles N. W. from Llanelly, where the ſea forms a vaſt bay on the ſouth of this county. It is a mayor town, formerly of good account for cloathing, and at preſent well frequented by fiſhermen. It has two pretty good markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays.

7. Langharn, about 8 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, ſeated on the river Tave, near its influx into the ſea, a pretty good town, with ſome ſmall veſſels belonging to it, and a market on Friday.

8. Newcaſtle, or Newcaſtle in Emlyn, about 15 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, on the banks of the Tivy, which ſeparates this county from Cardiganſhire. It had this name becauſe repaired by Rice ap Thomas, who greatly aſſiſted Henry earl of Richmond to obtain the crown of England, under the name of Henry VII. by whom he was made a knight of the garter. This town has a market on Friday.

On a mountain near Kily Maes Llwyd, is a kind of circular ſtone monument, aſcribed by our Engliſh hiſtorians to the Danes. It is called Bwrth Arthur or Meinau Gwyr. The diameter of the circle is about 20 yards. They are very rude ſtones, pitched on end and at uncertain diſtances, ſome being three or four, and others five or ſix feet high. There are now but 15 ſtanding. The earth for the ſpace of three yards, is grounded or walled with ſtones, much lower than the ſtones of the circle, and ſo cloſely pitched as to be contiguous. Three other large rude ſtones ſtand up on end at about 100 paces diſtance, overagainſt the entrance.

ERRATA. In the Liſt of Peers in our laſt, page 340. col. 1. line 27, read *Laurence Shirley earl Ferrers.* Ibid. col. 2. l. 1. for *Northampton*, r. *Darlington.*

JOUR-


Cardigan
CARDIGAN
PEMBROKE
SHIRE
CARMARTHEN
Newcastle in Emlyn
Llangeler
Tenby
Caldy I.
The Mere
GLAM
Explanation



e Rose in Peter's Vester Row.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 352.

As ſeveral Gentlemen of our Club had peruſed the Book which was laſt Winter laid before the Houſe of Commons, containing an Account of the Contributors to the laſt Lottery, Cn. Cornelius Cethegus *ſtood up at one of our Meetings, and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows,* viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS no human wiſdom can contrive a conſtitution or form of government which is not attended with ſome inconvenience, ſo our limited form of government, tho' the moſt perfect, I believe, that was ever invented, is liable to this inconvenience, that new ſorts of crimes may be committed, or the beſt penned regulation may be evaded, ſo artfully as to render it impoſſible for our magiſtrates to proſecute or puniſh the offender, by the common methods of proceeding in any of our inferior courts of judicature; and they are by our conſtitution moſt wiſely reſtrained from proceeding in any extraordinary or arbitrary manner. In all ſuch caſes the interpoſition of parliament becomes neceſſary, and a parliamentary inquiry into the affair, not only may, but ought to be ſet on foot, when the offence is of ſuch a nature as may by a repetition be of great prejudice to the publick; the view of which inquiry may either be to puniſh the offender, or to prevent a repetition of the offence by ſome new regulation; and which of theſe ſhall be the event can never be determined until after a ſtrict and impartial inquiry has been made; for it may then appear that both are become abſolutely neceſſary.

G—— C——.

September, 1754.

What is properly called ſtock-jobbing, Sir, is a publick evil which has been long and juſtly complained of. Not many years ago it brought ruin upon many families, and the nation itſelf to the brink of deſtruction; and it is an evil which has almoſt always been felt, when the publick found it neceſſary to eſtabliſh a lottery. Upon every ſuch occaſion all the deluſive arts of 'Change-Alley have been put in practice, either to depreciate the tickets or to buoy up their price monſtrouſly above the true value: When the terms were very advantageous, or the ſum ſo ſmall as not thought to be ſufficient to anſwer the demand for tickets, then the common practice has been for a combination of ſtockjobbers by their intereſt to fill up at once the whole ſubſcription, and after having thus ingroſſed the whole commodity, and ſet their under agents at work to make it be generally believed, that tickets would ſoon riſe to double or at leaſt a great deal above the price ſet upon them by the legiſlature, they then ſell them to the deluded people at what profit they pleaſe to exact, which not only propagates a ſpirit of gaming and ſtockjobbing among the people, but in the end brings a reproach upon this way of raiſing money for the publick ſervice.

This art, Sir, had been ſo often practiſed, that it was laſt winter foreſeen, and the legiſlature reſolved to guard as much as poſſible againſt it. For this purpoſe, in the clauſe of the act for eſtabliſhing the laſt lottery, which impowers all perſons, natives or foreigners, to contribute towards that lottery, the ſum of 3l. or divers intire ſums of 3l. theſe words, *ſo as no perſon ſhall be allowed to contribute more than twenty ſuch intire ſums*, were inſerted. But what ſignify laws

or regulations, if the very perſons employed to carry them into execution ſhall dare not only wilfully, but openly and avowedly, to tranſgreſs or evade them? The meaning of theſe words was ſo plain, that it could not be miſunderſtood. Every man muſt have ſeen, that the intention of the legiſlature was to prevent that method of ingroſſing which had been ſo frequently practiſed, and conſequently that the perſons employed to receive ſubſcriptions ſhould take all poſſible care not to allow any perſon to ſubſcribe for more than twenty tickets for himſelf or for his own benefit; but ſo far were they, or at leaſt ſome of them, from purſuing the intention, or obſerving the direction of the legiſlature, that they allowed their favourites to ſubſcribe for as many tickets as they pleaſed, provided they gave them a name, true or feigned, for every twenty tickets they ſubſcribed for: Nay, I believe, it will come out in proof, that one of theſe receivers not only allowed of this evaſion, but inſtructed ſome of his correſpondents how they might evade the act; and, perhaps, it may likewiſe appear, that he took evaſive methods to ſubſcribe for, or to diſpoſe of great numbers of tickets for his own particular benefit.

But, Sir, whatever may appear upon inquiry, it is notoriouſly known, that the intention of the legiſlature was intirely defeated, that the tickets of this laſt lottery were as much ingroſſed as thoſe of any former lottery ever were, and that ſome people found means, or were allowed to ſubſcribe for thouſands of tickets, which they afterwards ſold in 'Change Alley at a moſt extravagant premium. Thus, Sir, the ſubſcription to the lottery, which was deſigned by the legiſlature to be open and free for every one that pleaſed to ſubſcribe for 20 tickets or under, became a mere jobb for favourites; and inſtead of being kept open until the 25th day of July, or indeed until the 26th of October, which long time was allowed by the legiſlature on purpoſe that foreigners who live abroad, and natives who live at a diſtance from London, might have an opportunity to become ſubſcribers, the ſubſcription was declared to be full, and the books were ſhut in leſs than two days after they were opened according to the advertiſement: I may really ſay in leſs than ſix hours, if the terms of that advertiſement had been duly obſerved; for according to that advertiſement the ſubſcription books were not to have been opened until Thurſday June 14, at nine o'clock in the morning, and they were to have continued open only from nine to one o'clock, on that and each following day until the ſubſcription was full; and it is notoriouſly known, that the very next day, that is to ſay, June 15, before eleven o'clock, the ſubſcription was declared to be full, and the books ſhut; therefore we cannot ſuppoſe that the terms of the act of parliament and the advertiſement in purſuance thereof was complied with; for it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that 5000 real names of perſons could have been given in, and 5000 receipts filled up in ſix hours time.

By this illegal and fraudulent management, Sir, the lottery ſubſcription was, as I have ſaid, made a mere jobb for the benefit of the receivers and their favourites, who ingroſſed moſt of the tickets to themſelves, and by that means extorted, I may reckon, at leaſt 40,000l. from the people, a more than ſufficient profit ſurely for the advance of 100,000l. and yet if we conſider, that the tickets roſe in two days to 10s. and in two or three days more to 16s. premium, this is the leaſt ſum at which we can reckon the profit made by the ingroſſers, as it is but at 8s. per ticket one with another. But this, Sir, was not the only bad conſequence of this management:

ment: Theſe ingroſſers, by their uſual arts, propagated ſuch a ſpirit of gaming among the people, that many merchants and tradeſmen bought large numbers of tickets of them at a high premium, in hopes to get advantage by the riſe, but were ſo much diſappointed, that they were at laſt obliged to ſell them a great deal under par, by which they loſt conſiderable ſums of money, and ſome of them were utterly undone. This fraudulent management has therefore been extremely prejudicial to the publick, and it will certainly be repeated upon every future occaſion, if no proper methods be taken by parliament to prevent it; for tho' it was a plain, and, as is generally ſuppoſed, with reſpect to one of the receivers at leaſt, a fraudulent evaſion of an act of parliament, yet it can neither be puniſhed nor prevented by any of our inferior courts.

I have ſaid, Sir, that by the publick voice one of the receivers is particularly charged with having acted in a fraudulent manner: Indeed, they are all in ſome degree loaded with having acted in concert with the ingroſſers, and with evading the law on purpoſe to ſerve themſelves or their friends. This makes an inquiry neceſſary upon another account: That the innocent, if any are ſo, may be diſtinguiſhed from the guilty. I hope, they will all appear to be innocent: I hope, it will appear, that none of them acted with any fraudulent deſign, but that they were impoſed on and miſled by the artful contrivances of the ingroſſers. But whatever may be the iſſue of the inquiry, it is, I think, incumbent upon us to inquire into a management by which the publick has been ſo much injured. We ought to inquire, if it were with no other view but to juſtify the conduct of our own officers, if they are innocent; and if they are guilty, we are bound to detect and puniſh them, not only in juſtice to the publick, but in vindication of our own honour, as theſe receivers will be conſidered as our officers, and as acting by our authority. To all theſe, Sir, I muſt add another reaſon for inquiring, which is the knowledge we may thereby acquire, how to prevent the like practice, in caſe the publick ſhould ever hereafter have occaſion to eſtabliſh a lottery; for unleſs this practice can be effectually prevented, let the neceſſity of the publick be never ſo great, I ſhall always be againſt ſupplying it by a lottery; becauſe it will always prove to be a putting it in the power of the worſt ſet of men amongſt us, to plunder the people of a crown or 10s. for every 20s. we load them with; and for this purpoſe to propagate a ſpirit of that ſort of gaming called ſtockjobbing in the nation, which of all evil ſpirits is the very worſt that can poſſeſs a trading induſtrious people, as idleneſs is its conſtant attendant, luxury and extravagance its inſeparable companions, and publick ruin its never failing follower.

After what I have ſaid, Sir, I hope I ſhall have the good fortune to meet with the unanimous concurrence of this houſe in the motion I am to conclude with, which is, That the book intitled, An Account of the Contributers to the Lottery directed by an Act paſſed laſt Seſſion of Parliament, be referred to the conſideration of a committee.

This Motion being ſeconded, L. Valerius Flaccus *ſtood up and ſpoke to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I SHALL readily agree with the Hon. gentleman who made you this motion, in the good opinion he has of our conſtitution, and that from thence a neceſſity may ſometimes, tho' not frequently, ariſe, for

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the parliament's inquiring into ſome ſort of crimes, and puniſhing ſome ſort of criminals. An extraordinary, and indeed, an abſolute power of this kind is, I ſhall grant, by our conſtitution lodged in the legiſlature; but on the other hand, it muſt be granted, that nothing can more effectually diſſolve our conſtitution, than a too frequent uſe of this power; and as I am a great lover, as well as admirer of our preſent happy conſtitution, I have therefore always been againſt this houſe's ſetting on foot an inquiry into any affair, unleſs it was a matter of the utmoſt importance to the nation, and the perſons concerned of the higheſt rank. As the ſupreme power of this kingdom is in part lodged in our hands, we ſhould never think of interpoſing, unleſs when there is, as Horace ſays, a *dignus vindice nodus*; and I have obſerved, that we never did gain much credit by inquiring into any affair of a leſs important nature; for our inquiry generally either ends without producing any effect, or it is carried on with ſuch heat and violence as becomes oppreſſive upon ſome, and terrible to all, whether innocent or guilty. I am old enough to remember the parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the South-Sea directors in the year 1720; and as I was then in the houſe, I was a witneſs to, tho', thank God! not a ſharer in the extraordinary and unconſtitutional proceedings at that time. I remember that one day, during theſe proceedings, a member came into the houſe from 'Change-Alley, and informed us, that three brokers, whom he named, had that morning ſold out a large quantity of South-Sea ſtock; on which, tho' the fact, if true, could in no ſhape be called a crime, yet the majority of the houſe flew into ſuch a flame, that without examining one witneſs to the fact, or ordering the perſons accuſed to attend, the houſe immediately ordered all the three to be taken into cuſtody, and meſſengers were that inſtant diſpatched to ſeize them.

I hope, Sir, I ſhall never again ſee ſuch proceedings; but as I am always in fear of it, I ſhall therefore always be againſt our inquiring into any affair of a private nature, or where none but perſons of low rank have been any way concerned; and indeed our interpoſing in any ſuch affair is inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of our conſtitution, which never admits of any abſolute and arbitrary proceedings, except when the publick ſafety is evidently at ſtake; and this it can never be when the crime, if any has been committed, may be tried, and the criminals ſufficiently puniſhed, by the uſual courſe of the common law. When indeed the ſuppoſed criminal is of ſo high a rank that there is danger of his being able, by his power or influence, to over-awe and defeat any trial at common law, or when the crime is of ſuch a nature, or has been ſo artfully committed, that no ſufficient diſcovery or adequate puniſhment can be expected from a proſecution before any inferior court, and is at the ſame time ſo heinous as to endanger the publick ſafety, the high court of parliament may and ought in every ſuch caſe to interpoſe. We then interpoſe with dignity, our interpoſition is generally attended with ſucceſs, and it is one of the chief preſervatives of our conſtitution.

But in the caſe now before us, Sir, can any thing like this be pretended? The ſuppoſed criminals are all of ſo inferior a rank, that there is not the leaſt danger of their being able to over-awe or defeat any trial at common-law; and the crime itſelf which they are ſuppoſed to have been guilty of, is of ſuch a nature, that the publick ſafety can be no way concerned either in their puniſhment or impunity. I ſhall join with the Hon. gentleman in every thing he has ſaid about that ſort of gaming called ſtockjobbing; but it has long ſince been

been in a great meaſure aboliſhed by a ſtanding law, for which the nation is obliged to an Hon. gentleman, who in that as well as many other reſpects has done great ſervice to his country. Perhaps a little of this ſort of gaming may ſtill remain, and it will always remain as long as we have any ſuch thing as publick ſecurities amongſt us; for you would not, ſurely, make a law againſt any man's diſpoſing of his property in the publick funds, in order to prevent his engaging in ſtockjobbing, no more than you would make a law againſt a man's diſpoſing of the money in his pocket, in order to prevent his going to a gaming table. By the law now in being all contracts for liberty to put upon, deliver, accept, or refuſe any publick ſecurity, are declared to be void, and the parties contracting made liable to a penalty of 500l. Nay, the perſons concerned in negotiating ſuch contracts are made liable to high penalties. This is really, I think, as far as you can go, and whilſt this act remains in force, which, I hope, will be for ever, we can have no reaſon to apprehend any great miſchief from ſtockjobbing.

Thus, Sir, neither the ſuppoſed criminals, nor the ſuppoſed crime can be deemed worthy of the interpoſition of parliament; and if the receivers, or any one of them, maliciouſly, or with a mercenary and corrupt view, acted contrary to the directions of the act of parliament, it was, in my opinion, a miſdemeanor, for which they may be proſecuted and puniſhed at common law. Nay, I believe, the affair may be inquired into, and an adequate puniſhment inflicted by the three Rt. Hon. perſons who were impowered by the act to appoint them; for as all the receivers are poſſeſſed of lucrative poſts under the government, a diſmiſſion from the publick ſervice would, in my opinion, be an adequate puniſhment for any offence they could as receivers commit; and if by theſe three Rt. Hon. perſons they ſhould be declared to have been guilty of any wilful and corrupt miſdemeanor in the execution of their office, a diſmiſſion from the publick ſervice would be the certain conſequence. Now, I believe, it will be admitted as a maxim of our conſtitution, that the parliament ought never to interpoſe in the puniſhment of any crime, which may be effectually proſecuted, and adequately puniſhed by any other means. Beſides, Sir, we know that in this houſe we are not properly judges of the breach of any act of parliament, nor have we by ourſelves alone a power to puniſh any offence, except that of a breach of privilege; all we can do, after we have ſpent never ſo much time in an inquiry, is to impeach thoſe we think guilty, or to order in and paſs a bill of pains and penalties, which laſt muſt have the concurrence of the crown as well as the other houſe, before it can have any effect. Surely, no gentleman deſigns that in ſo trifling a caſe either of theſe methods of puniſhment ſhould be the reſult of the inquiry propoſed; and there is no other method of puniſhment we can take, which will not expoſe our inquiry to the contempt of the people without doors.

The truth is, Sir, I am afraid, that an inquiry into this affair can be attended with no conſequence of any ſignificancy to the publick, or to the people who think they have ſuffered. Perhaps, in taking in the ſubſcription the receivers did not exactly purſue the directions of the act of parliament; but it is poſſible to ſuppoſe, that if in any reſpect they departed from them, they did it not with a corrupt intent, but from a zeal to ſerve the publick, by encouraging people to ſubſcribe; for that there was ſome danger of the lottery's not filling, I believe, every gentleman will allow; and indeed if there were not at preſent

a moſt extravagant itch of gaming among the people of this kingdom, it was hardly poſſible for ſuch a lottery to have filled; for it was really giving 20s. for leave to play for 40, which one ſhould think no man in his right ſenſes would do. I am far from finding fault with the publick's taking advantage of this epidemical madneſs, eſpecially for ſuch an uſeful undertaking as this was deſigned for, and conſequently I cannot find fault with any man's endeavouring to promote the publick's deſign even ſuppoſing that in ſo doing his zeal prompted him to over-act his part, by departing a little from ſome of thoſe rigorous rules that had been preſcribed to him in the execution of his office; for it is not the firſt time that rules have appeared very well in theory, which have been found very inconvenient, if not impoſſible to be complied with, in practice; and with regard to the ſubſcription for the laſt lottery this was really, in my opinion, pretty much the caſe; for the legiſlature did not ſurely mean that every perſon, male or female, who wanted a ticket, or even twenty tickets, ſhould come in perſon to ſubſcribe; and if a gentleman came with a liſt of perſons names, for each of whom he wanted 20 tickets, it was impoſſible for the receivers to diſcover, whether the names were real or feigned, or whether or no the tickets were all for the benefit of the perſon who came to ſubſcribe for them. Therefore, if we go into an inquiry, I think, we can proceed neither to puniſhment nor cenſure, unleſs ſomething very fraudulent and corrupt ſhould appear; becauſe a fraudulent or malicious deſign is never to be preſumed, if an honeſt and laudable one can be ſuggeſted with any ſort of probability, which I am very apt to ſuppoſe will be the caſe with regard to the affair now under conſideration; and if this ſhould come out to be the caſe, I am ſure we cannot ſo much as cenſure any of theſe receivers; but will this ſatisfy thoſe who now complain of their conduct? No gentleman can think ſo, who conſiders that they are generally ſuch as were diſappointed of the tickets they expected, by the ſubſcription's being ſo ſoon full, or ſuch as loſt money by their too ſanguine hopes that the price of tickets would riſe even above that extravagant premium for which they were once ſold; and nothing will ſatisfy ſuch people but the puniſhment of ſome of the receivers, whether guilty or innocent; from whence I foreſee, that by the inquiry propoſed we ſhall neither be able to do any ſervice to the publick, nor to gain any credit to ourſelves.

As to our entering upon an inquiry, Sir, in order to prevent ſuch practices for the future: What practices, Sir, are we to prevent? Are we to prevent peoples crouding an open and publick ſubſcription, when they expect to get by it? The thing is impoſſible. Every publick ſubſcription will be crouded, unleſs it be ſuch a one as no man expects to get by; and then I am ſure it will never fill. Therefore, I hope, that whilſt I live, I ſhall ſee every publick ſubſcription in this country crouded as much as the laſt was. Are we to prevent a rich man's getting as large a ſhare of the ſubſcription as he inclines to have, and has money to pay for? The thing is equally impoſſible: If he cannot get it in his own name, he will get it in the name of truſtees. Are we to prevent a man's ſelling his ſubſcription at an advanced price, if he can get it? The reſtraint would be unjuſt, or at leaſt it would be very imprudent, when the publick has immediate occaſion for the money to be raiſed by the ſubſcription. Therefore we cannot expect, that any view of this kind can be anſwered by the inquiry propoſed, nor can I ſuggeſt to myſelf any publick miſchief from any

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of theſe practices, as that ſort of ſtockjobbing which can only be called gaming is now intirely aboliſhed; for to think of preventing fooliſh mens giving ſometimes too high a price for lottery tickets, publick funds, or any commodity whatever, would be ridiculous. If a man be deceived and fraudulently induced to do ſo, the law as it now ſtands will give him relief; but if he freely and with his eyes open does ſo, he ought to ſuffer for his folly.

In ſhort, Sir, I can neither ſee any occaſion for the parliamentary inquiry propoſed, nor any uſe that can be made of it; and therefore I muſt be againſt the motion.

The next that ſpoke was Cæſo Fabius, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

ALTHO' the inquiry propoſed by my Hon. friend be, in my opinion, not only reaſonable but neceſſary, yet I foreſaw and expected that it would be oppoſed; for both from hiſtory and experience we may learn, that parliamentary inquiries into the conduct of any officers employed under the crown, high or low, have always been oppoſed by miniſters and their favourites; and if at any time they found themſelves forced to ſubmit, they have too often found means to defeat, in a great meaſure, the effect of the inquiry. This was the caſe with reſpect to the inquiry mentioned by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt: A moſt wicked and flagrant conſpiracy had been carried on, under colour of an act of parliament, for cheating the people of this kingdom, by which many thouſands, and amongſt them ſome of our beſt families, had been undone; and there was great reaſon to believe, that ſome in the higheſt ſtations had been concerned in this conſpiracy. Could the parliament ſit unconcerned at ſuch a publick calamity? Could any ſort of proceedings be too violent againſt the contrivers or promoters of ſuch monſtrous wickedneſs. The clamour was ſo loud and ſo univerſal that our then miniſters found themſelves under a neceſſity to ſubmit to an inquiry; but by ſending one of the chief agents out of the kingdom, and by confounding the moſt innocent with the moſt guilty, they prevented that effect of the inquiry which it otherwiſe might and ought to have had; for the chief perpetrators of that publick villainy moſt highly deſerved a capital puniſhment. Yet even upon that occaſion the danger of making parliamentary inquiries or proſecutions too frequent, and the breach that might thereby be made in our conſtitution, were often rung loud in our ears; for upon all ſuch occaſions thoſe who ſecretly intend to ſcreen the guilty, never fail to confound inquiries and proſecutions together, tho' they are perfectly diſtinct in their nature, and gentlemen will, I hope, upon this occaſion attend carefully to the diſtinction.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that a parliamentary proſecution, either by bill or impeachment, ought never to be carried on, but when it is evident that the criminal cannot be duly puniſhed by any proſecution at common law; but a parliamentary inquiry may often be neceſſary, in order to procure a proſecution at common law, and ſometimes in order to diſcover whether any crime has been committed or no, or what ſort of crime it is that has been committed; and therefore I am convinced, that the frequency of ſuch inquiries can never injure our conſtitution, but on the contrary will always contribute towards preſerving it in its natural ſtrength and vigour: Nay, by our conſtitution it is the particular buſineſs of this houſe to inquire into every publick grievance: We are the grand inqueſt of the nation; and

as ſuch, when there is but a ſuſpicion that the publick or the people have been injured or defrauded, we ought, we are in duty bound to inquire into the affair, and after inquiring we are then to determine what we are next to do. If we have upon that inquiry diſcovered that ſome flagrant crime has been committed, we are next to conſider whether the criminal can be duly puniſhed by a proſecution at common law; for if it appears that he cannot, we are then bound to proceed againſt him by impeachment, or by bill of pains and penalties. On the other hand, if there appears but a probability, that he may be convicted and ſufficiently puniſhed by a proſecution at common law, we ought to addreſs his majeſty to order his attorney-general to proſecute; for I ſuppoſe every gentleman knows, that in all proſecutions at common law there muſt be a proſecutor, and that his majeſty cannot order his attorney-general to proſecute, until a diſcovery has been made by the addreſs of this houſe, the preſentment of a grand jury, or the oath of ſome informer, that ſuch a crime or offence has been committed.

Now, Sir, to apply what I have ſaid to the affair at preſent under our conſideration, the very argument made uſe of by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt againſt our going into the inquiry propoſed, is one of the ſtrongeſt arguments that can be urged for our doing ſo. He was pleaſed to ſuggeſt, that if the receivers for the laſt lottery any way departed from the directions of the act of parliament, and of thoſe who appointed them, it may be ſuppoſed, that they did ſo without any fraudulent deſign, but with a laudable deſign to ſerve the publick, by encouraging people to come in and fill up the ſubſcription; and indeed with regard to ſome of them, I am apt to believe there is good ground for this ſuppoſition. But this, Sir, is my chief reaſon for the inquiry propoſed. It is certain: It is notoriouſly known, that the grievance which the legiſlature intended to prevent has, by an evaſion of the law, been brought upon the nation by ſome perſons or other. The grievance I mean is that of ingroſſing a great number of the tickets, and then raiſing a ſpirit of gaming among the people, in order to extort money from them by way of premium upon the ſale. This had been ſo often practiſed upon former lotteries, that the legiſlature reſolved to prevent it upon the laſt, and for that purpoſe enacted, that no perſon ſhould be allowed to ſubſcribe for more than 20 tickets, and that the ſubſcription ſhould be open and free for every perſon that inclined to ſubſcribe for that number. Therefore if the receivers took any methods to prevent the ſubſcription's being open and free, if they knowingly allowed any man to ſubſcribe, or if any man did ſubſcribe, for more than 20 tickets, it was a breach of the act, and conſequently an offence; and if it was done with a fraudulent intent, to give a preference to friends, or to make a profit by the ſale of tickets, it ought to be puniſhed. But that this was done is manifeſt, from the thouſands that were ſold in 'Change-Alley ſoon after the ſubſcription books were ſhut, and the high premium they were ſold for.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that an offence, and a fraudulent offence too, has been committed; and it is our buſineſs, it is our duty to diſcover, if we can, by whom. This we can only do by the inquiry propoſed, and it is propoſed in very proper terms, as it leaves room for our inquiring into the conduct of the ſubſcribers, as well as the conduct of the receivers of the ſubſcription. The offence is manifeſt, and that the people were thereby cheated out of large ſums of money is notorious; If it were as manifeſt that all the receivers

ceivers were concerned in this publick fraud, or any way privy to the ſame, there would be no occaſion for an inquiry: We might and ought to proceed directly to addreſs his majeſty to order them to be proſecuted; but as it is probable that ſome of them had no concern in it, and poſſible that none of them had, we muſt go into an inquiry, in order to diſtinguiſh the innocent from the guilty: When we have done this, I hope, we ſhall not diſpenſe juſtice by the lump, as was done in the year 1720, but acquit the innocent, and then make our vengeance fall with its full weight upon him or them that ſhall appear to be guilty.

As it is ſo uncertain, Sir, who were the perſons guilty of this fraudulent breach of an act of parliament, and this malicious and deceitful impoſition upon the publick, I am really ſurpriſed to hear any gentleman ſuppoſe, that the guilty can be proſecuted or puniſhed by any ſort of proceeding at common law. There is no judge or magiſtrate, nor any court but the high court of parliament, that has power to make ſuch an inquiry as may tend to diſcover who were the perſons guilty; and ſhould they be able to diſcover it, there is ſome room to doubt whether they have power to inflict an adequate puniſhment. I am equally ſurpriſed to hear it ſuppoſed, that thoſe who were impowered to appoint the receivers, have any proper authority to make an effectual inquiry into their conduct. They had indeed a power to give orders, rules and directions to the managers, directors, and receivers of the lottery, and the managers, directors, and receivers were obliged to obſerve thoſe orders, rules, and directions; but they have no power to inquire whether they did ſo or not, much leſs to puniſh them if they did not, and ſtill leſs power, if poſſible, to call any witneſſes before them, in order to examine whether the terms of the act, or the directions they had given, were duly complied with. Nay, the bond which they were impowered to take from the receivers, was not to be for a due performance of the terms of the act, or of the directions they ſhould give, but only for the due anſwering and paying of the monies which the receivers ſhould jointly or ſeverally receive; ſo that even this bond cannot be deemed forfeited, or put in ſuit, if the monies have been duly anſwered and paid, which no one doubts but that they have.

I have ſaid, Sir, that if the receivers did tranſgreſs the directions of the act, by knowingly admitting any perſon to ſubſcribe for more than 10 tickets for his own benefit, it is poſſible to ſuppoſe, that they were induced to do ſo, by an apprehenſion that the ſubſcription could not otherwiſe be filled up; but really ſuch a ſuppoſition is not very probable, as it is well known, that before the ſubſcription books were opened, the lottery receipts ſold at a premium in 'Change-Alley, ſo that no reaſonable man could have any ground for ſuch an apprehenſion. How theſe receipts came to make their appearance ſo early in 'Change-Alley, will of courſe come under the inquiry propoſed; for if the receivers received any money, and gave receipts in a private manner, previous to the time appointed for opening the ſubſcription books, it was acting contrary to the deſign of the act of parliament, which, if for any conſiderable ſum, will have a very bad appearance, as it muſt be allowed to be a partial, and may have been a mercenary and corrupt ſort of conduct, which it is ſo far from being in the power of any inferior court to detect, that, I fear, it will hardly be in the power of parliament.

Upon many accounts therefore, Sir, we muſt conclude, that the crime

which has been committed, tho' in its nature a very heinous one, can neither be profecuted nor adequately punifhed by means of any fort of profecution at common law; and as it is very certain that a crime has been committed, and the publick, as well as many private perfons, very much injured, a parliamentary inquiry is become abfolutely neceffary. By this means, and by this alone, we may be able to punifh the guilty, as well as to juftify, and wipe off all fcandal from, the innocent; and we fhall have this farther advantage, that we may from thence learn how to prevent any fuch practices in time to come; for whatever the Hon. gentleman may pretend, I am far from thinking the thing impoffible: Even I, who am very little verfed in publick fubfcriptions, may be able to propofe a method, in cafe we fhould ever have occafion for another, which, I hope, we never fhall, whereby it will be rendered impoffible to give an undue preference to miniflers, clerks of offices, or either of their favourites; and equally impoffible for a fet of rich ftock-jobbers to ingrofs the whole, or the greateft part of the fubfcription. Therefore I fhall moft heartily join with my Hon. friend in his motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The Two Days Journey in the Highlands of Scotland, *continued from p.* 368.

WHEN I came to my inn, I found the ftable-door too low to receive my large horfes, tho' high enough for the country garrons, fo the frame was taken out, and a fmall part of the roof pulled down for their admittance; for which damage I had a fhilling to pay the next morning: My fear was, the but being weak and fmall, they would pull it about their ears; for that mifchance had happened to a gentleman, who bore me company in a former journey, but his horfes were not much hurt by the ruins.

When oats were brought, I found them fo light, and fo much fprouted, that, taking up a handful, others hung to them, in fucceffion, like a cluiter of bees; but of fuch corn it is the cuftom to give double meafure.

My next care was to provide for myfelf; and to that end I entered the dwelling-houfe. There my landlady fat with a parcel of children about her, fome quite, and others almoft naked, by a little peat fire, in the middle of the hut; and over the fire-place was a fmall hole in the roof for a chimney. The floor was common earth, very uneven, and no where dry, but near the fire, and in the corners, where no foot had carried the muddy dirt from without-doors.

The fkeleton of the hut was formed of fmall crooked timber; but the beam for the roof was large, out of all proportion. This is to render the weight of the whole more fit to refift the violent hurries of wind, that frequently ruth into the plains, from the openings of the mountains; for the whole fabrick was fet upon the furface of the ground, like a table, ftool, or other moveable.

Hence comes the Highlander's compliment, or health, in drinking to his friend. For, as we fay among familiar acquaintance—To your fire-fide; he fays much to the fame purpofe—To your roof-tree, alluding to the family's fafety from tempefts.

The walls were about four feet high, lined with ficks wattled like a hurdle, built on the outfide with turf, and thinner flices of the fame ferved for tiling. This laft they call divet.

When the hut has been built fome time, it is covered with weeds and grafs; and I do aflure you I have feen fheep, that had got up from the foot of an adjoining hill, feeding upon the top of the houfe.

If there happens to be any continuance of dry weather, which is pretty rare, the worms drop out of the divet, for want of moifture; infomuch that I have fhuddered at the apprehenfion of their falling into the difh, when I have been eating.

At a little diftance was another hut, where preparations were making for my reception. It was fomething laft, but contained two beds, or boxes to lie in, and was kept as an apartment for people of diftinction; or, which is all one, for fuch as feem by their appearance to promife expence. And indeed, I have often found but little difference in that article, between one of thofe huts and the beft inn in England. Nay, if I were to reckon the value of what I had for my own ufe, by the country price, it would appear to be ten times dearer: But it is not the maxim of the Highlands alone (as we know) that thofe who travel muft pay for fuch as ftay at home; and really the Highland gentlemen themfelves are lefs fcrupulous of expence in thefe publick huts, than any where elfe. And their example, in great meafure, authorifes impofitions upon ftrangers, who may complain, but can have no redrefs.

The landlord not only fits down with you, as in the northern Lowlands, but in fome little time afks leave (and fometimes not) to introduce his brother, coufin, or more, who are all to drink your honour's health in ufky; which, tho' a ftrange fpirit, is to them like water. And this

this I have often ſeen them drink out of a ſcollop ſhell. And in other journeys, notwithſtanding their great familiarity with me, I have ſeveral times ſeen my ſervant at a loſs how to behave, when the Highlander has turned about, and very formally drank to him: And when I have baited, and eaten two or three eggs, and nothing elſe to be had, when I aſked the queſtion, what is there for eating? The anſwer has been, nothing for you, Sir; but ſixpence for your man.

The hoſt, who is rarely other than a gentleman, is interpreter between you and thoſe who do not ſpeak Engliſh; ſo that you loſe nothing of what any one has to ſay relating to the antiquity of their family, or the heroick actions of their anceſtors in war, with ſome other clan.

If the gueſt be a ſtranger, not ſeen before by the man of the houſe, he takes the firſt opportunity to enquire of the ſervant, from whence his maſter came, who he is, whither he is going, and what his buſineſs in that country? And if the fellow happens to be ſurly, as thinking the enquiry impertinent, perhaps chiefly from the Highlander's poor appearance, then the maſter is ſure to be ſubtily ſifted (if not aſked) for the ſecret; and if obtained, it is a help to converſation, with his future gueſts.

Notice at laſt was brought me, that my apartment was ready; but at going out from the firſt hovel, the other ſeemed to be all on fire within: For the ſmoke came pouring out, through the ribs and roof all over; but chiefly out at the door, which was not four feet high, ſo that the whole made the appearance (I have ſeen) of a ſuming dunghill, removed and freſh piled up again, and pretty near the ſame in colour, ſhape, and ſize.

By the way, the Highlanders ſay they love the ſmoke; it keeps them warm. But I retired to my firſt ſhelter, till the peats were grown red, and the ſmoke thereby abated.

This fewel is ſeldom kept dry, for want of convenience, and that is one reaſon why, in lighting or replaniſhing the fire, the ſmoakineſs continues ſo long a time. And Moggy's puffing of it with her petticoat inſtead of a pair of bellows is a dilatory way.

I believe you would willingly know (being an Engliſhman) what I had to eat. My fare was a couple of roaſted hens (as they call them) very poor, new killed, the ſkins much broke with plucking, black with ſmoke and greaſed with bad butter.

As I had no great appetite to that diſh, I ſpoke for ſome hard eggs; made my ſupper of the yolks, and waſhed them down with a bottle of good ſmall claret.

My bed had clean ſheets and blankets; but, which was beſt of all (tho' negative) I found no inconvenience from thoſe troubleſome companions, with which moſt other huts abound. But the bare mention of them brings to my remembrance a paſſage between two officers of the army, the morning after a Highland night's lodging.

One was taking off the ſloweſt kind of the two, when the other cried out, Z—ds, what are you doing?—Let us firſt ſecure the dragoons; we can take the foot at leiſure.

But I had like to have forgot a miſchance that happened to me the next morning; for riſing early, and getting out of my box pretty haſtily, I unluckily ſet my foot in the chamber-pot, a hole in the ground by the bed-ſide, which was made to ſerve for that uſe in caſe of occaſion.

I ſhall not trouble you with any thing that paſſed, till I mounted on horſe back, only for want of ſomething more proper for breakfaſt, I took up with a little brandy, water, ſugar, and yolks of eggs, beat up together; which I think they call old-man's milk.

I was now provided with a new guide, for the ſkill of my firſt extended no farther than this place; but this could ſpeak no Engliſh, which I found afterwards to be an inconvenience.

At mounting * I received many compliments from mine hoſt; but the moſt earneſt was, that common one of wiſhing me good weather. For, like the ſea-faring man, my ſafety depended upon it; eſpecially at that ſeaſon of the year.

As the plain lay before me, I thought it all fit for culture; but in riding along, I obſerved a good deal of it was bog, and here and there rock even with the ſurface: However, my road was ſmooth; and if I had had company with me, I might have ſaid jeſtingly, as was uſual among us, after rough way; Come, let us ride this over again.

At the end of about a mile there was a ſteep aſcent, which they call a carne; that is, an exceeding ſtony hill, which at ſome diſtance ſeems to have no ſpace at all between ſtone and ſtone. I thought I could compare it with no ruggedneſs, ſo aptly as to ſuppoſe it like all the different ſtones in a maſon's yard, thrown promiſcuouſly upon one another. This I paſſed on foot, at the rate of about half a mile in the hour. I do not reckon the time that was loſt, in backing my horſes out of a narrow place without ſide of a rock; where the way ended with a precipice of about 20 feet deep. Into that gap they

* *For the ſecond day's journey.*

were led by the miſtake, or careleſſneſs of my guide. The deſcent from the top of this Carne was ſhort, and thence I aſcended another hill, not ſo ſtony; and at laſt, by ſeveral others, (which tho' very rough, are not reckoned extraordinary in the Highlands) I came to a precipice of about 100 yards in length.

The ſide of the mountain below me A was almoſt perpendicular; and the reſt above, which ſeemed to reach the clouds, was exceeding ſteep. The path which the Highlanders and their little horſes had worn, was ſcarcely two feet wide, but pretty ſmooth, and below was a lake, whereinto vaſt pieces of rock had fallen, which I ſuppoſe had made, in ſome mea- B ſure, the ſteepneſs of the precipice; and the water that appeared between ſome of them, ſeemed to be under my ſtirrup. I really believe the path where I was, is twice as high from the lake, as the croſs of St. Paul's is from Ludgate-hill: And I thought I had good reaſon to think ſo; becauſe a few huts beneath, on the far- C ther ſide of the water, which is not very wide, appeared to me, each of them, like a black ſpot, not much bigger than the ſtandiſh before me.

A certain officer of the army going this way, was ſo terrified with the ſight of the abyſs, that he crept a little higher; fondly imagining he ſhould be ſafer above, as being further off from danger, and ſo D to take hold of the heath in his paſſage: There, a panick terror ſeized him, and he began to loſe his forces, finding it impracticable to proceed, and being fearful to quit his hold, and ſlide down, left in ſo doing he ſhould overſhoot the narrow path; and had not two ſoldiers came to his aſſiſtance, viz. one who was at ſome E little diſtance before him, and the other behind, in all probability he had gone to the bottom. But I have obſerved, that particular minds are wrought upon by particular dangers, according to their different ſets of ideas. I have ſometimes travelled in the mountains with officers of the army, and have known one in the middle F of a deep and rapid ford, cry out, he was undone; another was terrified with the fear of his horſe's falling in an exceeding rocky way; and perhaps neither of them would be ſo much ſhocked at the danger that ſo greatly affected the other; or, it may be, either of them at ſtanding the fire of a battery of cannon.

But for my own part, I had paſſed over G two ſuch precipices before, which rendered it ſomething leſs terrifying; yet, as I have hinted, I choſe to ride it, as I did the laſt of the other two, knowing by the firſt I was liable to fear, and that my horſe was not ſubject either to that alarming paſſion, or to giddineſs; which, in that caſe, I take to be the effect of apprehenſion.

It is a common thing for the natives to ride their horſes over ſuch little precipices; but for myſelf I never was upon the back of one of them. And by the account ſome Highlanders have given me of them, I think I ſhould never chuſe it in ſuch places as I have been deſcribing.

There is in ſome of thoſe paths, at the very edge or extremity, a little moſſy graſs; and thoſe ſheltys, being never ſhod, if they are ever ſo little foot-ſore, they will, to favour their feet, creep to the very brink, which muſt certainly be very terrible to a ſtranger.

It will hardly ever be out of my memory, how I was haunted by a kind of poetical ſentence, after I was over this precipice; which did not ceaſe till it was ſupplanted by the new fear of my horſe's falling among the rocks, in my way from it.

It was this:

"There hov'ring eagles wait the fatal
"trip."

By the way, this bird is frequently ſeen among the mountains, and I may ſay, ſeverely felt, ſometimes, by the inhabitants, in the loſs of their lambs, kids, and even calves and colts.

I had now gone about ſix miles, and had not above two, as I underſtood afterwards, to the place of baiting.

In my way (which, I ſhall only ſay, was very rough and hilly) I met a Highland chieftain with 14 attendants, whoſe officers about his perſon I ſhall hereafter deſcribe; at leaſt the greateſt part of them. When we came, as the ſailor ſays, almoſt broad ſide and broad-ſide, he eyed me, as if he would look my hat off; but as he was at home, and I a ſtranger in the country, I thought he might have made the firſt overture of civility, and therefore I took little notice of him and his ragged followers.

On his part he ſeemed to ſhew a kind of diſdain at my being ſo ſlenderly attended, with a mixture of anger, that I ſhewed him no reſpect before his vaſſals; but this might only be my ſurmiſe, yet it looked very like it.

I ſuppoſed he was going to the glen from whence I came, (for there was no other hut in all my way) and there he might be ſatisfied by the landlord who I was, &c.

I ſhall not trouble you with any more at preſent, than that I ſafely arrived at my baiting place; for, as I hinted before, there is ſuch a ſameneſs in the parts of

of the hills, that the deſcription of one rugged way, bog, ford, &c. will ſerve pretty well to give you a notion of the reſt.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

From the CONNOISSEUR, Sept. 5.

To Mr. TOWN.

SIR,

I KNOW not whether you yourſelf are addicted to the filthy practice of ſnuff-taking; which I cannot help regarding as a national plague, that like another epidemical diſtemper has taken hold of our noſes. You authors may, perhaps, claim it as a privilege, ſince ſnuff is ſuppoſed by you to whet the invention, and every one is not poſſeſſed of Bayes's admirable receipt, the "ſpirit of brains."—But give me leave to tell you, that ſnuff ſhould no more be adminiſtered in publick, than that of Major's medicinal compoſition at 4d. a pinch, or any other doſe of phyſick. I know not why people ſhould be allowed to annoy their friends and acquaintance by ſmearing their noſes with a dirty powder, any more than in uſing an eye-water, or rubbing their teeth with a dentifrice.

If a ſtranger to this naſty cuſtom was to obſerve almoſt every one "drawing out his pouncet-box, and ever and anon giving it to his noſe," he would be led to conclude, we were no better than a nation of Hottentots; and that every one was obliged to cram his noſtrils with a quantity of ſcented dirt, to fence them from the diſagreeable effluvias of the reſt of the company. Indeed, it might not be abſurd in ſuch a ſtranger to imagine, that the perſon he converſed with took ſnuff, for the ſame reaſon that another might preſs his noſtrils together between his finger and thumb, to exclude an ill ſmell.

It is cuſtomary among thoſe polite people the Dutch, to carry with them every where their ſhort dingy pipes, and ſmoak and ſpit about a room, even in the preſence of ladies. This piece of good-breeding, however ridiculous it may ſeem, is not, ſurely, more offenſive to good manners than the practice of ſnuff-taking: A very Dutchman would think it odd, that a people who pretend to politeneſs ſhould be continually ſnuffing up a parcel of tobacco duſt; nor can can I help laughing, when I ſee a man every minute ſtealing out a dirty muckender, then ſneaking it in again, as much aſhamed of his pocket companion, as he would be to carry a diſhclout about him.

It is, indeed, impoſſible to go into any large company without being diſturbed by this abominable practice. The church and the playhouſe continually echoe with this muſick of the noſe, and in every corner you may hear them in concert ſnuffling, ſneezing, hawking, and groaning like a drove of hogs. The moſt pathetick ſpeech in a tragedy has been interrupted by the blowing of noſes in the front and ſide boxes; and I have known a whole congregation ſuddenly raiſed from their knees, in the middle of a prayer, by the violent coughing of an old lady, who has been almoſt choaked by a pinch of ſnuff in giving vent to an ejaculation. A celebrated actor has ſpoiled his voice by this abſurd treatment of his noſe, which has made his articulation like the hum of a bag-pipe; and the parſon of our pariſh is often forced to break off in the middle of a period to ſnort behind his white handkerchief.

Is it not a wonder, Mr. Town, that ſnuff, which is certainly an enemy to dreſs, ſhould yet gain admittance among thoſe who have no other merit than their cloaths? I am not to be told, that your men of faſhion take ſnuff only to diſplay a white hand perhaps, or the brilliancy of a diamond ring: And I am confident that numbers would never have defiled themſelves with the uſe of ſnuff, had they not been ſeduced by the charms of a faſhionable box. The man of taſte takes his *Strafburgh veritable tabac* from a right Paris paper-box, and the pretty fellow uſes a box of poliſhed metal, that by often opening it he may have the opportunity of ſtealing a glance at his own ſweet perſon reflected in the lid of it.

Though I abhor ſnuff taking myſelf, and would as ſoon be ſmothered in a cloud raiſed by ſmoaking tobacco, as I would willingly ſuffer the leaſt atom of it to tickle my noſe, yet am I expoſed to many diſguſting inconveniences from the uſe of it by others. Sometimes I am choaked by drawing in with my breath ſome of the fineſt particles together with the air; and I am frequently ſet a ſneezing by the odorous effluvias ariſing from the boxes that ſurround me. But it is not only my olfactory ſenſe that is offended: You will ſtare when I tell you, that I am forced to taſte, and even to eat and drink this abominable ſnuff. If I drink tea with a certain lady, I generally perceive what eſcapes from her fingers ſwimming at the top of my cup; but it is always attributed to the foulneſs of the milk or droſs of the ſugar: I never dine at a particular friend's houſe, but I am ſure of having as much rappee as pepper with my turnips; nor can I drink my table beer out of the ſame mug with

with him, for fear of coughing, from his snuff, if not the liquor, going the wrong way. Such eternal snuff-takers as my friend, should, I think, at meal-times have a screen flapping down over the nose and mouth, under which they might convey their food, as you may have seen at the masquerade: At least they should be separated from the rest of the company, and placed by themselves at the side-table, like the children.

This practice of snuff-taking, however inexcusable in the men, is still more abominable in the other sex. Neatness and cleanliness ought to be always cultivated among the women; but nothing is more opposite to clean linen than this trick of bedawbing themselves with snuff. I have with pain observed the snow-white surface of an handkerchief or apron sullied with the scatterings from the snuff-box; and whenever I see a lady besmeared thus with Scotch or Havannah, I consider her as no cleanlier than the kitchen wench scouring her brasses, and begrimed with brickdust and fuller's earth. Housewifely accomplishments are at present seldom required in a well-bred woman: Or else I should little expect to find notableness in a wife who keeps up such a constant correspondence between her fingers and nose; nor indeed would any one think her hands at all fit to be employed in making a pudding.

It should be remembered by the younger part of your fair readers, that snuff is an implacable enemy to the complexion, which in time is sure to take a tinge from it; they should therefore be as cautious of acquiring a sallow hue from this bane of a fair skin, as of being tanned or freckled by exposing their delicate faces to the scorching rays of the sun. Besides, as the nose has been always reckoned a principal if not the chief ornament of the face, they should be as careful to preserve the beauty of it as of any other feature, and not to suffer it to be undermined or bloated by so pernicious an application as snuff taking. For my own part, I should as soon admire a celebrated toast with no nose at all, as to see it prostituted to so vile a purpose. They should also consider, that the nose is situated very near the lips: And what relish can a lover find in the honey of the latter, if at the same time he is obliged to come into close contact with the former. Rather than snuff taking should prevail among the ladies, I could wish it were the fashion for them to wear rings in their noses, like the savage nations; nay, I would even carry it still farther, and oblige those pretty females, who could be still slaves to snuff, to have their nostrils bored through as well as their ears, and instead of jewels to bear rolls of pigtail bobbing over their upper lips.

We cannot otherwise account for this fashion among the women, so unnatural to their sex, than that they want employment for their hands. It was formerly no reflection for a young lady to be seen in the best company busied with her work; but a girl now-a-days would as soon be surprised in twirling a spinning-wheel as in handling a thread-paper. The fan or the snuff-box are now the only implements they dare to use in publick; yet, surely, it would be much more becoming to have the fore-finger pricked and scarified with the point of a needle, than to see it embrowned with squeezing together a filthy pinch of snuff.

I have said enough, I dare say, already, to make many of your readers turn up their noses at me in disdain; but however, let them *take snuff* as much as they will, you may depend on the good word of one at least, and that is

Your humble servant, &c.

An Account of the Trade of the Marquisate of Brandenburg, *as it now stands, with the Improvements made by his present* Prussian *Majesty.*

THE marquisate of Brandenburg is one of the largest provinces in the circle of Upper Saxony, and is commonly divided into the Old marquisate, Preignitz, Middle marquisate, Ukraine marquisate, and the New marquisate: Scarce a single mountain is to be found throughout all this province; it consists of vast plains, most of them sandy, covered either with forests or heath; the lands, however, which are washed by the Elbe, the Habol, and the Oder, are more fruitful, affording great quantities of grain and excellent pasturages, where abundance of cattle are fatted. The natural sterility of the soil is corrected by five large rivers and several lakes, which are also of great conveniency for commerce. A very plentiful harvest enables the marquisate of Brandenburg to sell to foreigners, near 30,000 quarters of the several kinds of grain; but very often the harvest scarce answers its home consumption. Since the year 1740 the wool trade with foreigners has been prohibited. It produces horses mostly of a small size, a little wine, and that very indifferent; but such excellent turnips, that they are in request all over Germany. Madder is cultivated with great success; the country about Gandersheim abounds in hops,

hops, part of which is uſed for a kind of beer, called garlic, which is very good, and accordingly great quantities exported. Here are no ſalt mines, and what flax and hemp is produced, is none of the beſt; near Tyreye Walde is a mine of vitriol, the only one, and which ſcarce ſuffices for the dyes of the country. Throughout the whole marquiſate no copper mine can be found; the iron of a mine near Rabenau is ſo brittle as to be fit only for caſt work; the timber trade is certainly the moſt conſiderable of any product of the country; there is a woollen manufacture chiefly of ſeveral kinds of ſerges at Sendal, Salzwedel, Jangermunde, Gardeleben, Peſleberg, Priezwalck, Velberg, Witſtock, Brandenburg, Ruppin, Preuzlau, Soldin, &c. but the moſt conſiderable cloth manufacture in all the Pruſſian dominions is that of Berlin, erected in 1714, by M. de Kramp, who advanced 200,000 livres for that undertaking, and the country raiſed the like ſum: The manufacture was at firſt ſet at work in a large building, called Largerhaus, and ſoon became a royal manufacture, the late king having taken it on his account, at the ſame time aſſigning a fund of 500,000 livres for increaſing looms and workmen, which he procured from France, Holland, and Brabant; on which the importation of all foreign cloths into his country was prohibited; here is made not only the army cloathing, but alſo that of the king's ſubjects.

Some places of the marquiſate have linen manufactures, but not equal to thoſe of Sileſia: The French refugees have ſettled manufactures of all kinds of ſtockings and hats: They of Bohemia make cotton ſtuffs; the former have likewiſe introduced the throwing, preparing, and working ſilk, and tho' their manufactures of ſilk ſtuffs had very ſlender beginnings, yet they now flourish greatly, under the wiſdom and liberality of the preſent king, who has ſpared no pains to get expert workmen from France; and theſe found means to bring away their very looms. The king buys up the ſilk in France and Italy, and ſells it again to the manufacturers, for the price it coſt him on the ſpot, till the mulberry nurſerries, which are every where planting, ſhall enable them no longer to ſtand in need of foreign ſilk. Under ſuch encouragement, velvets, damaſks, taffeties, ribbons, rich ſtuffs, ſattins, ſilk draggets, &c. are made at Berlin and Potſdam; and in the former of theſe places no leſs than 200 looms are conſtantly going; there alſo was invented that blue, which the painters have ſo injudiciouſly ſubſtituted inſtead of ultramarine; the inventor's name was Dieſbach, and he owed the ſecret to chance; this celebrated blue is known to be nothing but bullocks blood calcined and lixiviated in vitriol; and this blue is now made in ſeveral places in as great perfection as at Berlin. The French refugees have alſo ſet up here ſeveral tan-pits; the Sieur Simon has a very conſiderable manufacture of printed linen; as M. Vigne, another refugee, has for tapeſtry; the Sieurs Spitzerbar and Daum carry on at Potzdam and Spandau a manufacture of arms for the Pruſſian troops; at Eberſwald tobacco is manufactured, and by computation about 4000 quintals are exported into Poland, Ruſſia, and other northern parts. Neuſtadt on the Doſſe has a famous manufacture of looking-glaſſes, which turn to very good account, at the fairs of Leipſick, Breſlau, and Frankfort. Great numbers of poor people ſubſiſt by the large plantations of tobacco all over the marquiſate of Brandenburg. In 1710, M. Shindelar ſet up at Berlin a gold and ſilver-lace manufacture of fifteen looms; upon his death the late king took it into his hands, ſo that, without diſpute, it is now the fineſt in all Germany. In 1747, the Sieur Spitzerbar ſet up a houſe for ſugar-baking, wherein he ſucceeded ſo well, that in 1750, he obtained an excluſive privilege, and for the further encouragement of ſuch an advantageous undertaking, a duty of 12 per cent. was laid on all foreign ſugars.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

From your known Regard for Candour and Impartiality, I have been induced to ſend you the following Vindication of the new Tragedy of HARALDUS *and* EDWARD, *lately at the Theatre in Edinburgh; which, with a View to reſcue it from the Cenſures paſſed upon it in a certain periodical Pamphlet, I deſire to be inſerted in your Magazine, as doubting of your ready Compliance, which will for ever oblige,*

SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

D. M.

TRUE criticiſm is of real uſe to mankind; by it the judgment is corrected and improved; error and abſurdity detected and expoſed; a refined taſte and juſt ſtile attained to; and men are taught to think and write with propriety, and form adequate notions of things: Yet it is ever accompanied with candour, its nobleſt characteriſtick, which ſtamps an in-

intrinſick and laſting value on it, and makes it current thro' ages; but when proſtituted to indulge a partial reſentment, or prompted by narrow and unworthy views, when truth and candour are ſacrificed to ill nature, it loſes its excellence, ſinks into contempt, and defeats itſelf.

The critick who can only diſcover faults, as he either betrays a malevolent turn of mind or a want of diſcernment, to diſtinguiſh the beauties of an author, his writings can boaſt of no higher claim, than to be claſſed amongſt the loweſt ſpecies of criticiſm: For, as Mr. Dryden ſays—

Errors, like ſtraws, upon the ſurface flow,
He, that wou'd ſearch for pearls, muſt dive below.

Of this kind ſeem the remarks on the tragedy of Herminius and Eſpaſia, by the author of the above mentioned pamphlet, who endeavours to poſſeſs the publick with a moſt deſpicable opinion of it, and without any ſhadow of argument, but his own deciſive judgment, pronounces it a bad performance.

That it has its faults, will not be denied, and ſuch as are to be found in moſt of our modern tragedies; it abounds with a too frequent uſe of the metaphor; ſome of them, perhaps, not ſtrictly juſt, nor are the paſſions wrought up, with the animated warmth of a Shakeſpear; yet it has merit, and will be found not to deſerve the character, given of it by that author. The ſubſtance of which is as follows.

The critick ſuppoſes the ſtory to be of the author's invention, and in his opinion a poor one indeed: The language he is pleaſed to call *flowing fuſtian*; yet with ſome condeſcenſion, allows it to have ſome ſentiments interſperſed; but theſe very ill dreſt; and makes an apology to the reader for taking up ſo much of his time, with remarks on a performance ſo unworthy of criticiſm.

Had the apology been made for the very trifling remark he makes on the play, it had been done, indeed, with far more propriety.—But to proceed—He gives the following lines (the ſole object of his criticiſm) as a ſpecimen of its badneſs.

Friendſhip, Ardelia, is the wine of life,
That mingled with the gall of harſh affliction, [the wretched,
Sweetens the nauſeous draught, and wins
To bear his lot of ſufferance here below—

A rich vein of low wit is exhauſted on theſe lines; whether the critick's own I ſhall not determine, but I had heard the ſame raillery, nay, and dreſt in the ſame phraſe, in the mouth of many little critics about Edinburgh, (even before the play was performed) ere it was ſo happily hit on by this cenſor of the ſtage.

The ſentiment they contain, (he ſays) is borrowed from two beautiful lines of lord Rocheſter—

Heav'n in our cup the cordial love has thrown,
To make the nauſeous draught of life go down.

It is not improbable that this thought might have occurred as well to him as to lord Rocheſter. One need not go far to ſeek a proof of the probability of this conjecture; as the critick now mentioned, had conceived the ſame turn of wit and manner of expreſſion, as ſome Edinburgh criticks had done ſeveral months before, yet without the imputation of plagiariſm.

What is principally objected to, is the expreſſion—*wine of life*—being put in the mouth of the heroine.

Happy, however, it is for the author, that he has ſo good authorities to plead on, in vindication both of ſentiment and figure, as lord Rocheſter and Dr. Young, who, in his *Complaint, Night the 2d.* uſe the ſame metaphor:

Friendſhip's the wine of life, but friendſhip new, &c.

I cannot ſay, even after the critick's raillery, or the ſtricteſt ſurvey of this expreſſion, that it can be juſtly charged either with indelicacy or impropriety.

Wine was ever held as a cordial; a nourriſher of life; and it will hardly be allowed as a proof of intemperance in a lady to eſteem it as ſuch, altho', from a degeneracy of manners, it is too frequently uſed to excels and riot.

A phyſician who had preſcribed the bark of Peru to a young lady his patient, might with equal juſtice conclude that ſhe loved a bottle, becauſe ſhe preferred it infuſed in wine, rather than to take it in an elixir.

Friendſhip here is juſtly compared to wine.—For as the body, when languiſhing, is cheriſhed, and the animal ſpirits revived by wine, ſo is the mind cheared under affliction, and relieved of its care, by the conſolation of a friend.

I ſhall not ſay much further on this point, but to obſerve, that it argues neither indelicacy nor intemperance in a lady, when her body is languiſhed by ſickneſs, or her ſpirits depreſſed, to take a nourriſhing glaſs, any more than it were abſurd for her, when her mind was tortured with the anguiſh of affliction, to

fly for eaſe to the boſom of a friend; to whom ſhe could vent her griefs, and find relief from the tender ſympathy of friendſhip.

As to the play in general, I ſhall briefly notice, that the fable is ſimple, and entirely connected; the incidents are not numerous, but riſe naturally, producing each other; the unity of time and action ſo juſt, that the whole could, with great probability, be ſuppoſed to have happened during the repreſentation; the language eaſy and natural; and however it is by the critick termed *fuſtian*, it will be found, by a diſpaſſionate reader, to be the language of nature, that can melt the heart, and produce grief, terror and pity, effects never yet produced by fuſtian or bombaſt; the cataſtrophe is truly intereſting, particularly Eſpaſia's diſtreſs, one proof of which I ſhall adduce, and which will be owned by all who ſaw the play performed.

The character of Eſpaſia was performed by Mrs. Lee, who had for ſome time before made conſiderable improvements in acting, and had, in conſequence of this gained much in the eſteem of the town; but ſhe was never received in any character with ſo univerſal and unbounded applauſe, which never could have happened, had not the character afforded her ſcope for action; a proof that the play was not void of merit.

I ſhall conclude my remarks with the following ſoliloquy of Hernando, which affords a ſtrong and ſtriking picture of a mind under the pangs of remorſe. After having murdered Herminius, occaſionally ſeeing the extreme diſtreſs and diſtraction of Eſpaſia on that account, who was but juſt before married, he, from the circumſtances Herminius was in when he committed the murder, viz. his innocence and generoſity in giving his vanquiſhed rival his life, aggravates the enormity of the deed, and in conſequence anticipates the dreadful puniſhment due to ſuch guilt: He proceeds thus:

That was a ſight to turn a murderer pale,
And wound the eye of guilt!—a double murder!
O how it ſtings my ſoul! Ten thouſand worlds
(Were it undone) in vain would bribe my arm
Again to ſtrike the blow—Had it pleas'd heav'n!—
(Why am I ſtartled at that awful name?)
Had it pleas'd heav'n
To give him to his rival's proſp'rous ſword,
What a dire load of guilt had 'ſcap'd my breaſt?
O what a wretch am I?—I view myſelf
With horror and amaze!—To plunge my ſword
In his warm heart—when his expanded mind
Roſe emulating heav'n, and pleas'd, beſtow'd
Pardon and life upon his vanquiſh'd foe,
That thirſted for his blood.—Sure hell prepares
Her keeneſt tortures—blows her ſulphr'ous flames,
Impatient for the execrable wretch,
That coolly, unprovok'd, cou'd murder innocence,
And ſtab the breaſt that glow'd with melting mercy!
O fate, O vain remorſe!—Wou'd I were nothing!
A ſtone!—a nameleſs reptile! any thing
But what I am!—If there's a hell like this,
How will the damn'd endure it?—

From the GAZETTEER, *Sept.* 5.

SIR,

AMONGST the many reigning vices of the preſent age none have riſen to a greater height than that faſhionable one of luxury, and few require a more immediate ſuppreſſion; as it not only enervates the people, and debauches their morals, but alſo deſtroys their ſubſtance; whereby, when no longer able to ſupport themſelves in their former exceſſes, they are driven to the moſt woeful extremities, and plunged headlong into the gulph of ruin.

This vice was very artfully promoted and encouraged a few years ago, by a prime miniſter, with a view to render the chief of the nobility and gentry his dependants; being thus rooted it ſpread apace, and now daily gains ground all over the kingdom. It not only affects the peer, the commoner, the merchant and the citizen, but its baleful influence extends even to inferior ranks of people, who vie with each other in furniture, eating, drinking and apparel.—What the conſequence of this will be, if not put a ſtop to, time muſt evince; but if we dip into hiſtory it will be found, that the empire of Rome, with all her opulence, could not eſcape falling a victim to luxury, which ended in her total deſtruction.

Indeed, in a trading nation like ours, luxury may be ſaid to be the daughter of commerce and promoter of trade; for it is certain that our riches have encreaſed for ſome years paſt, in proportion as our commerce has been improved; and when people have accumulated wealth, they will not be content with neceſſaries, but their craving appetites, taſtes and paſſions require to be indulged with ſuperfluities. The prevalence of luxury, it muſt be owned, is an evident token of a people's being wealthy; but it is alſo a very inſuffi-

inauſpicious omen of the continuance of their riches; and as it annually drains this nation of conſiderable ſums, for a ſupply of foreign extravagancies, ſo it is ſufficient, in time, by this means, to turn the balance of trade againſt us. Amongſt the nobility and gentry that have large eſtates, and the wealthy merchants and citizens who are poſſeſſed of affluent fortunes, it can do little miſchief, provided the latter do not carry it to exceſs by vying with the former, or that the ſuperfluities conſumed by them are the produce of our own country, or elſe imported in return for the trading commodities of this nation: Here it is certainly a help to commerce, and ought to ſuffer very little, if any reſtraint.—But when the tables of the ſhopkeeper, the mechanick and artificer, are repleniſhed with cates and dainties unbecoming their rank; their rooms furniſhed in a ſumptuous manner, and themſelves and their families appear cloathed in coſtly garments, much exceeding their ſtations in life, then it is that luxury and extravagance not only prejudices them, but detriments others of the ſame degree, by the frequent bankruptcies, inſolvencies, and ſhutting up of ſhop doors it occaſions.

As for luxury in apparel, no age can come up to the preſent, when by their dreſs, the clerk, apprentice, or ſhopman are not diſtinguiſhable from their maſter; nor the ſervant-maid, even the cook-wench, from her miſtreſs.—The valets, indeed, of people of faſhion, might be permitted to wear their maſters caſt-off cloaths, to do them honour, provided they did not aſſume too many airs in them abroad, by forgetting their own dependancy.

In the 24th of queen Elizabeth, according to Stow, luxury greatly prevailed in this city, amongſt people of all degrees, but in particular amongſt the apprentices, in their apparel; which being juſtly apprehended to be of dangerous conſequence to their maſters, for remedying thereof it was enacted by the lord-mayor and common-council, 1. That no apprentice ſhould preſume to wear any apparel but what he receives from his maſter. 2. To wear no hat in the city or liberty, but only a woollen cap, without any ſilk about it. 3. To wear no ruffles, cuffs, looſe collar, nor other thing than a ruff at the collar. 4. To wear no doublets but what were of canvas, fuſtian, ſackcloth, Engliſh leather, or woollen cloth, without any enrichment of gold, ſilver or ſilk. 5. To wear no other coloured cloth, or kerſey, in hoſe or ſtockings, than white, blue or ruſſet. 6. To wear little breeches, of the ſame ſtuffs as the doublets, without being ſtitched, laced or bordered. 7. To wear a plain upper coat, of cloth or leather, without pinking, ſtitching, edging or ſilk about it. 8. To wear no other furtout than a cloth gown or cloak, lined or faced with cloth, cotton or bays, with a fixed round collar, without ſtitching, guarding, lace or ſilk. 9. To wear no pumps, ſlippers or ſhoes but of Engliſh leather, without being pinked, edged or ſtitched; and no garters or girdles other than of crewel, woollen, thread or leather, without being garniſhed. 10. To wear no ſword, dagger, or other weapon, but a knife; nor a ring, jewel of gold, nor ſilver or ſilk in any part of his apparel.—The puniſhment for diſobeying this order was, for the firſt offence, left to the diſcretion of the maſter; for the ſecond to be publickly whipped at the hall of his company; and for the third, to ſerve ſix months longer than the time ſpecified in the indentures; and every maſter conniving at the crimes of his apprentice, to forfeit ſix ſhillings and eight pence for each offence, to the poor of the pariſh.

Whatever our modern finical ſparks may judge of the matter, yet the care of the government of this city, in reſtraining luxury in apprentices, by this ſumptuary law, was certainly praiſe-worthy, as it might ſave many maſters and ſervants from deſtruction; and were ſome ſuch ordinance to be enacted at preſent, by a higher authority, it would prevent the deſtructive practices of our modern youth (that are bound either to the law or trade) in their keeping of miſtreſſes or horſes, their frequenting tavern and alehouſe clubs, and playhouſes; and in their great exceſſes in cloaths, linen, perukes, gold and ſilver watches, rings, &c. whereby they are hardly diſtinguiſhable from young gentlemen of the firſt rank.—And, indeed, there wants an univerſal regulation of the exceſſes of the inferior ſort of people in this way.

CIVIS.

In our Magazine for May laſt, p. 222, we obſerved what great Uſe may be made of LIME *in manuring or fertilizing Land; and as in ſome Countries it is ſcarce, we ſhall give the following Extract from a moſt ingenious and uſeful Book lately publiſhed, intitled,* A new Courſe of Chemiſtry, *by* James Miller*; from whence every Reader may learn whether any* LIME *is to be found in his Neighbourhood.*

THE author in his account of the effect of menſtruums upon minerals, writes thus:

"When we look a little more particularly into the effects of acids on mineral ſubſtances, we find among the earths, for in-

* *Printed for D. Browne, at the Black-Swan, without Temple-Bar.*

instance, two very distinct kinds, clay and chalk; the one beyond the reach of all menstruums; the other subject to that of acids. Clay is soluble in no menstruum whatever, spirit takes no effect upon it; water disunites its parts; but it dissolves no portion of them; they sink to the bottom entire, and the water remains unaltered above: Acids have no more effect upon them; so that clay is one of the indissoluble mineral substances.

Chalk, on the contrary, is soluble in acid. It is no more affected by spirit, or by water, than the other; but it dissolves in acids with effervescence.

We see then that there is an alkaline earth, and there is an inert clay; and of the nature of one or other of these are all the other earths. Some are chalky, as marles, and the lighter boles; others are clayey, as okers and the heavier boles, loams, and what are called clays. All those that are chalky in part, that is, so far as they are chalky, are soluble in acid; all those which are clayey are indissoluble.

Among stones there is, in the same manner, a distinction equally general. There are two original substances, spar and crystal, which are to these as chalk and clay are to the earths, being found frequently pure and simple; and at other times being the basis of the other stones. These differ as the chalk and clay.

Spar is soluble in acids, tho' in no other menstruum; crystal is not soluble in any menstruum whatsoever. As all the earths have something of the original chalk, or something of the original clay in them; so all stones have for their basis one of these two original bodies, crystal or spar; and the consequence is the same. All those which have crystal for their basis are unalterable, and above the power of all menstruums; and all those which have spar are affected by acids, and dissolved, so far as that spar concerns them.

As spar or crystal is the basis of every stone, so the additional matter of which they are composed is generally earth: This earth may, like the matter which is the basis of the stone, be soluble, or not soluble in acids; that is, it may be chalky or it may be clayey; but in general, an indissoluble earth is mixed with the indissoluble basis, and a dissoluble with the dissoluble. Thus clay is mixed with crystal in the formation of pebbles; and chalk, or a chalky earth, with spar, in the formation of marble. Hence pebbles are altogether indissoluble in acids, the base and the admixture being equally indissoluble; and marble is almost altogether dissoluble, and in many species altogether so in acids, the basis and the admixture being both dissoluble.

Acids thus become a test of the nature of stones; and this single article in the theory of chemistry gives us opportunities of knowing the nature and composition of a multitude of mineral substances by a single experiment. With the theory of the art we therefore acquire a great portion of natural knowledge; and there is more use in it. All stones that have spar for their base are fit for making lime; all those which have crystal, for the making glass. The man who is to chuse, therefore, for either of these purposes, has nothing more to do than to take a quantity of acid, no matter whether vitriolick, nitrous, or whatever; if he be to chuse for lime, every stone which makes an effervescence with that liquor is for his purpose; if for glass, every stone which does not."

From the same book we shall give the following recipe for making tincture of roses.

"Put into an earthern vessel half an ounce of dried red rose leaves cut from the buds, and without the white part; and with them three times their weight of fine sugar; pour on them a quart and half a pint of boiling water, into which has been first put a scruple of oil of vitriol. Cover the vessel, and let it stand till all is cold, then strain off the liquor.

This infusion seems only to have been dignified with the name of a tincture, because of its fine red colour and great transparence. The sugar may be added when the liquor is strained off, but it will be then less clear; and if added at first, it does not at all prevent the menstruum from drawing the tincture."

Likewise the following for making fulminating powder.

"Reduce to powder three ounces of pure salt-petre, first bruised and exposed to a gentle heat, to be made perfectly dry. Powder separately an ounce of pure brimstone, and grind these together in a warm mortar. Then grind separately to powder two ounces of salt of tartar, first dried also before the fire. When this is ground fine by itself, mix the others with it, and rub them a considerable time together, that they may be perfectly united. Put the powder up in a bottle, and keep it stopped close.

The strength of this depends upon its being kept from the air; and there is also some caution to be employed in using it. A scruple of it well prepared, and well kept, being held over a gentle fire till it melts, will then explode with a noise equal to the report of a pistol.

I made some experiments with this powder before the late duke of Montagu, by

by which it was evident, that, under proper management, it might be uſed in the ſervice to great advantage; but the death of that nobleman prevented the proſecution of the inquiry. All depends upon the making a large quantity of the powder melt together; for, in general, when a little is melted, it explodes, and carries the unmelted away with it; ſo that a large quantity makes no more report, nor has any more force, than a ſmaller. This melting a ſufficient quantity together is to be effected by a decreaſing fire, which is to be raiſed at the time when all is melted, to make the explo-
A on. We carried it ſo far as to find, that a drachm of it thus completely exploded
B had great effects, and was equal to many times its weight of gunpowder. The experiments are worth proſecuting farther, by ſome one who has leiſure and knowledge."

And alſo the following for making artificial lightnings,

"Mix together eight ounces of oil of
C vitriol, and a quart of water; put the mixture into a large and tall cucurbit; ſet this in a ſand heat, and make the liquor warm. Then put into it two ounces of clean iron filings, by a little at a time. There will ariſe a thick white vapour, which will make its way out at the mouth of the glaſs. Apply a lighted candle to
D this, and it inſtantly takes fire. The body of the veſſel is filled with flame, which flaſhes and diſappears juſt in the manner of lightning. The vapour will continue to ariſe freely for a conſiderable time, and may be fired over and over again, if the liquor be kept at a due degree of heat. But if it be too hot, it will no more ſucE ceed than if too cool.

"This gives ſome idea of thoſe damps in mines, which take fire at the approach of a candle; and being in great quantity, often do terrible miſchief. We know that iron is almoſt every where in the earth, and that the vitriolick acid is alſo com-
F mon there. Where therefore can be the wonder that effects are produced in the earth, like thoſe which we are able thus to produce by chemiſtry?

The ſolution of iron may be ſo managed that the flame ſhall play about the top of the veſſel for a long time, or continue fixed in the manner of a candle. All this depends upon the management of the heat, the ſhape of the veſſel, and the proportion of the ingredients. It may be
G very well done in a Florence wine flaſk."

A Summary of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of laſt PARLIAMENT. *Continued from p. 360, and Concluded.*

THE only important affair of this ſeſſion in which no bill ſeemed to be deſigned, was that relating to the lottery of the preceding year, which was introduced as follows: Dec. 4. it was ordered by the Houſe of Commons, that an account ſhould be laid before the houſe of the contributors to the lottery directed by an act of parliament, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, intitled, *An act for purchaſing of the muſæum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane*, &c. And in purſuance of this order, there was preſented to the houſe, on the 12th, a book, intitled, An account of the contributors to the lottery directed by the ſaid act. The title of which book was then read, and the book ordered to lie upon the table, to be peruſed by the members of the houſe. Next day a clauſe in the ſaid act being read, it was ordered, that the managers and directors of the ſaid lottery, ſhould lay before the houſe, the account (delivered to them by the receivers appointed in purſuance of the ſaid act) of all ſums of money accrued or come to the hands of the ſaid receivers, or any of them reſpectively. And another clauſe in the ſaid act being read, it was ordered, that the receivers of the ſums contributed to the ſaid lottery, ſhould lay before the houſe, an account of ſuch contributors, who paid down a proportion of their conſideration money, and did not pay the remaining part before the 26th of October laſt, with an account of the ſums ſo received, and what was become thereof, and alſo an account of the tickets diſpoſed of in conſequence of ſuch contributors default, diſtinguiſhing by, and to, whom, ſold, and when, and for what price. Theſe accounts were all accordingly laid before the houſe the next day; and the titles being read, were ordered to lie on the table, to be peruſed by the members of the houſe.

The houſe being thus poſſeſſed of the proper materials, a motion was the ſame day made by George Cooke, Eſq; that the ſaid book ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a committee; which motion being ſeconded by James Colebrook, Eſq; and ſeveral clauſes of the ſaid act, as well as ſeveral parts of the ſaid book being read, a long debate enſued, in which, beſides the ſaid two gentlemen, the chief ſpeakers for the motion were Thomas Prowſe, Eſq; Nicholas Fazakerley, Eſq; Humphrey Sydenham, Eſq; William Thornton, Eſq; Sir John Rufhout, and Charles Townſhend, Eſq; and the chief ſpeakers againſt the motion were, Sir William Yonge, Wellbore Ellis, Nicholas Hardinge, and Henry Fox, Eſqrs.

And

And the previous queſtion having been propoſed, viz. that that queſtion be now put, it was carried in the affirmative; after which the queſtion was put upon the motion, and carried in the affirmative without a diviſion; whereupon a committee was appointed, who were to examine the ſaid book, and to report to the houſe what they ſhould find in the ſame material to be laid before the houſe; that all who came to the committee ſhould have voices; and that they ſhould have power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records.

On the 17th, the above mentioned accounts were all referred to the ſaid committee, and they having choſen the ſaid George Cooke, Eſq; for their chairman, proceeded to examine as directed, during which they examined all the receivers and their clerks, as alſo ſeveral other perſons, and at laſt agreed upon ſuch facts as they thought material to be laid before the houſe; which Mr. Cooke reported to the houſe on March 5, when it was ordered, that the ſaid report ſhould be taken into conſideration on the 14th, and the ſame having been then taken into conſideration, and ſeveral clauſes of the ſaid act read, the following reſolutions were agreed to by the houſe, viz.

1. That Peter Leheup, Eſq; did enter the names of ſeveral perſons, as contributors to the lottery, eſtabliſhed by an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament, in the book prepared by his order, and for his uſe, as one of the receivers of the contributions to the ſaid lottery; and that contributors names for above five thouſand eight hundred tickets, were entered by him in the ſaid book, before the firſt meeting of the receivers, on Saturday the ninth of June, 1753.

2. That the ſaid Peter Leheup took upon himſelf the management, order, and direction, of this branch of the lottery; appointing the place to receive contributions at, and preparing the advertiſement for that purpoſe; naming clerks for the other receivers; providing books and printed forms of receipts; and directing the other receivers how to proceed.

3. That the lottery office at the Exchequer, was the place appointed to receive contributions to the ſaid lottery, whereof notice was given by the receivers in the London Gazette, of June 9, 1753, purporting, that the ſaid receivers would attend on the then 14th inſtant at the ſaid office, from nine till one o'clock in the forenoon, and ſo continue conſtantly every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

4. That the ſaid receivers without regard to the above notice, did take in many contributions on the ſaid June 9, and on ſeveral other days, preceding the time appointed by them in the Gazette for that purpoſe.

5. That contributions were taken in by the ſaid receivers on Thurſday, the ſaid June 14, before and after the hours appointed, and after proclamation was made, that no more would be taken that day, and after the doors were ordered to be ſhut in purſuance of ſuch publick notice.

6. That contributions were taken by the ſaid Mr. Leheup, at the Treaſury, on Monday or Tueſday the 11th or 12th, and on Wedneſday, June 13, laſt, particularly, for Mr. Calmel, who aſked for 260 or 270 tickets.

7. That the ſaid Peter Leheup (after telling the ſaid Mr. Calmel, there could be only twenty tickets in his own name) bid him take paper, and pen and ink, and ſit down in the office, and make out a liſt: That, after Mr. Calmel had ſo made out a liſt of names for the number of tickets he propoſed taking, Mr. Leheup made no objection to the names, but delivered him receipts for that number of tickets.

8. That the ſaid Peter Leheup did not make good his firſt payment at the Bank, within three days after the lottery was full, as the other receivers did, and as the act directs.

9. That no contributors firſt payment for tickets in the ſaid lottery became forfeited, till after October 26, 1753.

10. That the ſaid Peter Leheup diſpoſed of 60 tickets in his department, on or before October 26, 1753, which he has returned as forfeited tickets.

11. That the ſaid Peter Leheup has not accounted for the premium ſuch tickets bore, as the other receivers have done.

12. That the receivers could have no property in, or any right to diſpoſe of, the non-claimed tickets.

13. That it appears to this houſe, that receipts for many thouſand tickets were publickly ſold in Exchange-Alley, within a few days after the lottery was full, viz. on and before June 11, for Simpſon Gideon, Eſq; at a very conſiderable premium; and that a draught of the ſaid Mr. Gideon's, payable to the ſaid Mr. Leheup, for 40l. was paid into the Bank by him, in part of his firſt payment, on or about June 18, 1753; and that by draught or order of the ſaid Mr. Gideon, 1666l. 5s. were paid to Mr. Braſſey's and company, bankers, on June 29, 1753, to Peter Leheup, junior; 1550l. whereof was paid in three bank notes; which individual bank notes were paid into the Bank on June 21, 1753, by the ſaid Peter

Leheup,

Leheup, the receiver, towards making good his firſt payment.

14. That, (after the ſaid receivers had, by publick notice in the Gazette, appointed a time and place for the receiving contributions for the purchaſe of tickets in the ſaid lottery) the taking in contributions, and iſſuing receipts, before that time was contrary to the method preſcribed by the act, defeating the purpoſes of an open ſubſcription, and an impoſition on the publick.

15. That the ſaid Peter Leheup, having, before the ſaid act paſſed, taken in contributions to the ſaid lottery, did thereby aſſume to himſelf a power of predetermining, what ſhould be the proceeding, and who ſhould be the contributors, under the ſaid act; and that ſeveral of the proviſions in the ſaid act, when it was paſſed (declaring, that the contributions ſhould be received in a publick manner, and from any perſon) were thereby in a great meaſure defeated, and rendered ineffectual.

16. That the ſaid Peter Leheup, in entering the names of perſons as contributors, who did not make their firſt payment at the time of his accepting them as ſuch, and afterwards in taking upon himſelf to become contributor for the tickets, which were entered in the names of ſeveral of the ſaid perſons, and in taking contributions privately at the Treaſury, inſtead of publickly at the lottery office, was guilty of a direct violation of the ſaid act, and of a breach of truſt.

17. That the ſaid Peter Leheup, one of the receivers of the ſaid lottery, in receiving contributions on the ſaid June 14, till eight at night, and after proclamation was publickly made about one o'clock, by order of the ſaid Mr. Leheup, that no more would be taken that day, and the office doors then ſhut;—in diſpoſing of the non-claimed and double charged tickets, inſtead of re-delivering them to the managers and directors of the lottery, as the act directs;—in diſpoſing of 60 tickets as forfeited, before they actually became forfeited;—in aiding and inſtructing contributors, how that part of the ſaid act, which directs, that no perſon ſhould be allowed to ſubſcribe for more than twenty tickets, might be evaded;—and in not paying the contributions into the Bank within the time limited by the ſaid act, was guilty of a further violation of the ſaid act, and of another breach of truſt.

18. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to direct his attorney general forthwith to proſecute, in the moſt effectual manner, the ſaid Peter Leheup, for his ſaid offences.

And then it was ordered, 1. That the ſaid addreſs be preſented to his majeſty by ſuch members of this houſe, as are of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

2. That the ſaid reſolutions be humbly laid before his majeſty at the ſame time with the addreſs.

Moſt of theſe reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to, but the laſt was oppoſed by Robert Nugent, Eſq; and Sir William Yonge, and ſupported by George Cooke, Eſq; col. Haldane, Charles Townſhend, Eſq; William Northey, Eſq; Nicholas Fazakerly, Eſq; and Sir Richard Lloyd; and upon the queſtion's being put, was agreed to without a diviſion.

Having now given an account of the moſt important affairs that were brought before the laſt ſeſſion of laſt parliament, we ſhall conclude with obſerving, that, April 6, his majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and put an end to the ſeſſion, after paſſing the acts then ready for the royal aſſent, with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which our readers may ſee in our Magazine for April laſt, p. 176.

SIR,

Tho' the Relation of a Thunder Storm in Cornwall, *in the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, *has been inſerted in ſome of the Papers, yet, as it is ſo remarkable, I think it ought not to be omitted in your* London Magazine, *where it will be better preſerved than in a News-Paper, and made more publick than in the Tranſactions, which are deſigned chiefly for the Learned.*

An Account of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning near Ludgvan *in* Cornwall, *in a Letter from the Rev. Mr.* Wm. Borlaſe, *M. A. F. R. S. to the Rev. Dr.* Lyttleton, *Dean of* Exeter.

Ludgvan, Feb. 7, 1753.

ON Dec. 20, laſt, about 8 in the morning, I perceived the ſky ſuddenly overcaſt in the E. with very dark and red angry clouds, the wind very boiſterous during their continuance. They paſſed away, and at intervals we had clear blue ſky, and then large clouds again, attended with cold ſhowers. About a quarter before 12, there was neither rain nor wind, but ſunſhine: However, ſome flying thin clouds were obſerved to join, and form a body in the W. and then enſued one of the moſt ſhocking peals of thunder I ever heard, attended here with much lightning, but it did no harm. It was ſo also in the high grounds of St. Hilary (the ſteeple of which ſtands on a hill) where a gentleman traveling found all the horſes round him on a ſudden

fell

full of lightning. But this thunder cloud broke about 3 miles to the W. of this place, in the ſide of Moelfra hill, in the pariſh of Maddern, where I traced the marks the lightning had left, as follows.

The firſt was an inciſion, or ſcratch, made in the turf, about 3 inches wide, and 2 deep, where the lightning coming up from the S. W. paſſing thro' a bank, and iſſuing out in 3 ſtreams, which united again, turned away to the N. About 10 paces to the N. of theſe breaches, are more marks of the ſame kind, but not in the ſame direction; for the lightning here came from the N. W. and, paſſing upwards, the furrow it had made grew wider and ſomewhat deeper, as it gained upon the hill, eſpecially where it met with bank or ſtone; and ſome banks were 5 foot wide, which had their tops untouched, but were pierced thro' as with a bullet. This 2d furrow was (as all the reſt) not in a ſtrait line, but a vermicular direction, and with its turnings led us to a karn, or edge of flat rocks. Here the lightning paſſing parallel to the ſide of the karn, came in a direction from W. by N. and meeting with a flat rock (which we call a quoit) ſtanding on its edge, the ſouthern part of which directly oppoſed its paſſage, cut off all that end, ſplit the quoit into 2 thinner ones, took off ſeveral ſplinters, and left large ſpots of ſulphur (whitiſh like arſenick) on that ſide whence the ſhivers were taken off. On the top of this quoit is a remarkable inciſion, about 3 inches long, and as many wide, whence a piece of the ſame dimenſions was carried off, as if a muſket ball had been fired at it. The lightning from this rock ſpread to the S. in 2 branches, breaking and rooting up ſome ſtones, and making its way clear under others, appearing again on the other ſide. Theſe laſt mentioned furrows were 10 inches wide and a foot deep; beſides which, we found ſeveral places in the hill with holes about a foot wide, and 6 or 8 inches deep, and ſeveral clods cut thin and clear off the ground; which ſhews, that as this lightning went like darts thro' banks and ſtones, and tore up the ground in many places like a plough-ſhare, ſo in others it ſpread into an horizontal thin edge, which ſcooped up and carried off the little unevenneſſes of the turfy ground. The whole tract of this lightning was about a furlong from W. to E. Two women, 1 half a mile, the other but a quarter diſtant, ſaw a ſmoke, at the karn, as if ſeveral muſkets had been diſcharged there. A third woman, not a furlong diſtant, ſaw the town-place, where her houſe was, as it were all on fire; and during this dreadful thunder, the ſheep on the hill ran to and fro, as if driven by a pack of dogs. This hill of Moelfra is the higheſt land between N. and S. ſea in this part, about 2 miles from the former, and 4 from the latter.

This firſt thunder-clap was ſucceeded, in leſs than a quarter of an hour, by another, which broke at a village, in the pariſh of Gullval, called Trythal, about a mile and half to the S. W. of Moelfra-hill, and was attended with the following melancholy accidents.

Thomas Olivey, a farmer, was returned from the field about a quarter before 12, and had all his family round him in the kitchen, except his daughter who was in the hall. The farmer ſat by the fire, and his wife upon a bench before it. Their only ſon, 23 years of age, was ſtanding at a window, when it lightened much, and the firſt clap of thunder (ſpoken of before) followed. This clap was ſo violent here, that nothing was remembered equal to it, and the back-door of the kitchen quivered. The farmer deſired his ſon not to ſtand ſo near the window, upon which he removed backwards into the corner of the room, and ſat down. The apprentice boy laughing at him, was chid by his maſter, and luckily for him, ſent out of the room, to take care of ſomething without doors. The lightning came from the W. N. W. and falling upon the ſtack of the kitchen chimney, which was about 4 foot ſquare, and as much in height, of hewn ſtone, carried it clear off from the houſe, and threw it into a pool of water 20 feet diſtant. In the chamber over the kitchen, directly beneath the top of the chimney, was a little cloſet boarded in; all the boards were broken to pieces, the timbers of the roof ſhatter'd, as alſo the bedſtead. Two planks of the chamber were forced, a large cleaths preſs thrown down, and the S. windows (except one caſement) all broken, and blown out. From the top of the chimney, and chamber, it deſcended into the kitchen, where the family was. The farmer ſaw no lightning, nor heard any thunder, after the firſt clap before mentioned; but as ſoon as he had given the aforeſaid orders to the apprentice, was ſtruck ſenſeleſs with the firſt flaſh, and thrown into the middle of the kitchen, and continued ſenſeleſs for a quarter of an hour. As ſoon as he came to himſelf, he aſked who ſtruck him? but had not the uſe of his arms, and felt an aching pain, ſhooting, as he deſcribed it, into his bones; and a brand iron, which hung in the chimney, being thrown down into a pan of boiling

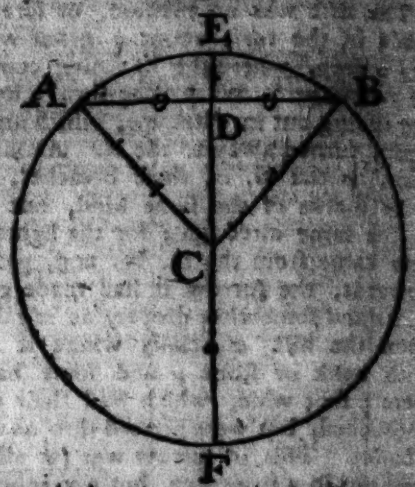
water, had ſo daſhed the water upon him, that his life was in extreme danger for above a fortnight.

Mrs. Olivey was ſtruck down before the hearth; both her ſhoes, tho' buckled as uſual, were ſtruck off her feet, but her feet not hurt, and being neither burnt nor ſenſeleſs, was able to cry out for help, but could not move; for ſhe had no uſe of her under limbs for a day and an half. The farmer's brother was at the end of a long table in the ſame room, and was only flung againſt the wall, about 3 feet diſtant, not hurt. Mrs. Olivey's ſiſter was near the back-door, a plank of which was ſtarted, and beat in; ſhe was ſtruck ſenſeleſs and thrown 12 feet off againſt a ſettle. The farmer's ſon was ſtruck dead where he was ſitting, but not moved from his ſeat, nor his face at all changed. His coat and waiſtcoats (for he had 2 on) were torn into ſhreds, ſo that I could hardly diſtinguiſh where the pieces had been joined; his ſhirt had a rent, 2 feet long, down the back, and was ſcorched; his left ſhoe torn from his foot, and the little toe hung but by a bit of ſkin. His dog was lying at his feet, dead likewiſe, but never moved out of his place. The farmer's daughter received the ſhock in the hall, was ſtruck ſenſeleſs, but revived ſoon; felt a trembling all over, her feet tingling and partly benumbed, and ſtiff, as if ſleeping; but perceiving in the room a cloud of ſmoke, and hearing her mother cry out, ſhe made haſte into the kitchen, which ſhe found full of ſmoke, ſtinking like brimſtone.

The lightning had left a mark quite croſs the clavel of the kitchen chimney, about half an inch wide, in an undulating direction, broke thro' the partitions of the under floor, thrown down the ſhelves, carried out all the S. windows, forced up the ſtair-caſe, blown out the N. window, miſſed a clock which ſtood cloſe by; and being ſomewhat ſpent when it reached the hall, carried out the windows, moved not ſome delft baſons in the S. window, but forced the door of a beaufet at the end of the hall an inch and half inwards, and ſhook the E. wall of the houſe to the very foundation.

The houſe ſtands very high, without tree or hill near it. I went thither purpoſely to examine into the circumſtances of this melancholy accident; and, after I had talked a little with the farmer and his family, and they had all kindly entered into a detail of the particulars, the tears appeared in the eyes of ſome; others, even then, tho' almoſt a month after the misfortune, trembled; and all ſtuttered in their ſpeech, and could not go on with their ſtory, without frequent pauſes.

Two Queſtions by Mr. Hemingway of Norwich.



1. LHATH applied to K in the county of Norfolk, for a piece of excellent clay ABEA, being the ſegment of a circle CAEBA, whoſe radius is = 12, and the verſed ſine DE = 5 Gunter's chains: Query the purchaſe money at five hundred pounds per acre?

2. Admit a rectangular piece of land whoſe length is = *x*, the breadth = *y*, the diagonal = *d* = 11,95 chains, and AA = 7,140124770609 acres; finally, if $x+y \times y = 1044$, the length, and breadth of the ſaid parallelogram are likewiſe required.

ARCHIMEDES.

A Deſcription of BATAVIA, *belonging to the Dutch, in the* Eaſt-Indies. *(See the* PROSPECT *hereto annexed.)*

BATAVIA, now the capital of the iſland of Java, in the Indian ocean, (as Bantam was formerly) is ſituate in a level country, on a fine bay of the ſea, in 106 degrees of eaſtern longitude, and ſix degrees of ſouth latitude, 40 miles eaſt of Bantam. Several iſlands lying before the bay, cover it from the winds and waves, ſo that 1000 ſail may ride here with ſafety. Two large moles run out half a mile into the ſea, and veſſels may lie cloſe to the keys. In one of theſe iſlands, the Dutch are perpetually building or careening of ſhips; from whence they call it *Onrus*, or *No-reſt*. The city of Batavia is nearly ſquare, built with white ſtone, and laid out in ſpacious ſtreets; canals lined with ſtone, and planted with evergreens, running thro' the chief of them; the river, which runs thro' the middle of the town, ſupplying them with water. It is defended by a fort, which commands the harbour, and is ſurrounded by a wall and 22 baſtions. What adds to the beauty of the

the place is their bridges, near 60 of which, built with ſtone, are laid over the canals. Within the fort ſtands the governor's houſe, and the apartments of the principal officers. In the middle of the town is a fine ſquare, on one ſide of which is the great church, and on another the ſtadthouſe. The ſuburbs reach a mile and half beyond the city, in which are large gardens and orchards. Here the Chineſe live, or rather did live, before their terrible maſſacre by the Dutch, about 14 years ago, and had their temples and tombs reſembling thoſe in their mother country. Here alſo reſide the Javaneſe, Malays, Bandaneſe, and a multitude of other people brought hither by the Dutch from the countries they have enſlaved in theſe parts. Little forts are erected on every ſide, ſix or ſeven miles from the town, to defend the avenues, and for the ſecurity of their country ſeats and gardens.

Several of the Timoreans, inhabitants of an iſland eaſt of China, having been brought hither by the Dutch, do alſo conſtitute part of the people of Batavia. Many more nations, beſides thoſe already mentioned, have been ſubdued by the Dutch, and out of them they have formed a body of 12 or 15,000 regular troops, of whom 1000 mount guard at Batavia every day. By introducing ſuch numbers of Indian nations, the Dutch have made Batavia one of the moſt populous cities in Aſia; and the chief people of the ſeveral nations being thus in their power, they have not much to fear from the meaner ſort, who have been left behind to cultivate the ground.

The Dutch ſuffer no European nation to trade to Java. The Chineſe import their merchandize to Batavia, and the Dutch themſelves import the produce of Japan, the Spice iſlands, Perſia, Surat, Bengal, the coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar, and all the merchandize of Europe and Africa. Never were ſuch magazines of goods laid up in any city, as in Batavia, except in Amſterdam itſelf; and as they barter the goods of one country for another, the Indian trade is ſo far from diminiſhing their treaſure, that it brings them in more gold and ſilver than any other traffick. The Dutch, with great propriety aſſume the title of ſovereigns of all the ſeas, from the Cape of Good-Hope, eaſtward to Cape-Horn in America; as there is no likelihood of any power being able to reſiſt the fleets they can fit out at Batavia within theſe limits.

The Hollanders have founded ſchools in Batavia for teaching the learned languages, and all kinds of mechanick arts are brought to great perfection here. A printing-houſe, paper-mills and gun-powder-mills are erected here: There are alſo ſugar-bakers, cotton-weavers, carpenters, ropemakers, bricklayers, ſhipwrights, ſmiths, braſiers, cutlers, &c.

The Dutch governor of Batavia takes great ſtate upon him, and has in reality the power of a ſovereign prince. A troop of horſe-guards precede his coach when he goes out, halberdiers ſurround the coach, and a company of foot-guards march after it, clothed in yellow ſattin, enriched with ſilver lace and fringe. The governor's lady alſo has her guards, and is attended in all reſpects, both within and without doors, like a queen.

The Dutch have upwards of 20,000 ſtanding forces in Java, one part Hollanders, and the other Indians. As Batavia is a place of the greateſt trade in India, the cuſtoms muſt be very conſiderable. Beſide the land-forces, they have no leſs than 30 or 40 men of war in India, which is a force ſufficient to engage any European or Indian fleet they may meet with in thoſe ſeas.

The cruelties exerciſed by the Dutch, both on Europeans and Indians, in the laſt century, were almoſt forgot, till the maſſacre of the Chineſe in Batavia, in the year 1740, revived the memory of them. To juſtify which, the Dutch pretended to have diſcovered a conſpiracy of the Chineſe to make themſelves maſters of Batavia, and extirpate the Hollanders. (See a particular account of this maſſacre, in our Mag. for 1741, p. 350, 361, when near 12,000 Chineſe were butchered in one day, and the kennels of the ſtreets ran with blood.)

From the Appendix to the 3d Part of Mr. Franklin's New Experiments on Electricity, lately publiſhed, it ſeems as if a new Improvement might from that Art be made in our Cookery, as will appear from the Appendix itſelf, the firſt Part of which is as follows.

"AS Mr. Franklin, in a former letter to Mr. Collinſon, mentioned his intending to try the power of a very ſtrong electrical ſhock upon a turkey, that gentleman accordingly has been ſo very obliging as to ſend an account of it, which is to the following purpoſe.

He made firſt ſeveral experiments on fowls, and found that two large thin glaſs jars gilt, holding each about ſix gallons, and ſuch as I mentioned I had employed in the laſt paper I laid before you on this ſubject, were ſufficient, when fully charged, to kill common hens outright; but the turkeys, though thrown into

into violent convulſions, and then, lying as dead for ſome minutes, would recover in leſs than a quarter of an hour. However, having added three other ſuch to the former two, though not fully charged, he killed a turkey of about ten pounds weight, and believes that they would have killed a much larger. He conceited, as himſelf ſays, that the birds killed in this manner eat uncommonly tender."

But if our luxury ſhould introduce this method of killing meat for our polite tables, we muſt from the ſame author caution thoſe employed in it, to take care that they do not thereby ſend themſelves to the ſhambles; for in this Appendix it is added as follows.

"In making theſe experiments, he found, that a man could, without great detriment, bear a much greater ſhock than he imagined; for he inadvertently received the ſtroke of two of theſe jars through his arms and his body, when they were very near fully charged. It ſeemed to him an univerſal blow throughout the body from head to foot, and was followed by a violent quick trembling in the trunk, which went off gradually in a few ſeconds. It was ſome minutes before he could recollect his thoughts, ſo as to know what was the matter; for he did not ſee the flaſh, tho' his eye was on the ſpot of the prime conductor, from whence it ſtruck the back of his hand; nor did he hear the crack, though the by-ſtanders ſaid it was a very loud one; nor did he particularly feel the ſtroke on his hand, tho' he afterwards found it had raiſed a ſwelling there, of the bigneſs of half a ſwan-ſhot, or piſtol-bullet. His arms and the back of his neck felt ſomewhat numbed the remainder of the evening, and his breaſt was ſore for a week after, as if it had been bruiſed. From this experiment may be ſeen the danger, even under the greateſt caution, to the operator, when making theſe experiments with large jars; for it is not to be doubted, but ſeveral of theſe, fully charged, would as certainly, by increaſing them, in proportion to the ſize, kill a man, as they before did a turkey.

N. B. The original of this letter, which was read at the Royal Society, has been miſlaid.

The Manner of Shearing Sheep in the Ardennes, *a Foreſt in* Lower Germany, *betwixt* Limburg *and* Lorraine, *and of preventing many Diſtempers incident to them.*

THE ſheep of the Ardennes are every where celebrated for the exquiſite delicacy of their fleſh; and, from a particular ſecret of ſheering them, their wool alſo is in no leſs eſteem. Amidſt all the accidents and diſtempers to which ſheep are liable, ſeldom any of them are known to die, certain innocent remedies ſoon reſtoring them; I have obſerved every where elſe there is a fixed ſeaſon for ſheering ſheep, and accordingly, I have ſeen not a few, after being ſhorn, ſhivering with the ſharpneſs of the air; whereas in the Ardennes, if the month of April or May be too hot or too cold, the ſheering is delayed, and it is not often they ſet about it before the middle of ſpring; if, when bared, they are found to have received any wound in the ſheering, it is rubbed over with a liquid pitch, and all the reſt of the body well waſhed with wine or oil. In ſome part of the Ardennes, the wine is mixed with oil-lees, or an ointment is made of wine, oil, and virgin wax; and this precaution is ſaid not only to thicken their wool, but alſo preſerves them from ſores and the ſcab. They are never ſheered in the morning, it being a proverb in the country, that wool is to be ſheered, as fruits deſigned for keeping are to be gathered, when the dew and coolneſs have been exhaled by the heat of the ſun; if ſheep are ſheered when ſweating, the wool by imbibing the ſweat becomes the ſofter and better coloured.

Sheep are ſubject to a kind of diſtemper, which within two or three weeks frequently ſweeps away a whole flock; but to prevent ſuch a fatality, the Ardennes ſheep at the beginning of the ſpring have a certain potion given them. The flock is firſt carefully examined, and the ailing ſheep ſeparated from the ſound, an excellent method; yet is the Ardennes the only place where I ever ſee it practiſed; after this, the juice of wild ſage, and hore-hound well cleanſed, is mixed in their drink, and this continued for a fortnight ſucceſſively. In autumn this medicament is repeated, and thoſe who are ſick likewiſe go through the ſame courſe during a fortnight, and generally with a very happy effect.

Upon being ſeized with the ſcab, which the negligence of the ſhepherds does but too often occaſion, an ointment is prepared for them of the juice of any kind of ſage, mixed up to a conſiſtency with pulverized ceruſe and freſh butter; with this the ſheep are rubbed, and three days after waſhed with the urine of a ſhe aſs, which cures them.

If the exceſſive heats have ſo affected them, that they grow ſickly and faint, and even to a total loſs of appetite, the juice of wild beets is mixed in their drink,

and endeavours are uſed that they ſhould eat them, which if they can be brought to, they are the ſooner upon their legs; but if any aſthmatick ſymptoms appear in the ſheep, the tip of their ears is cut off, after which, the paunch of a ſheep being thoroughly boiled in wine, a ſpoonful of the liquor is given to every ſheep; and this never fails, in a very little time, to ſet them to rights.

The cough is ſo common a diſorder among ſheep, that one ſeldom paſſes near a flock without hearing it in ſeveral; yet in the Ardennes it is otherwiſe, for upon their firſt coughing a radical cure is wrought by ſyringing, during ſix or eight days, up the ſheep's noſtrils, blanched almonds pounded with wine.

It ſometimes happens, that ſheep feed in paſtures intermixed with noxious herbs; which not ſeldom occaſions their belly to ſwell, and this, without a ſpeedy remedy, proves fatal; but, upon the firſt appearance of it, they are bled in the lip, and a ſpoonful of man's urine adminiſtered to them, which makes a perfect cure.

If along with the graſs they have eat any worms, or leeches, olive-oil mixed with warm vinegar is poured down their throats; this not only cures them of the preſent evil, but preſerves them from ſeveral other accidents.

An abſceſs or impoſthume in the ſheep is cut, and ſalt, well pulverized and burnt with liquid pitch, ſtrewed over the inciſions.

In order to make the ſheep good nurſes, ſo that they may be able plentifully to ſuckle two lambs, all they do is to bind dittany and trefoil to their bellies.

Upon the lambs being ſick a few ivy leaves are given them to eat, which, after a week, ſo well reſtores them, that they ſuck very vigorouſly.

All theſe remedies are innocent and tried; and I was the rather induced to make them publick, as they are of uſe, and not generally known.

The Writer of the GRAYS-INN JOURNAL, *under the Name of* Charles Ranger, *Eſq; being about to take Leave of the Publick, and lay down the ſaid Paper, which had ſubſiſted for two Years, recommends the* CONNOISSEUR, *from which we often make Extracts for the Entertainment of our Readers, in the following Terms.*

I DO not flatter myſelf on this occaſion, that the preſent writer will be miſſed by the publick; on the contrary, I believe it probable that the vacancy may be filled by ſome more able and riſing genius; and while the *Connoiſſeur* deals out his ingenious productions, I am too ſenſible that Ranger may not be regretted. Be that as it may, as the name of Mr. Town has been often mentioned in the Gray's-Inn Journal, I muſt take this opportunity to declare, that, however, applications may have been made of that character, I only meant general ſatire. With regard to Mr. Town, who now entertains the publick, he certainly has no relation to that ideal perſonage, and after peruſing his writings, I have often applied Swift's lines to myſelf,

> When he can in one eſſay fix
> More ſenſe than I can do in ſix,
> It gives me ſuch a jealous fit,
> I cry, pox take him and his wit.

As I now no longer dread him for a rival, I cannot have the ſenſe of his merit without ſhewing the love at the ſame time; and if an elegant ſtile, a delicate vein of humour, and on many ſubjects beautiful ſtrokes of wit in the oppoſition of ideas, can any way recommend an author, I am perſuaded Mr. Town will bid fair for the publick favour.

Having mentioned thus much, I muſt add, that I do not here take upon me to preſcribe to my readers; the publick invariably judges well for themſelves, and from their deciſion there is no appeal.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURGH, July 19.

ON Wedneſday laſt arrived in town, Col. George Waſhington and Capt. James Maccay, who gave the following account to his honour the governor, of the late action between them and the French, at the Great Meadows in the weſtern part of this dominion *.

"The 3d of this inſtant July, about 9 o'clock, we received intelligence that the French, having been reinforced with 700 recruits, had left Mononghela, and were in full march with 900 men to attack us. Upon this, as our numbers were ſo unequal (our whole force not exceeding 300) we prepared for our defence in the beſt manner we could, by throwing up a ſmall entrenchment, which we had not time to perfect, before our centinel gave notice, about 11 o'clock, of their approach, by firing his piece, which he did at the enemy, and, as we learned afterwards, killed three of their men; on which they began to fire upon us, at about 600 yards diſtance, but without any effect: We immediately called all our men to their arms, and drew up in order before our trenches; but as we looked upon this diſtant fire of the enemy only as

* *See our* Mag. *for laſt Month, p.* 370. *And a* MAP *of the Weſtern parts of* Virginia, *in our* Mag. *for* June *laſt.*

an artifice to intimidate, or draw our fire from us, we waited their nearer approach before we returned their ſalute. They then advanced in a very irregular manner to another point of woods, about 60 yards off, and from thence made a ſecond diſcharge; upon which, finding they had no intention of attacking us in the open field, we retired into our trenches, and ſtill reſerved our fire, as we expected, from their great ſuperiority of numbers, that they would endeavour to force our trenches; but finding they did not ſeem to intend this neither, the colonel gave orders to fire, which was done with great alacrity and undauntedneſs. We continued this unequal fight with an enemy ſheltered behind the trees, ourſelves without ſhelter, in trenches full of water, in a ſettled rain, and the enemy galling us on all ſides inceſſantly from the woods, till eight o'clock at night, when the French called to parley: From the great improbability that ſuch a vaſtly ſuperior force, and poſſeſſed of ſuch an advantage, would offer a parley firſt, we ſuſpected a deceit, and therefore refuſed to conſent that they ſhould come amongſt us; on which they deſired us to ſend an officer to them, and engaged their parole for his ſafety: We then ſent capt. Van Braam, and Mr. Peyronee, to receive their propoſals; which they did, and about midnight we agreed that each ſide ſhould retire without moleſtation, they back to their fort at Monongehela, and we to Wills's creek: That we ſhould march away with all the honours of war, and with our ſtores, effects, and baggage. Accordingly the next morning, with our drums beating and colours flying, we began our march in good order, with our ſtores, &c. in convoy: But we were interrupted by the arrival of a reinforcement of 100 Indians among the French, who were hardly reſtrained from attacking us, and did us conſiderable damage by pilfering our baggage. We then proceeded, but ſoon found it neceſſary to leave our baggage and ſtores; the great ſcarcity of proviſions obliged us to uſe the utmoſt expedition, and having neither waggons nor horſes to tranſport them. The enemy had deprived us of all our creatures, by killing, in the beginning of the engagement, our horſes, cattle, and every living thing they could, even to the very dogs. The number of the killed on our ſide were 30, and 70 wounded; among the former was lieut. Merceſer, of capt. Macray's independent company; a gentleman well reſpected, whoſe bravery would not permit him to retire tho' dangerouſly wounded, till a ſecond ſhot diſabled him, and a third put an end to his life, as he was carrying to the ſurgeon. Our men behaved with ſingular intrepidity, and we determined not to aſk for quarter, but, with our bayonets ſcrewed, to ſell our lives as dearly as we poſſibly could. From the numbers of the enemy, and our ſituation, we could not hope for victory; and from the character of thoſe we had to encounter, we expected no mercy, but on terms that we poſitively reſolved not to agree to.

The number killed and wounded of the enemy, is uncertain; but by the information given by ſome Dutch in their ſervice to their countrymen in ours, we learn that it amounted to above 300; and we are induced to believe it muſt be very conſiderable, by their being buſy all night in burying their dead, and yet many remained the next day; and their wounded, we know, were conſiderable, by one of our men, who had been made priſoners by them after ſigning the articles, and who, on his return told us, that he ſaw great numbers much wounded and carried off upon litters.

We are alſo told by ſome of their Indians after the action, that the French had an officer of diſtinguiſhable rank killed. Some conſiderable blow they muſt have received, to induce them to call firſt for a parley, knowing, as they perfectly did, the circumſtances we were in."——Thus far the account in the Virginia Gazette, to which they ſubjoin, in Italicks,

"Thus have a few brave men been expoſed to be butchered, by the negligence of thoſe who, in obedience to their ſovereign's command, ought to have been with them many months before; and it is evidently certain, that had the companies from New-York been as expeditious as Capt. Macray's from South-Carolina, our camp would have been ſecure from the inſults of the French, and our brave men ſtill alive to ſerve their king and country."

From the Pennsylvania Journal, July 25.

Capitulation *granted by M.* De Villier, *Captain and Commander of Infantry and Troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to thoſe* Engliſh *Troops actually in the* Fort of Neceſſity, *which was built on the Lands of the King's Dominions,* July 3, *at Eight o'Clock at Night,* 1754, *viz.*

As our intentions have never been to trouble the peace and good harmony which reigns between the two princes in amity, but only to revenge the aſſaſſination which has been done on one of our officers,

officers, bearer of a citation, as appears by his writing; as alſo to hinder any eſtabliſhment on the lands of the dominions of the king my maſter: Upon theſe conſiderations we are willing to grant protection or favour to all the Engliſh that are in the ſaid fort, upon the conditions hereafter mentioned.

Article 1. We grant the Engliſh commander to retire with all his gariſon, and to return peaceably to his own country; and promiſe to hinder his receiving any inſult from us French; and to reſtrain as much as ſhall be in our power, the ſavages that are with us.

2. It ſhall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them, except the artillery, which we keep.

3. That we will allow them the honours of war, that they march out drum beating, with a ſwivel gun, being willing to ſhew them that we treat them as friends.

4. That, as ſoon as the articles are ſigned by the one part and the other, they ſtrike the Engliſh colours.

5. That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French ſhall go to make the gariſon file off, and take poſſeſſion of the fort.

6. And as the Engliſh have few oxen or horſes, they are free to hide their effects, and come and ſearch for them when they have met with their horſes; and that they may, for this end, have guardians in what number they pleaſe, upon condition they will give their word of honour not to work upon any building in this place, or any part this ſide of the mountain, during a year, to be accounted from this day.

7. And as the Engliſh have in their power an officer, two cadets, and moſt of the priſoners made in the aſſaſſination of the Sieur de Jamonville, that they promiſe to ſend them back with ſafeguard to the fort Du Gerne, ſituated on the Fine River. And for ſurety of this article, as well as this treaty, Mr. Jacob Vambram and Robert Stobo, both captains, ſhall be put as hoſtages till the arrival of the Canadians and French above-mentioned.
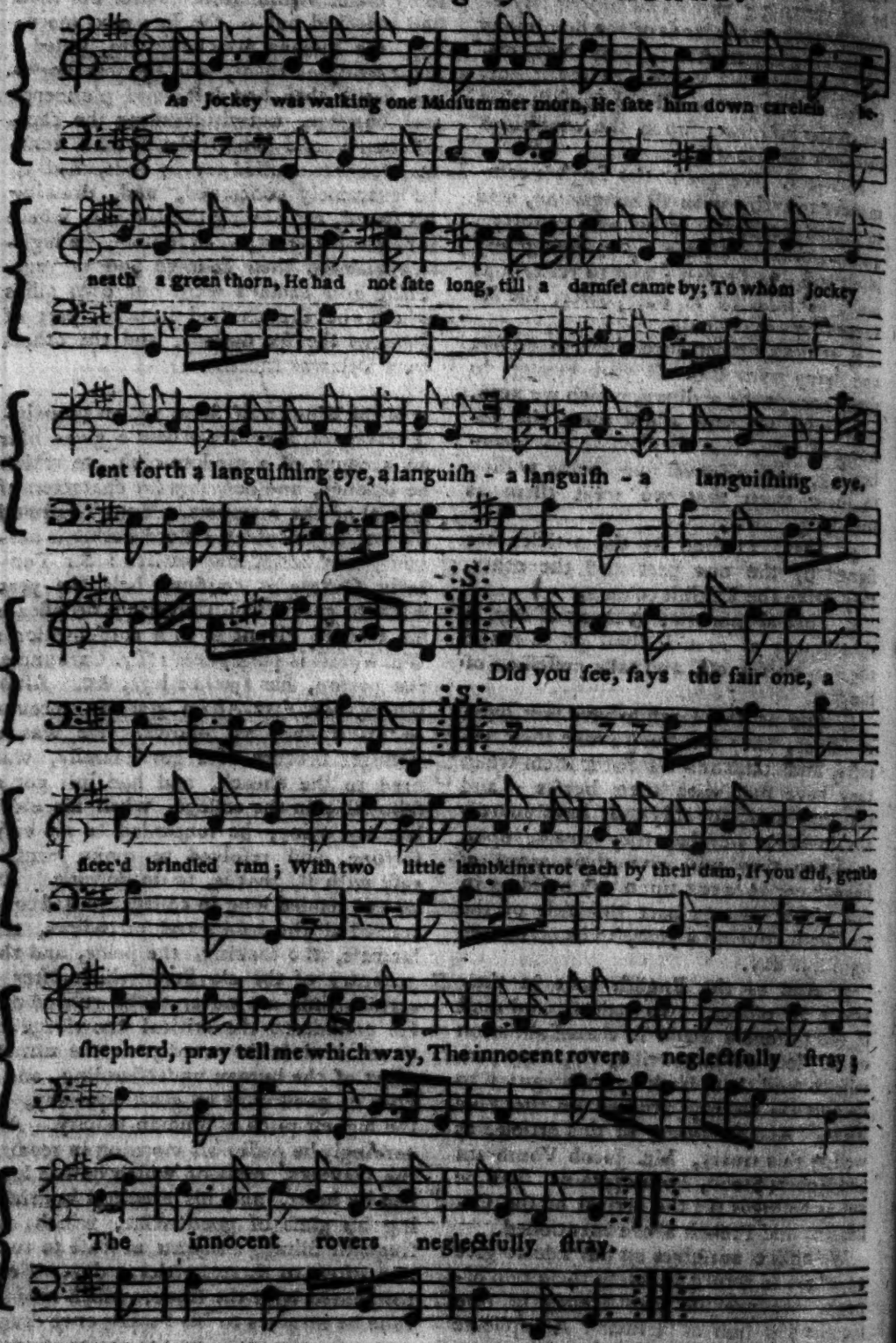
We oblige ourſelves on our ſide to give an eſcort to return in ſafety theſe two officers, we promiſe our French in two months and half at fartheſt: A duplicate being made upon one of the poſts of our blockade the day above.

COM. VILLIER.

There were about 400 of our people in the fort, who were attacked by 900 French and 200 Indians, and had fired at each other moſt part of the day, when the French commandant offered them the above capitulation, which was ſoon agreed to by major Waſhington. After our men had marched out of the fort next morning, the Indians attacked them, killed a great many of them, and the few horſes and cattle they had left, and plundered their baggage, notwithſtanding the capitulation; and when the French commander was applied to, he pretended to be extremely concerned, and, drawing his ſword, ran among the Indians, where inſtead of the expected reproof, he highly applauded their courage and bravery. Theſe 200 Indians were our own allies whom the French had ſeduced, part of them of the ſix nations, and the others were Delawar Indians.

IN the WORLD of Sept. 19, an acquaintance of Mr. Fitz-Adam's gives him an account of a modern club, to which he belongs, and deſcribes the characters of ſeveral of the members. Tom Toaſtwell died of an apoplexy: Lord Feeble is nervous, and often low-ſpirited: Sir Tunbelly Guzzle is confined half the year with the gout: Col. Culverin is dropſical: Sir George Plyant is in a conſumption: Will Sitfaſt is paralytical: Dr. Carbuncle, the parſon, has ſwelled legs, &c. After which, Mr. Fitz-Adam gives an account of his friend, as follows. He was a younger brother of a good family, was bred to the church, and had juſt got a fellowſhip in the college, when his elder brother dying, he ſucceeded to an eaſy fortune, and reſolved to make himſelf eaſy with it, that is, to do nothing. As he had reſided long in college, he had contracted all the habits and prejudices, the lazineſs, the ſoaking, the pride, and the pedantry of the cloyſter, which after a certain time are never to be rubbed off. He conſidered the critical knowledge of Greek and Latin words, as the utmoſt effort of the human underſtanding, and a glaſs of good wine in good company, as the higheſt pitch of human felicity. Accordingly he paſſes his morning in reading the claſſicks, moſt of which he has long had by heart, and his evenings in drinking his glaſs of good wine, which, by frequent filling, amounts at leaſt to two, and often to three bottles a day. He is tormented with the ſtone, which misfortune he imputes to his having once drank water for a month, by the preſcription of the late Dr. Cheyne, and by no means to at leaſt two quarts of claret a day, for theſe laſt 30 years. Upon the whole, Mr. Fitz-Adam concludes, that this club may not improperly be called an hoſpital of incurables.

The SEX. Sung by Mr. BEARD.



2.
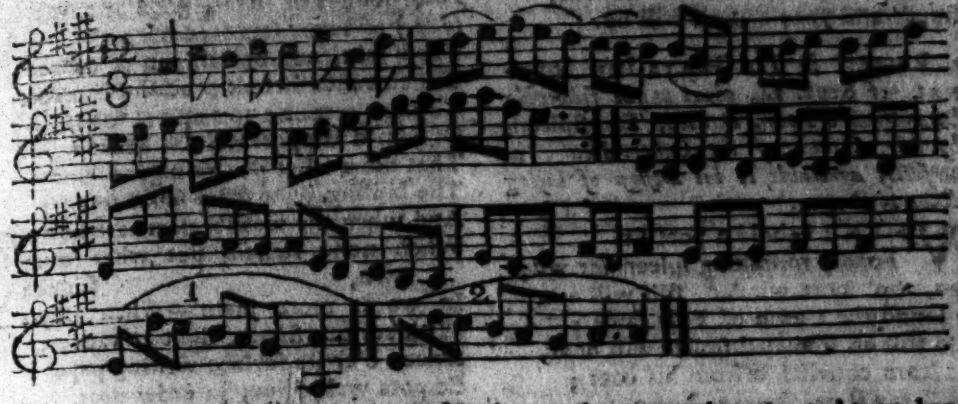
He told her he ſaw them paſs haſtily by,
And make to the copſe, tho' in faith 'twas a lye:
The damſel ſhe curtſy'd, and thank'd with a bluſh,
But Jockey ſtole after and lurk'd in a buſh.
She ſearch'd the copſe o'er tho' no ſheep could ſhe find,
And heartily curs'd the young ſwain in her mind,
She found ſhe was trick'd, but, alas! ſilly maid,
She knew not the ſnare was ſo artfully laid.

3.

The ſhepherd appear'd and ſays he, pretty maid,
Thy ewes and thy lambkins have happily ſtray'd,
Then ſprung to her cloſely and raviſhed a kiſs,
But the maiden ſeem'd coy and cry'd, fye 'twas amiſs.
How e'er as her friends little liberty gain,
She left her old gaffer to truſt a young knave;
And now tho' her ſheep are all ſafe in the pen,
She viſits the copſe o'er again, and again.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

WILLINGHAM FROLICK.



The first couple cast off, one couple foot it round one another ⁝, and turn hands quite round with the third couple ⁝, lead out on the woman's side, and the first couple hands round the second man ⁝, lead out on the man's side and turn the second woman ⁝.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1754.

SONG *for* RANELAGH. *By Mr.* William Whitehead.

1.

YE belles, and ye flirts, and ye pert little things,
Who trip in this frolickſome round,
Pray tell me from whence this indecency ſprings,
The ſexes at once to confound:
What means the cock'd hat, and the maſculine air,
With each motion deſign'd to perplex?
Bright eyes were intended to languiſh, not ſtare,
And ſoftneſs the teſt of your ſex.

2.

The girl who on beauty depends for ſupport,
May call ev'ry art to her aid:
The boſom diſplay'd, and the petticoat ſhort,
Are ſamples ſhe gives of her trade.
But you, on whom fortune indulgently ſmiles,
And whom pride has preſerv'd from the ſnare;
Should ſtily attack us, with coyneſs and wiles,
Not with open and inſolent air.

3.

The Venus whoſe ſtatue delights all mankind
Shrinks modeſtly back from the view,
And kindly ſhou'd ſeem by the artiſt deſign'd
To ſerve as a model for you.
Then learn with her beauties to copy her air,
Nor venture too much to reveal;
Our fancies will paint what you cover with care,
And double each charm you conceal.

4.

The bluſhes of morn, and the mildneſs of May,
Are charms which no art can procure;
Oh! be but yourſelves, and our homage we pay,
And your empire is ſolid and ſure.
But if Amazon-like you attack your gallants,
And put us in fear of our lives,
You may do very well for ſiſters and aunts,
But believe me, you'll never be wives.

Mr. Fitz-Adam, *in* The WORLD *of* September 12, *entreating the further Aſſiſtance of his Correſpondents, in his laudable Endeavours for the Reformation of Manners, ſays, he cannot ſhew himſelf more in earneſt upon this Occaſion, than by cloſing his Paper with the following humble Addreſs to one of its ableſt Supporters.*

ADAM FITZ-ADAM *to the* * *of* ***.

WITH grateful heart Fitz-Adam greets ye, [ye,
And in theſe rhymes, my lord, intreats
That you once more the World would prop, [drop:
Which, but for ſtrength like yours, muſt
For I, grown weak, and ſomewhat older,
Feel it too heavy on my ſhoulder:
And well I may; for bards have ſung,
That giant Atlas, huge and ſtrong,
Oft found his world too great a load,
And aſk'd aſſiſtance of a god,
Who eas'd his back with little pain,
And ſet the world to rights again.
So I from you, my great Alcides,
(Whoſe aid my glory and my pride is)
Requeſt, my lord—You know my drift—
That you would lend me t'other lift:

Your

Your ſmalleſt effort is enough,
The ſame you uſe in taking ſnuff;
You ſmile, my lord—indeed 'tis true,
A finger and your thumb will do.

Mr. Ranger, *in the* GRAYS-INN JOURNAL, *of* Sept. 14, *gives us the following Lines from a Poem, entitled,* The Spleen, *by Mr.* Green *of the Cuſtom-Houſe, as perfectly agreeable to his Deſign of laying down his Paper.*

WHEN I behold a poet ſit,
Fondly miſtaking ſpleen for wit,
Who, tho' ſhort-winded, ſtill will aim
To ſound the trump of Epic fame;
Who ſtill on Phœbus' ſmiles will doat,
Nor learn conviction from his coat;
I bleſs my ſtars, I never knew
Whimſies, which cloſe-purſu'd, undo,
And have from old experience been
Both parent and the child of ſpleen;
The ſubjects of Apollo's ſtate
Who from falſe fire derive their fate,
With airy purchaſes undone
Of lands, which none lend money on,
Born dull, had follow'd thriving ways,
Nor loſt one hour to gather bays.
Their fancies firſt delirious grew,
And ſcenes ideal took for true.
Fine to the ſight Parnaſſus lies,
And with falſe proſpects cheats their eyes;
The fabled gods the poets ſing,
A ſeaſon of perpetual ſpring,
Brooks, flowery meads and groves of trees,
Affording ſweets and ſimilies;
Gay dreams inſpir'd in myrtle bow'rs,
And wreaths of undecaying flow'rs;
Apollo's harp with airs divine,
The ſacred muſick of the Nine,
Views of the temple rais'd to fame,
And for a vacant nitch proud aim,
Raviſh their ſouls, and plainly ſhew
What fancy's ſketching pow'r can do;
They will attempt the mountain ſteep
Where on the top, like dreams in ſleep,
The muſes revelations ſhew,
That find men crack'd, or make them ſo.

SIR,

If, when you have introduced your Creams and Delicacies, there ſhould be Room for my Jelly, and you approve it, 'tis yours, and let me tell you, (tho' I ſay it that ſhould not ſay it) if it is not the cleareſt, 'tis well-taſted.

To make CURRANT-JELLY.

YOUNG houſewives liſten, and receive
What goodly hints the muſe will give;
It matters not which 'tis, to tell ye,
Suppoſe it her who beſt loves jelly—
Of currants red, the better ſort,
Well pick'd 4lbs. of white a quart;
A quart of ale, moreover, madams,
The better ſort, we think, is Adam's;
Four pounds of ſugar, good as any,
(*I. e.*) of ſugar ſeven-penny:
Theſe mix, and boil in pan of copper
Till currants ſhrunk proclaim it proper
To have recourſe to famous ſieve,
Of fam'd Hippocrates the ſleeve:
That done—Let pan reſulgent ſhine—
The boiling juice from ſcum refine;
And when the weaker parts are flown,
When none remain but what 'tmay own, [done:
In words more plain—when jelly's
With curious finger, light as vapour,
Sweep o'er its ſurface writing paper:
Be pots well-dried, in order neat,
Fit to receive the glis'tring ſweet:—
And to preſerve it—this the way,
Wet-paper dry'd on ſurface lay,
On that extend another cover,
Of what you pleaſe, ty'd tightly over.—
And on't let this inſcription tell ye,
The very beſt red currant jelly.

Yours,
JEMMY COCKLESHELL.

To SILVIA, *on her taking up a* Robin-red-breaſt *that flew in at her Window in a great Storm, and reviving it from extreme Cold, by putting it in her Boſom.*

THY conquering power no more deny,
Thou dear attracting maid;
You ſee two captive rivals fly
At once, t'implore your aid.

But as they court you different ways,
So different fates they meet;
One in your lovely boſom lies,
The other at your feet.

Whilſt you the rambling warbler hold
In ſuch a ſafe retreat,
You wiſely judge he's pinch'd with cold,
When I am ſcorch'd with heat.

Thrice happy little priſ'ner he,
In fetters ſo reſign'd,
Who would not ſuch a captive be,
In Paradiſe confin'd?

LOVE *of* FAME,—*Univerſal.*

THE love of praiſe, howe'er conceal'd by art, [heart:
Reigns, more or leſs, and glows in ev'ry
The proud to gain it toils on toils endure;
The modeſt ſhun it, but to make it ſure.
O'er globes and ſceptres, now, on thrones it ſwells, [cells,
Now, trims the midnight lamp in college-
'Tis, Tory, Whig; it plots, prays, preaches, pleads, [rades:
Harangues in ſenate, ſqueaks in maſque-
It aids the dancer's heel, the writer's head,
And heaps the plain with mountains of the dead;

Not

Nor ends with life, but nods in sable plumes,
Adorns our hearse, and flatters on our tombs.
No man is blest by accident or guess,
True wisdom is the way to happiness:
Yet few without long discipline are sage,
And our youth only lays up sighs for age.
And what so foolish as the chace of fame? aim?
How vain the prize? how impotent our
For what are men who grasp at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time,
That rise, and fall, that swell, and are no more,
Born and forgot, ten thousand in an hour?

The following Epigrams *were omitted last Month for want of Room.*

On SQUAB.

HONEST and friendly Squab will be,
While right and int'rest can agree;
But when they differ, do not wonder,
If Squab and virtue are asunder.

On PILFER.

IF Pilfer's unknown t'ye, let truth point him out;
His devotion's deceit, his deceit is devout.

On SNAGGLE.

WHEN Snaggle my assistance wanted,
He fawn'd, attended close, and canted;
Of late you see him not about me;
For Snaggle now can live without me.

To the Rev. Mr. A—k, *on reading a late Sermon of his spoken Extempore.*

YOUR keen sagacious pen you smartly draw,
To sharply lash the reptiles of the law;
Here rest not then (nor leave us in the lurch)
But likewise scourge the reptiles of the church.
F. J.

Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo.
Dulce loquentem.

To the Tune of, Bally-Spelling.

ASSEMBLED view St. A—n's fair,
I challenge you to find her
Who shall exceed the winning air
Of charming Nanny K—nd—r.

With sweetness Venus smooths her face,
With charms the graces bind her;
Each soft accomplishment takes place
In charming, &c.

Beyond resistance, round my heart
The artless maid will wind her;
Nature exceeds the power of art
In charming, &c.

The piercing brightness of her eye
Consumes my heart to tinder:
I rave! I burn! I faint! I die
For charming, &c.

September, 1754.

Were Venus' self to court my love,
Methinks, I scarce should mind her;
My fond engagement none can move,
From charming, &c.

Were I allow'd my wish to name,
'Twould be that nought might hinder
The full indulgence of my flame
With charming Nanny K—nd—r.

To SILVIA *disobliged, after engraving the word* Philander *upon her Brass Snuff-Box.*

SEE Silvia, see, how much you are to blame,
Ev'n hardest brass receives Philander's name;
Yet O! too charming fair, not all his art,
Can stamp his name upon thy faithless heart
What pity 'tis thy heart should this surpass,
The hardest steel, or most obdurate brass;
O had kind heaven, seeing my distress,
Made thy heart softer, or thy beauty less;
I either had not seen such tempting eyes,
Or else had found that bliss thy flinty heart denies.

Sent with a Manuscript Book of Poems to a Lady.

OBEDIENT still to your command,
I've sent the poems out of hand;
And if they should your fancy cloy,
Why use them as the Greeks did Troy.

Extract from the Epistles *on* HAPPINESS. *(See p. 375.)*

—SUCH is the title where true merit fail,
Valu'd as gold upon the peacock's tail:
Despis'd tho' lasting, useless tho' so fair,
Serves some to laugh at, and the fool to stare.
Survey its glory and meridian height,
Conferr'd where merit claims it as a right,
'Tis but a faint addition at the best,
To please the fancy not relieve the breast.
Say, can it bring me in the hour of grief,
Support to sorrow, to my fears relief:
When fainting, sick, and languishing with pain,
Renew my courage, or my strength sustain:
In time of trial fix me firm as fate,
Bold amidst horrors; amidst dangers, great?
Or, when at last, death's ever dreaded dart,
Ends my frail being, trembling in my heart;
Ere the sad gloom has banish'd joyful light,
And wrapt my eyeballs in eternal night;
While yet I think—and still that thought betrays
A conscious doubtfulness, a fearful mazy—
Say, will it soften the perplexing scene;
Compose my troubles, make my mind serene;
Pour chearful cordials as my doubts increase;
And, like a rose-lip'd seraph, whisper peace?

Monthly Chronologer.

LETTERS from the Morea adviſe, that on the 15th of laſt July, about eight at night, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt along that coaſt, particularly near Lepanto, where ſome populous villages were ſwallowed up, and a great number of perſons, as well as cattle, loſt.

Some time ſince, ſeven quarry-men in the iſland of Portland being at work on a cliff 90 yards high, to looſen a large ſtone with iron levers, the ground on a ſudden give way, and they all fell to the bottom on a heap of rubble: Four of them were beat to pieces, but the other three, providentially, were only bruiſed, and are recovered.

The late biſhop of Cloyne, a little before his death, communicated to a friend the following caſe: "There is at preſent, while I am writing, a moſt remarkable caſe here at Cloyne, of a poor ſoldier in a dropſy, whoſe belly was ſwoln to a moſt immoderate ſize. He ſaid he had been five months in an hoſpital at Dublin, and having tried other methods in vain, left it to avoid being tapped. It is a fortnight ſince he came to Cloyne, during which time he has drank two quarts of tar-water every day. His belly is now quite reduced; his appetite and ſleep, which were gone, are reſtored: He gathers ſtrength every moment; and he who was deſpaired of, ſeems to be quite out of danger, both to himſelf and to all who ſee him. It is remarkable that upon drinking the tar-war, he voided ſeveral worms of a very extraordinary ſize. This medicine, which is obſerved to make ſome perſons coſtive, is to hydropick patients a ſtrong purge. The preſent is but one of many inſtances, wherein the dropſy hath been cured by tar-water, which I never knew to fail in any ſpecies of that malady."

A way to preſerve the face from being pitted with the ſmall pox.

After the eruption, and when the puſtles begin to ſwell and be filled with the pus or matter, take chalk thoroughly pulverized, and mix it with freſh cream, ſo as to make a kind of liquid pomatum, that it may the more eaſily be laid upon the patient's face, for which purpoſe a feather is to be uſed; and as the pomatum dries, the anointing is to be renewed; thus the patient will not be tempted to ſcratch, the coolneſs of the cream preventing the itching, and the chalk with which it is mixed inſenſibly drying up the matter of the puſtles, hinders it from penetrating into the fleſh, and conſequently from pitting: This precaution has benefitted all on whom it has been practiſed.

By an extract of a letter from the maſter of the Bear inn in Baſinghall-ſtreet it appears, that Mr. Hinchcliff, who keeps the Leeds waggon, has made four journeys from Leeds, in Yorkſhire, to the ſaid Bear inn in Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, and back again to Leeds this ſummer, with a waggon whoſe wheels are nine inches wide, according to act of parliament; that he performed the ſeveral ſtages with this waggon in the ſame time he uſed to do with the common waggons; that the carriage is made with double ſhafts, drawn with eight horſes; that 14 miles of the way is not turnpike-road; that he found the carriage bear a little harder than common on the horſes going down hill, but not in proportion heavier than other waggons going up hill; that he brought up five tons of goods at one time; and, that it is his opinion that the broad-wheel act is the beſt act of parliament that was ever paſſed for the intereſt of the carrier, and the preſervation of the roads. This act commences this Michaelmas, and our readers may ſee an abſtract of it in our Mag. for laſt year, p. 422.

By the accounts from Virginia, about 150 of the Engliſh were killed on the ſpot in the late engagement, (ſee p. 419.) and almoſt all the reſt, with major Waſhington and ſeveral other officers taken priſoners. Our men likewiſe loſt all their baggage, &c. The commandant of the French ventured to attack the Engliſh in their intrenchment, upon information that major Waſhington was to be joined in a day or two by a body of 500 men. The ſaid major and the other officers taken priſoners have been releaſed on their parole, upon condition that they ſhall not ſerve for a twelvemonth in thoſe parts againſt the French, and arrived at Williamſburgh ſome days before the Reſolution, Capt. Garratt, left York-river, which was on July 23. Divers planters of the moſt weſterly parts of the colony, have abandoned their lands, and are removed towards the eaſt for ſafety.

Towards

Towards the end of Aug. was tried at Bridgewater a cauſe relating to male-practices at the late election for members of parliament at Minehead, wherein Henry Shiffner, Eſq; candidate for that borough, was plaintiff, and Meſſ. Ball and Coffin, returning officers, defendants. The trial laſted eight hours and produced a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, for full damages and coſts.

On Aug. 21, between one and two in the morning, there was at Gloucester (by the accounts from thence) the moſt violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning and rain, that had ever been known, which put the inhabitants under the moſt terrible apprehenſions, tho' no damage was done but to a houſe in the Bolt-lane, the main beams of which were ſhivered in a very ſurpriſing manner, two or three doors thrown off their hinges, and the glaſs forced out of all the windows.

The parliament of Ireland, which ſtood prorogued to Aug. 27, was further prorogued to April 29.

At the aſſizes at Carliſle, two men for forgery, one for ſtealing a mare, and five women for felony, received ſentence of death. At Briſtol, two men and two women, for highway-robberies.

SUNDAY, Sept. 1.

A fire broke out in the houſekeeper's room, at the earl of Tilney's, at Wanſtead, occaſioned by a chafing-diſh of coals being left there to keep the ſweetmeats dry; by this accident a great part of the houſhold linen was burnt, the pewter melted, and much china deſtroyed. 'Tis computed the damage amounted to conſiderably above 1000l.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Several aldermen, deputies, &c. of the bridge committee, met at Guildhall, who came to a reſolution, that Mr. Dance, the city-ſurveyor, ſhould prepare an eſtimate of the expence of building a new bridge; and appointed a ſub-committee to receive the ſame.

THURSDAY, 12.

Charles Flemming was tried at the Old-Bailey for robbing Mrs. Hughes, of Ealing, in her chariot. The chief evidence of the identity of his perſon was a black ſervant, who not having been baptized, the court refuſed to take his oath, and the priſoner was acquitted.

SATURDAY, 14.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following criminals received ſentence of death, viz. James Young, for ſtealing upwards of 40l. in a dwelling-houſe; John Haines, for robbing a lady of eight guineas on Hounſlow-heath; Robert Hoggard, an out-lawed ſmuggler; Edward Brocket, for ſtealing two horſes from Mr. Bell, a farmer, near Hatfield; and William Hambleton, for returning from tranſportation.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

This morning ſeveral informations came on to be tried againſt Joſeph Hazard and William Henry Shute, for publiſhing the Dublin ſcheme of chances, to be determined by the drawing of the preſent Dutch lottery, and alſo againſt Richard Bulkley and John Seal, for ſelling Iriſh vouchers, in purſuance of the ſaid ſcheme, contrary to ſeveral acts of parliament; of which they were all four convicted.

The committee appointed to take into conſideration the repairing of London-bridge met at Guildhall, when the eſtimates of the expence were laid before them; according to which it is computed, that the pulling down the houſes on both ſides, and rendering the bridge uſeful and commodious for carriages and foot-paſſengers, will amount to upwards of 40,000l.

THURSDAY, 26.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a report concerning a new bridge at Black-Fryars, as alſo pulling down the houſes, and enlarging the paſſage over London-Bridge, was read, and ordered to be printed, and ſent to all the members of the ſaid court.

George Streatfield, Alexander Sheaſe, and Allen Evans, Eſqrs. having refuſed to take upon them the office of ſheriff, to which they were lately elected, the court ordered that actions ſhould be brought againſt all thoſe gentlemen for the penalties incurred by their refuſal. A committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was choſen to direct the conducting of the ſaid proſecution; and they are impowered to draw upon the chamberlain for any ſum neceſſary to defray the expence. (See p. 331, 332, 378.)

SATURDAY, 28.

Samuel Fludyer, Eſq; alderman of Cheap ward, and John Torriano, Eſq; citizen and merchant-taylor, the two new ſheriffs, were this day ſworn in at Guildhall, with the uſual formality; and on Monday following they were ſworn in at Weſtminſter. (See p. 332, 378.)

Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; alderman and ſtationer, vice-preſident of the Britiſh herring-fiſhery, was elected into the high office of lord-mayor of London for the year enſuing. After which he returned thanks to his fellow-citizens in a genteel ſpeech, for the great honour they had conferred on him.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 30. EDWARD Goddard of Cliffe-Pypard, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Wilts, to Miſs Read, of Crowood.

Arthur Weaver, Eſq; of Twickenham, to Miſs Papillon, of Lee, in Kent.

Charles Van, jun. Eſq; of Landwern, in Monmouthſhire, to Miſs Kitty Morgan, daughter of Col. Morgan, member for the county of Brecon.

Mr. Williams, ſurgeon, to Miſs Freke, only daughter of Mr. John Freke, ſenior ſurgeon of St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital.

Sept. 2. William Brockett, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Markham, of Pater-noſter-row.

3. Lord George Sackville, ſecond ſon to the duke of Dorſet, to Miſs Diana Sambrooke, of Dover-ſtreet.

5. Gilbert Knowler, Eſq; of Hearn, in Kent, to Miſs Preſgrave, of Abingdon-buildings.

8. Probert Morgan, of Hurſt, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Oliver, of Enfield.

12. Robert Baker, of Twickenham, Eſq; to Mrs. Owen, of the ſame place.

15. Robert Randoll, of Whitehall, Eſq; to Miſs Lane, of Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare.

16. Peter Shaftoe, of Northumberland, Eſq; to Miſs Biddy Glaiſter, of Cumberland, a 10,000l. fortune.

Dr. Adam Auſtin, in Scotland, to Miſs Anne Sempill, ſiſter to lord Sempill.

19. Hon. Mr. juſtice Bathurſt, to Mrs. Phillips.

Sept. 1. The lady of Dr. Monro, phyſician to Bethlem hoſpital, delivered of a ſon.

8. The lady of the Rt. Hon. —— Bertie, Eſq; of a daughter.

11. The lady of William Harvey, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Eſſex, of a ſon.

12. Lady Monſon, of a daughter.

The lady of Matthew Ridley, Eſq; member for Newcaſtle upon Tine, of a ſon.

19. The lady of Thomas Taylor, of Denbury, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

The lady of Sir George Vandeput, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Aug. 26. MR. Bridgwater, of Covent-garden theatre.

Chriſtopher Tancred, of Yorkſhire, Eſq; whoſe death we mentioned in our laſt, has left his eſtate for the founding 4 exhibitions for the ſtudy of the law, in Lincoln's-inn; 4 for the ſtudy of phyſick in Gonvill and Caius college, Cambridge; and 4 for the ſtudy of divinity in Chriſt-college, Cambridge; and has ordered his manſion houſe at Whixley to be converted into an hoſpital for 12 decayed gentlemen.

Mr. William Cleghorn, profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

Rev. J. Cole, M. A. archdeacon of St. Alban's, and preacher at the Abbey-church in that town.

30. Edmund Browne, of Lincoln's-inn, Eſq;

Sept. 2. Rt. Hon. Alexander earl of Leven and Melvil, one of the lords of police in Scotland, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and for 13 years his majeſty's commiſſioner to the general-aſſembly there.

3. Sir Tancred Robinſon, of Newby, in Yorkſhire, Bart. elder brother of Sir Thomas Robinſon, knight of the Bath, and one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir William Robinſon, Bart.

5. James St. Amen, Eſq; whoſe father was apothecary to K. James II. He has left his whole fortune, except ſix ſmall legacies to his executors and ſervants, to Chriſt's-hoſpital, upon condition that a fine painting of biſhop Juxton his grandfather be preſerved in that hoſpital, on failure of which it is to go to the univerſity of Oxford, to which he has left his valuable collection of books.

Lord Maitland, only ſon of the earl of Lauderdale.

Rev. Mr. Dolben, minor canon of Windſor.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Rainsford, of Col. Waldegrave's reg. of foot.

William Churchill, jun. Eſq; at Redruith, in Cornwall.

10. Juſtinian Champneys, Eſq; of Weſtenhanger, in Kent.

12. Thomas Green, Eſq; at his ſeat at Crondall, in Hampſhire, formerly a ſoap-boiler in Thames-ſtreet, who a few years ago paid the uſual fine to be excuſed from ſerving the office of ſheriff of this city.

14. Samuel Henry Eyre, Eſq; merchant, in New Broad-ſtreet, brother of the late lord chief juſtice Eyre.

19. Rt. Hon. the counteſs of Straſford, mother to the preſent earl, at her ſeat at Twickenham, in Middleſex.

Admiral Charles Cotterel, at Scarborough.

20. Sir John Colleton, Bart. at his ſeat at Exmouth, in Devonſhire.

Mr. Caſtelle, library-keeper to the Cottonian library.

24. The dutcheſs dowager of Norfolk.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Wilkins, preſented by Thomas Vernon, Eſq; to the living of Shrawley, in Worceſterſhire.—Mr. Samuel Collins, by Mrs. Catherine Woolhall, to the vicarage of Leyſton, in Hertfordſhire. — George Chamberlain, B. A. to the vicarage of Hembury St. Michael, in Devon.—Mr. Pretty, by the corporation

of St. Alban's, to the rectory of the Abbey-church in that town.—William Claggett, M. A. by the biſhop of Norwich, to the curacy of St. Peter's of Hungate, in that city.—Mr. Owen Phillips, by Thomas Vernon, Eſq; to the rectory of Kingſton, in Worceſterſhire.—John Mangey, M. A. by the biſhop of London, to the vicarage of Great-Dunmow, in Eſſex.—Thomas Marſhall, B. A. to the rectory of Langley-Minſter, in Bucks.—Dr. Ibbetſon, rector of Buſhey, in Hertfordſhire, and prebendary of Lincoln, collated by the biſhop of London, to the archdeaconry of St. Alban's.—Mr. Paulet, made a canon of Windſor.—Mr. Jacques, of Uxbridge, preſented by Mrs. Edwin, to the living of Hadgerley, in Bucks.—Thomas Rawlinſon, B. A. to the rectory of Wootton-Glandville, in Northamptonſhire.—John Lloyd, B. D. to the rectory of Stow with nine churches, in Northamptonſhire.—Thomas Seymour, M. A. to the rectory of Hendon in the Moors, in Lincolnſhire.—Samuel Sampſon, B. A. to the vicarage of Loom, in Hampſhire.—Mr. William Adair, by William Adair, Eſq; to the vicarage of Flixton, in Suffolk.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 3. The king has appointed Septimus Robinſon, Eſq; to be capt. of that company whereof lord George Bentinck was late capt. in the firſt regiment of guards; John Salter, Eſq; to be capt. lieut. to that company, whereof the colonel himſelf is captain; Edward Craige, Eſq; to be lieut. and —— Rolt, Gent. to be enſign in the ſaid regiment.

The king has appointed Charles Vernon, Eſq; to be capt. of that company whereof lord Robert Bertie was late capt. in the Coldſtream regiment of guards; William Evelyn, Eſq; to be capt. lieut. to that company whereof the colonel himſelf is captain; William Winch, Eſq; to be lieut. and William Schutz, Gent. to be enſign in the ſaid regiment.

The king has appointed Nathaniel Bateman, Eſq; to be cornet and major to the firſt troop of horſe-guards; Philip Jennings, Eſq; to be guidon and major; James Dunne, Eſq; to be exempt and captain, and James Dauvergne, Gent. to be adjutant and lieut. to the ſaid troop.

The king has appointed Oliver Stephens, Gent. to be brigadier and lieut. of the ſecond troop of horſe-guards; R. Hinde, Gent. to be ſub-brigadier and cornet, and Charles Clarke, Gent. to be adjutant and lieut. to the ſaid troop.

The king has appointed Anthony St. Leger, gent. to be ſub-lieut. to the ſecond troop of horſe grenadier guards.

The king has appointed Robert Monckton, Eſq; to be lieutenant-governor of the garriſon of Annapolis-Royal in America.

From the other PAPERS.

William Grant of Preſtongrange, Eſq; his majeſty's advocate for Scotland, made a lord of ſeſſion, and one of the commiſſioners of juſtice, in the room of lord Elchies, deceaſed.—Robert Dundas, of Arniſton, Eſq; made his majeſty's advocate in his room.—Mr. James Balfour, of Pilrig, advocate, made profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Edinburgh.—Edward Fletcher, Eſq; made guidon and captain in the firſt troop of grenadier-guards, Joſeph Walford, Gent. lieut. and William Jeffries lieut. and adjutant in the ſaid troop.

B—KR—TS.

ISAAC Mendes Beliſario, of London, merchant.—Thomas Tyas, late of Scarborough, mercer and woollen draper.—Henry Chetham, of St. Clements Danes, Middleſex, woollen-draper.—William Speedy, now or late of Epſom, linen-draper.—Joſeph Holt, now or late of Belbroughton in Worceſterſhire, ſhovel-maker.—Matthias Dupont, of Sherborne-lane, London, jeweller.—William Bellamy, of London, merchant.—Edward Evans, of the Pariſh of Guilsfield in Montgomeryſhire, cooper and timber merchant.—John Williams, late of Briſtol, upholder.—John Lamy, of the pariſh of Chriſt-church, Middleſex, weaver.—Andrew Duke, of Cheſter, wet-glover and victualler.—William Parker, late of Leeds, chapman.—Robert Longcroft, of Brentford, potter.—Thomas Brown, of Birmingham, bruſhmaker.—John Gibſon, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamſhire, linen-draper and haberdaſher.

We ſhall, for the Amuſement of our Readers, give an Account *of the* PLAYS *and* ENTERTAINMENTS *acted at both the* Theatres.

DRURY-LANE.

Sept. 14.	Miſer,	*King and the Miller.*
17.	Inconſtant,	*Lying Valet.*
19.	Oroonoko,	*Devil to Pay.*
21.	Careleſs Huſband,	*Duke and no Duke.*
24.	Macbeth,	*Lying Valet.*
26.	Recruiting Officer,	*Lying Valet.*
28.	Ditto,	*Engliſhman in Paris.*

COVENT-GARDEN.

16.	Beggar's Opera,	*Mock Doctor.*
18.	Way of the World,	*Devil to Pay.*
20.	Richard the Third,	*Contrivances.*
23.	Merchant of Venice,	*Lying Valet.*
25.	As you like it,	*Flora.*
27.	Provoked Wife,	*Lying Valet.*
30.	City Wives Confed.	*What D'ye Call It.*

FROM

FROM Paris we learn, that on the 30th ult. the new court, called the Royal Chamber, was ſuppreſſed by his moſt chriſtian majeſty's order; That Mr. de Maupeou, the firſt preſident of the parliament, returned to his houſe at Paris the day preceding, and his return celebrated by bonfires, illuminations, &c. among the people: That on the firſt inſt. letters de cachet were delivered to every member of parliament, injoining them to aſſemble the fourth, which they accordingly did; and that his majeſty's declaration, as follows, was then delivered to them, viz.

Lewis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, &c.

The reſolution taken by the officers of our parliament, on the 5th of May laſt year, to ſuſpend the adminiſtration of juſtice to our ſubjects, which they are obliged to do, to eaſe us; and their refuſal to reſume their functions, which are the indiſpenſable duties of their places, and to which they are bound by oath, forced us to ſignify to them our diſpleaſure at their conduct. The very pretext which they alledged for ceaſing their ordinary ſervice was on their part a freſh crime, and the more inexcuſable, as they could not doubt of our intention at that time, as it is at all times, to hear what our parliament had to offer for our ſervice and the good of our people, nor be ignorant that we were informed by their reſolutions of the ſubject of their remonſtrances, and muſt therefore be convinced that they had drawn upon themſelves our refuſal to hear thoſe which they had drawn up. But after having made them feel, for ſome time, the effects of our diſpleaſure, we have voluntarily liſtened to the dictates of our clemency, and recalled the officers of our parliament to our good town of Paris. Nevertheleſs, having ſtill at heart the appeaſing of the diviſions that have ariſen, the conſequences whereof deſerve all our attention, and hoping that our parliament, ſolicitous to repair, by a ready obedience, and redoubled labour, the prejudice which our ſubjects may have ſuffered, will give us, on all occaſions, marks of their ſubmiſſion and fidelity, by conforming to the wiſe views by which we are guided, we have reſolved to reaſſemble them at Paris, in order to make known to them our intentions.

For theſe cauſes, and others us thereto moving, by the advice of our council, and of our own certain knowledge, full power and authority, we have, by theſe preſents ſigned with our hand, ordained, and do ordain, all and every of the officers of our parliament, to reſume their uſual functions in our good town of Paris, any thing to the contrary notwithſtanding; and there to adminiſter juſtice to our ſubjects without delay or intermiſſion, according to law, and the duty of their places. And having obſerved, that the ſilence which has been obſerved for ſo many years in relation to matters that cannot be diſcuſſed without equally prejudicing religion and the ſtate, was the moſt proper means for ſecuring the publick peace and tranquillity, we enjoin our parliament to be careful that nothing be done, attempted, or undertaken by any whatſoever, to the breach of this ſilence, and of the peace which we deſire ſhould reign in our dominions; ordering them to proceed againſt the offenders according to law. Nevertheleſs, In order to contribute to the quieting of the minds of our people more and more, to keep up an union, maintain this ſilence, and make the paſt to be entirely forgotten, it is our will and pleaſure, that the proſecutions begun, and the definitive ſentences paſſed for contumacy, from the beginning of the late troubles to the date of theſe preſents, ſhall be void and of none effect, without prejudice, however, to the definitive ſentences that have been paſſed contradictorily and in the laſt reſort; and ſaving to the perſons againſt whom they have been given the liberty of ſeeking redreſs by law, &c.

The parliament, after the reading this declaration, ordered the following entry to be made with regard to it, in their journal.

Regiſtred, on the demand of the king's attorney-general, in order to be executed according to its form and tenor, and agreeable to the laws and ordonnances of the kingdom; that in conſequence thereof, no innovation may be made in the external and publick adminiſtration of the ſacraments; provided always that it ſhall not be underſtood, that the court doth hereby in any wiſe acknowledge the juſtice of the imputations contained in the preamble of the ſaid declaration; and on this account a ſolemn declaration ſhall be ſent to the king in the uſual form, to repreſent to his majeſty, that his parliament, in the circumſtances they were in, did nothing, in giving the preference, for ſome time, to publick buſineſs before private, but what the indiſpenſable duty of their places and their oaths required, &c.

At the ſame time it was agreed to ſend a ſolemn deputation to his majeſty, which they accordingly did on the ſixth, and after their return, the parliament ſeparated for the vacation, having firſt appointed a chamber of vacation as uſual.

But these disputes do not yet seem to be at an end; for the archbishop of Paris has since injoined his clergy to remain firm to the orders he had formerly given them relating to billets of confession, notwithstanding the king's express exhortation to the contrary.

However, according to some later accounts the king seems to be highly displeased with this prelate for his conduct. For we were informed, that the cardinals Rochefoucault and Soubise, with the archbishops of Paris and Narbonne, waited on his majesty, in order to know his will concerning the parliament and clergy. The king answered, that he only desired peace among them, and that he would not hear any more of that affair. When the king returned to Versailles, they went again, and begged leave to present a remonstrance at the king's levee, but it was not granted; and his majesty answered, that he would give them audience when he came from chapel: Accordingly the deputies waited in the long gallery; and soon after the cardinal Soubise had begun to read his remonstrance, his majesty stopped him short, and told them he had given his orders to his parliament, which he hoped they would conform to; and then addressing himself to the archbishop of Paris, desired him to mind the functions of his charge, and be more quiet for the future than he had been hitherto; and so dismissed them.

The young prince, of whom the dauphiness was delivered on the 29th ult. has been created duke de Berry.

The Monthly Catalogue, *for* September, 1754.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. A CLEAR and comprehensive View of the Being, Nature, and Attributes of God, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

2. The Integrity of the Hebrew Text, and many Passages of Scripture vindicated from the Objections of Mr. Kennicott, By J. Bate, M. A. pr. 2s. 6d. Withers.

3. A Review and Defence of two Dissertations concerning the Meaning of Elohim and Berith. By T. Sharp, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Knapton.

4. The whole Works of the reverend and learned W. Reading, M. A. published in Numbers, at 6d. each. Crowder and Woodgate.

Miscellaneous.

5. Genuine and impartial Memoirs of Elizabeth Canning, pr. 3s. Bouquet.

6. An alphabetical Copy of the Poll for Great Yarmouth.

7. A brief Account of the Kings and Queens whose Statues are in the Royal-Exchange, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

8. A Letter to the Inhabitants of Covent-Garden Parish. By Mr. Gibson, pr. 1s. Author.

9. An Alarm to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, pr. 6d. Cooke.

10. An impartial Account of the four Malefactors executed at Guildford, Sept. 14, 1754, pr. 4d. Corbett.

11. The Trial of Mr. William Mitchell, Surgeon, for Perjury, at the Court of King's-Bench, in Trinity-Term, 1754, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

Physick *and* Science.

12. Geography methodiz'd. By L. Chambaud, pr. 3s. Linde.

13. New Experiments and Observations on Electricity. By B. Franklin, Esq; Part III. pr. 1s. Henry. (See p. 417.)

14. A Collection of Cases and Observations in Midwifry. By W. Smellie, M. D. pr. 6s. Wilson.

15. A new Course of Chemistry. By J. Millar, pr. 5s. Browne. (See p. 410.)

16. A Chain of philosophical Reasoning, wherein will be explained some Passages commonly mistaken in Sir Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica, with Remarks on Matter, Motion, and other physical Subjects. By A. Campbell, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

17. The useful Family Herbal, pr. 5s. Owen.

18. * A Treatise of Venereal Diseases. By J. Astruc. In one Vol. 4to. pr. 18s. Innys.

Poetry.

19. The Day of Judgment, pr. 1s. Keith.

20. Barbadoes. By Mr. Weekes, pr. 2s. Dodsley.

21. The Prospect. By G. Roberts, pr. 1s. Cooper.

Sermons.

22. The Necessity and Advantages of human Learning; in a Sermon preached before the Company of Skinners, By J. Towers, M. A. pr. 6d. Hitch.

23. Sixteen Discourses upon Doctrines and Duties, more particularly Christian; and against the reigning Vanities of the Age. By Dr. Delany, pr. 5s. Rivington.

24. An Assize Sermon at Guildford, August 23, 1754. By T. Turner, A. M. pr. 6d. Bladon.

25. A Sermon before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, July 7, 1754. By W. Sharp, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.

26. A Sermon for the Benefit of the General Hospital at Bath. By R. Leyborne, D. D. pr. 6d. Hitch.

Prices

Prices of STOCKS for each Day in SEPTEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Annu. new	3 and 4 p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	Wind at Dean.	Weather London.
1	Sunday			106 1/8	105	106 1/4	104 1/8	103 3/8	103 1/4	6l. 11s	3 17 6	N. W.	fair
2				105 1/8	106	106	104 1/8 1/4	103 1/2 1/8	103 1/8	6l. 10s	3 17 6	N. E.	fair cloudy
3	134 1/2	133 1/2	118 1/4	106	104 1/4 3/8	106	104 1/8 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/8	6l. 10s	3 17 6	N. E.	fair cloudy
4	134	187 1/2	118	106		106	104 1/8 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/8	6l. 10s	3 17 6	N. by W.	fair
5	134	187 1/2	118	106		106	104 1/8 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/8	6l. 10s	3 17 6	N.	fair
6	134 1/2			105 7/8	104 1/4 3/8	106 105 7/8	104 1/8 1/4	103 1/8 1/2	103 1/4 7/8	6l. 11s	4 2 6	W. N. W.	fair
7				105 7/8	104 1/4	105 7/8	104 1/8 1/4	103 1/8	103 1/4	6l. 11s	4 2 6	W. by N.	fair rain
8	Sunday											N. N. W.	fair
9				105 7/8	104 1/4	105 7/8	106 104 1/8	103 1/8 1/4	103 1/4	6l. 12s	4 2 6	W. by N.	fair cloudy
10	134 1/2			105 7/8	104 1/4	105 7/8	104	103 1/2 1/4 1/8	103 1/8	6l. 11s	4 2 6	W. S. W.	clou. fair
11	134	187 1/2	118	105 7/8	104 1/4	105 7/8	104	103 1/4 1/8	103 1/8	6l. 11s	4 2 6	S.	fair
12				105 1/4	104 1/4 3/8	105 1/2	104 103 7/8	103 1/4	103 1/4	6l. 11s	4 2 6	N.	fair cloudy
13	133 7/8		117 3/4	105 1/4 1/8	104 1/4	105 1/2	103 1/2 1/8	103 1/4		6l. 10s	4 2 6	N. E.	cloudy
14						105 1/2	103 7/8	103 1/4	103 1/8	6l. 11s	4 2 6	E. N. E.	cloudy
15	Sunday											N. E.	fair
16		187 1/2	117 1/2		104 1/8	105 1/2	103 7/8	103 1/8	103 1/8	6l. 11s	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
17		187 1/2	117		104 1/8	105 1/2	103	103 1/8	103 1/8	6l. 11s	4 2 6	N. E.	fair
18		187 1/2	117		104 1/8	105 1/2	103	103 1/8	103 1/8	6l. 11s	4 2 6	N. E. by N.	fair
19	133 1/2	187 1/2	117	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/2	103	103 1/8 1/4		6l. 11s	4 5 0	E. N. E.	fair
20	133 1/2		117	105 1/4	104 1/8	105 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/8 1/4		6l. 11s	4 5 0	N. E.	fair
21	133 1/2		117 1/8 1/4	105 1/8 1/4	104 1/8	105 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/8 1/4		6l. 11s	4 5 0	E.	fair hot
22	Sunday											N. E. by E.	fair hot
23	133 1/2		117 1/8 1/4	105 1/8 1/4	104 1/8	105 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/8 1/4		6l. 11s	4 5 0	E. by N.	fair hot
24	133 1/2		117 1/8 1/4	105 1/8 1/4	104 1/8	105 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/8 1/4		6l. 11s	4 5 0	E.	fair hot
25				105 1/4 3/8	104 1/8	105 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/2		6l. 11s	4 5 0	W. S. W.	fair hot
26				105 1/4 3/8	104 1/8	105 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/2		6l. 11s	4 5 0	S. W.	fair
27				105 1/4 3/8	104 1/8	105 1/4 1/8	103 1/4 1/8	102 1/2 1/8		6l. 10s	4 5 0	S. S. W.	cloudy fair
28				105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	103 1/8	102 1/8		6l. 10s	4 5 0	N. W.	fair
29	Sunday											N. N. W.	fair
30				105 3/8	104 1/8	105 1/8 1/4	103 1/2	102 1/2		6l. 10s	4 5 0	W. N. W.	fair

Bills of Mortality from Aug. 27. to Sept. 24.

Christ.	Males 615	Females 571	1186
Buried	Males 719	Females 796	1515

Died under 2 Years old	629
Between 2 and 5	136
5 and 10	52
10 and 20	54
20 and 30	92
30 and 40	134
40 and 50	146
50 and 60	96
60 and 70	84
70 and 80	61
80 and 90	28
90 and 100	3
	1515

Buried		
	Within the Walls	107
	Without the Walls	351
	In Mid. and Surrey	724
	City & Sub. West.	333
		1515

Weekly		
Sept. 3		364
10		375
17		361
24		415
		1515

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.
Peaſe 20s. to 22s. per Q.
Tares 20s. to 25s. per Q.

Price of corn

	Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat	24s. to 27s. 0d q	08l. 10s load	09l. 01s load	07l. 00s load	09l. 00s load	07l. 10s load	25s to 30s q.	24s to 40s qu.	05s 0d buſh.	3s 8d to 4s 4d
Barley	12s to 15s 0d.	17s to 19 qr	21s to 20 qr	18s to 21 qr	17s to 22 qr	20s to 00	16s to 17s	16s to 18s	02s 04d to 00s	2s 0d to 2s 3d
Oats	13s 0d. to 16s	14s to 16 6d	18s to 19	13s to 15s	13s to 16	12s to 15 6d	13s to 15s	15s to 16s	02s 06d to 02s	2s 3d to 2s 6d
Beans	17s to 18s 6d.	23s to 25 0d	22s to 26	22s to 25s	22s to 24	28s to 30	24s to 28s	22s to 23s	03s 02d to 00s	3s 2d to 3s 4d

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XIII. Deſcription of Normandy.
XIV. Character of the Scotch Clergy.
XV. Pleaſant Country of Athol.
XVI. Regulations for the Pruſſian Soldiery.
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XVIII. Of the Shells called Cowries.
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XX. Advices from the Eaſt-Indies.
XXI. Expedition to America.
XXII. Firſt Planting of Rice in Carolina, and its vaſt Improvement.
XXIII. Report of the Bridge-Committee.
XXIV. Ceremony at a Nun's taking the Veil.
XXV. POETRY: Prologue ſpoken at Philadelphia; Latin Paraphraſe on Pſalm 104; In Imitation of a Fable of Phædrus; Ode to Dr. Mead; Sheriff Janſen's Health, a Song; for Lord-Mayor's Day, 1754, a Ballad; Epigrams; a new Song ſet to Muſick.
XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Seſſions at the Old Bailey; Fires, Accidents, &c. &c. &c.
XXVII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths, Bankrupts.
XXVIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXIX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXXI. Catalogue of Books.

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We ſhall be glad to inſert the uſeful and judicious diſſertation of Philalethes, if he will permit us to leave out a ſmall part of it towards the end.

The letter ſigned Shakeſpeareanus ſhall be conſidered, as likewiſe ſeveral other pieces in proſe and verſe.

☞ Receipts *for collecting the* LAND TAX *and* WINDOW LIGHTS, *are given Gratis by* R. BALDWIN, *Bookſeller, at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

ADVERTISEMENT.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1755, will be publiſhed together at STATIONERS-HALL, on *Tueſday, November* 26, 1754.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1754.

The ingenious Mr. Emerſon, *in his Principles of Mechanicks lately publiſhed, having at the End of the 8th Section given ſeveral Obſervations neceſſarily reſulting from what he had before demonſtrated, as they are not only curious but uſeful, we ſhall give our Readers ſome of them as follows.*

FROM the foregoing propoſitions it follows, that if a certain beam of timber be able to ſupport a given weight; another beam of the ſame timber, ſimilar to the former, may be taken ſo great, as to be able but juſt to bear its own weight. And any bigger beam cannot ſupport itſelf, but muſt break by its own weight; and any leſs beam will bear ſomething more. For the ſtrength being as the cube of the depth; and the ſtreſs, being as the matter and length, is as the fourth power of the depth: It is plain the ſtreſs increaſes in a greater ratio than the ſtrength. Whence it follows, that a beam may be taken ſo large, that the ſtreſs may far exceed the ſtrength. And that of all ſimilar beams, here is but one that will ſupport itſelf and nothing more. Likewiſe if any beam can bear ten times its own weight; no other ſimilar beam will do the ſame. And the like holds in all machines, and in all animal bodies. And hence there is a certain limit, in regard to magnitude, not only in all machines and artificial ſtructures, but alſo in natural ones, which neither art nor nature can go beyond; ſuppoſing them made of the ſame matter and in the ſame proportion of parts.

Hence it is impoſſible that mechanick engines can be increaſed to any bigneſs. For when they arrive at a particular ſize, their ſeveral parts will break and fall aſunder by their weights. Neither can any buildings of vaſt bigneſs be made to ſtand, but muſt fall to pieces by their great weight, and go to ruin. Vaſt columns and pyramids will break by their weight, and tumble down.

It is likewiſe impoſſible for nature to produce animals of any vaſt ſize at pleaſure; or any ſuch thing as giants, or men of prodigious ſtature; except ſome ſort of matter can be found to make the bones of, which is ſo much harder and ſtronger than any hitherto known: Or elſe that the proportion of the parts be ſo much altered, and the bones and muſcles made thicker in proportion; which will make the animal diſtorted and of a monſtrous figure, and not capable of performing any proper action. And being made ſimilar and of common matter, they will not be able to ſtand or move, but being burdened by their own weight, muſt fall down.

Thus it is impoſſible that there can be any animal ſo big as to carry a caſtle upon his back; or any man ſo ſtrong as to remove a mountain, or pull up a large oak by the roots: Nature will not admit of theſe things; whence it is impoſſible there can be animals of any ſort beyond a determinate bigneſs.

Fiſh may indeed be produced to a larger ſize than land animals; becauſe their weight is ſupported by the water. But yet they cannot be increaſed to immenſity, becauſe the internal parts will preſs upon one another by their weight, and deſtroy their fabrick.

On the contrary, when the ſize of animals is diminiſhed, their ſtrength is not diminiſhed in the ſame proportion as the weight. And therefore a ſmall animal will carry far more than its own weight, whilſt a great one cannot carry ſo much as its weight. And hence it is, that ſmall animals are more active, will run faſter, jump further, or perform any motion quicker, for their weight, than large animals: For the leſſer the animal,

animal, the greater the proportion of the ſtrength to the ſtreſs. And nature ſeems to know no bounds, as to the ſmallneſs of animals, at leaſt in regard to their weight.

Neither can any two unequal and ſimilar machines reſiſt any violence alike, or in the ſame proportion, but the greater will be more hurt than the leſſer. A And the ſame is true of animals; for large animals, by falling break their bones, whilſt leſſer ones falling higher receive no damage. Thus a cat may fall two or three yards high and be no worſe, and an ant from the top of a tower.

It is likewiſe impoſſible in the nature of things, that there can be any trees of immenſe bigneſs; if there were any ſuch, B their limbs, boughs, and branches muſt break and fall down by their great weight. Thus it is impoſſible there can be an oak a quarter of a mile high; ſuch a tree cannot grow or ſtand, but its limbs will drop off by their weight. And hence likewiſe leſſer plants can better ſuſtain themſelves than large ones can do.

Neither could a tree of an ordinary ſize be able to ſtand, if it was compoſed of the ſame tender matter that ſome plants conſiſt of: Nor ſuch a plant, if it was much bigger than common. And that plants, made of ſuch tender matter, may better ſupport themſelves, nature has made the trunks and branches of many C of them hollow; by which means they are both lighter and ſtronger.

The propoſitions before laid down, concerning the ſtrength and ſtreſs of timber, &c. are alſo of excellent uſe in ſeveral concerns of life, and particularly in architecture; and upon theſe principles a great many problems may be reſolved relating to the due proportion of ſtrength in ſeveral bodies, according to their particular poſitions and weights they are to bear; ſome of which I ſhall briefly enumerate.

If a piece of timber is to be holed with a mortiſe * hole, the beam will be ſtronger when it is taken out of the middle, than if it be taken out of either ſide. And F in a beam ſupported at both ends; it is ſtronger when the hole is taken out of the upper ſide than the under one, provided a piece of wood is driven hard in to fill up the hole.

If a piece is to be ſpliced upon the end of a beam, to be ſupported at both ends; it will be ſtronger when ſpliced on the under ſide of the beam, than on the G upper ſide. But if the beam is ſupported only at one end, to bear a weight on the other, it is ſtronger when ſpliced on the upper ſide.

When a ſmall lever, &c. is nailed to a body, to move it or ſuſpend it by; the ſtrain is greateſt upon the nail neareſt the hand, or point where the power is applied.

If a beam is ſupported at both ends, and the two ends which over the props, and be fixt down immoveable; it will bear twice as much weight, as when the ends only lie looſe or free upon the ſupporters.

If a ſlender cylinder is to be ſupported by two pins; the diſtance of the pins ought to be $\frac{2111}{10000}$ parts of the length of the cylinder, that is, near $\frac{4}{5}$ its length; the pins equidiſtant from its ends; and then the cylinder will endure the leaſt bending or ſtrain, by its weight.

By the foregoing principles it alſo follows, that a beam fixt at one end, and bearing a weight at the other; if it be cut in the form of a wedge and placed with its parallel ſides, parallel to the horizon; it will be equally ſtrong every where; and no ſooner break in one place than another.

If a beam has all its ſides cut in the C form of a parabola, whoſe vertex is at the end, and abſciſſa perpendicular to the axis of the ſolid, and baſe a ſquare, a circle, or any regular polygon; ſuch a beam fixt at one end, is equally ſtrong throughout for ſupporting its own weight.

By the ſame principles; if a wall reſiſt the wind, and if the ſection of it be a right-angled triangle; or the foreſide be perpendicular to the horizon, and the backſide terminated by a ſloping plane interſecting the other plane in the top of the wall; ſuch a wall will be equally ſtrong in all its parts to reſiſt the wind, if the parts of the wall cohere ſtrongly together; but if it be built of looſe materials; it is better to be convex on E the backſide in form of a parabola.

If a wall is to ſupport a bank of earth or any fluid body, it ought to be built concave in form of a ſemicubical parabola, whoſe vertex is at the top of the wall; this is when the parts of the wall ſtick well together. But if the parts be looſe, then a right line or ſloping plane ought to be its figure. Such walls will be equally ſtrong throughout.

All ſpires of churches in the form of cones or pyramids, are equally ſtrong in all parts to reſiſt the wind. But when the parts cohere not together; parabolick conoids are equally ſtrong throughout.

Likewiſe if there be a pillar erected in form of the logarithmick curve, the aſſympote being the axis; it cannot be cruſhed to pieces in one part ſooner than in another, by its own weight. And if ſuch a pillar be turned upſide down, and ſuſpended at the thick end, in the air; it will be no ſooner pulled aſunder in one part than

and

* *Mortiſe, is a ſquare hole cut in a piece of ſtuff, to receive the tenon, which is the ſquare end of a piece of wood made to fit the mortiſe.*

another by its own weight. And the caſe is the ſame, if the ſmall end be cut off, and inſtead of it, a cylinder be added whoſe height is half the ſubtangent.

Laſtly, let AE, as in the following figure, be a beam in form of a triangular priſm, and if $AD = \frac{1}{9} AB$, and $AI = \frac{1}{9} AC$, and the point ADIF be cut away parallel to the baſe; the remaining beam DICEF will bear a greater weight P, than the whole ABCEG, or the part will be ſtronger than the whole; which is a paradox in mechanicks.



And upon the ſame principles, an infinite number of queſtions of like kind may be reſolved, which are curious enough, and of great uſe in the common affairs of life.

All I ſhall add here, is the ſtrength of ſome ſorts of timber as collected from experiments. A piece of wood a foot long and an inch ſquare ſupported horizontally at both ends, will bear in the middle before it breaks, as follows,

	Pounds.
Oak — —	320
Elm — —	310
Beech — —	290
Fir — —	280

An Extract from a Book lately publiſhed, intitled, A VIEW *of Lord* Bolingbroke's PHILOSOPHY.

HIS lordſhip having admitted that we have ideas, and may acquire a knowledge of the phyſical attributes of God Almighty, to wit, his wiſdom and power, but denying we have any ideas, or that we can have any knowledge of his moral attributes, to wit, his goodneſs and juſtice: And having alſo admitted that by the moral conſtitution of things happineſs is annexed to virtue, and miſery to vice; the author of this View undertakes to prove, that men may get as clear and as preciſe ideas of God's goodneſs and juſtice, as of his wiſdom and power; which he does as follows, viz.

But, to prevent, or, indeed, now things are ſo far gone, rather to redreſs, all ambiguity in the terms, and equivocation in the uſe of them; it will be proper to explain what true philoſophy means by God's works, whether phyſical or moral.

Now I underſtand by it, that conſtitution of things which God hath eſtabliſhed and directed, tending to a plain and evident end; without regard to thoſe impediments or obſtructions in its courſe, which the author of nature hath permitted to ariſe from any part of the material, or intellectual creation.

Thus, when we conſider his phyſical works, in order to make our eſtimate of his wiſdom and power, we conceive them as they are in themſelves, and in the perfection of their conſtitution; tho' the great proportion of the phyſical ſyſtem may, from the intractability of matter, be ſubject to ſome inconſiderable irregularities, which, as the true philoſopher obſerves, will be apt to increaſe till this ſyſtem wants a reformation: And tho' the ſmaller portions, ſuch as the bodies of animals, may, from various accidents in the conception and birth, often want that convenient formation and adaption of their parts, from the wonderful contrivance of which, in the various bodies of all animals in general, ariſes ſo illuſtrious an evidence of the wiſdom and power of the workman.

Surely, then, common ſenſe, and all equitable meaſure, require us to eſtimate God's moral works on the ſame ſtandard: To conſider what the moral conſtitution is in itſelf: And (when the queſtion is of God's goodneſs and juſtice) to keep that view diſtinct and ſeparate: Not ſuffer it to be diſturbed or broken by any interruptions occaſioned thro' the perverſe influence either of the paſſion or action of material or immaterial beings. For, in this caſe, both concur to violate the conſtitution. In the natural ſyſtem, man's free-will has no place: In the moral, the abuſe of free-will occaſions the moſt and greateſt of its diſorders.

In proſecuting this queſtion therefore, as, in order to acquire and confirm our ideas of God's wiſdom and power, we conſider the natural ſyſtem only as its order and harmony is ſupported by the general laws of matter and motion: So, in order to acquire and confirm our ideas of his goodneſs and juſtice, we ſhould regard the moral ſyſtem only as its order and harmony is ſupported by that general law, which annexes happineſs to virtue, and miſery to vice.

Thus much, and only thus much, is God's work, in either ſyſtem; and it is from God's work we are to demonſtrate his attributes. The reſt, where real or apparent diſorders obtrude themſelves, to obſtruct our views in theſe diſcoveries,

teries, proceeds from matter and the human mind.

And it is not to be forgotten, that the concluſion we draw from hence, in ſupport of our adequate ideas of God's moral attributes, has the greater ſtrength upon his lordſhip's own principles; who holds that this conſtitution ariſes ſolely from the will of God: For then we are ſure that the will, which annexes happineſs to virtue, and miſery to vice, muſt ariſe from God's moral rather than from his firſt phyſical nature.

Having premiſed thus much, tho' no more than neceſſary to obviate one continued ſophiſm, that runs thro' all his lordſhip's reaſonings, againſt the moral attributes; where, the courſe and operation of the moral conſtitution as it appears under the diſturbances occaſioned by man's freewill, is perpetually put for the conſtitution itſelf: I now proceed to ſhew from God's works, that we have as preciſe ideas of his goodneſs and juſtice as of his power and wiſdom.

His lordſhip obſerves, that from every part of the immenſe univerſe, and from the harmony of the whole, men are led to conclude with the utmoſt certainty, that a Being of infinite wiſdom and power made, preſerved, and governed the ſyſtem. And what ſhould hinder the religioniſt from obſerving, that the happineſs attendant on virtue, and the miſery conſequent on vice by the very conſtitution of nature, lead men to conclude, with equal certainty, that a Being of infinite goodneſs and juſtice made, preſerves, and governs the ſyſtem?

The exiſtence of this moral conſtitution his lordſhip acknowledges. Let us conſider it, therefore, both as it reſpects bodies of men and individuals.

That communities are always happy or miſerable in proportion to their virtuous or vicious manners, his lordſhip himſelf is the forwardeſt to demonſtrate. If ſuch a conſtitution of things does not beſpeak the author of it good or juſt, how is it poſſible to conclude any thing of the character of a Creator from his works? His lordſhip thinks, that from the marks of wiſdom and power in the phyſical ſyſtem we learn with the utmoſt certainty that God is wiſe and powerful; and he ſays, that we acquire this knowledge immediately, as it were, by our ſenſes. Are there not the ſelf ſame marks of goodneſs and juſtice in this part at leaſt of the moral ſyſtem? And do not we come to know as immediately by our ſenſes, and as certainly by our reaſon, that God is good and juſt?

If we conſider the moral conſtitution, as it reſpects particulars, we ſee virtue and vice has the ſame influence on our happineſs and miſery. Here, indeed, we find more interruptions, in the means to the end, than in the other part. Our material and our intellectual nature have here more power to diſorder the operations of the ſyſtem. In communities, they can rarely be diſturbed, but by a peſtilence, or that other moral plague, a hero or a conqueror: Amongſt particulars, phyſical evil and the abuſe of free will bring more frequent diſorders. But when once the demonſtration of the moral attributes is clearly made from that part of the conſtitution which regards communities, it can never be ſhaken by the diſorders in the other part of it, which regards particulars. The eſtabliſhed truth is now a principle to proceed upon in our diſcoveries; and as to the interruptions in the latter inſtance, all we can fairly deduce from thence is, the certainty of a future ſtate. But this by the way.

What I inſiſt upon at preſent is, that, to decide the queſtion concerning God's attributes, we are to conſider the conſtitution of things, as it is in itſelf, ſimply; this is, properly, God's work. The diſorders in it, occaſioned by the abuſe of man's free-will is not his work, but man's. This, his lordſhip too, upon another occaſion, namely, when he combats the argument of a future ſtate from an unequal providence, is perpetually repeating. So that theſe diſorders muſt, even on his lordſhip's own principles, be excluded from the account, when we eſtimate God's nature and attributes from his works.

But we do not ſee thoſe diſorders in the natural world which we both ſee and feel in the moral. This would be ſome objection, did God direct things immediately, or conſtitute them mechanically, in the moral as he does in the natural ſyſtem; or had free will the ſame influence on the latter as on the former. Did God direct in both conſtitutions, or did he direct in neither immediately or mechanically, and that yet the moral continued more ſubject to diſorder than the natural, it might then indeed follow that we had not ſo clear ideas of God's goodneſs and juſtice as of his wiſdom and power. But ſince he has thought fit to leave man free; and has been pleaſed to ſuffer the abuſe of free-will to affect the moral ſyſtem, and not the natural; the ſuperior irregularities in the one do not take off from the equal clearneſs of the demonſtration which reſults from the nature of both conſtitutions. "This difference (to ſpeak in the words of a late writer) is not to be aſcribed to a contrary conduct in the governor of the two ſyſtems, but to the

contrary natures of the ſubjects. Paſſive matter being totally inert, its reſiſtance to the laws impreſſed upon it, muſt be extremely weak: and conſequently the diſorders ariſing from that reſiſtance proportionably ſlow and unheeded: While that active ſelf-moving principle, the mind, flies out at once from the centre of its direction, and can every moment reflect from the line of truth and reaſon. Hence moral diſorders began early, became exceſſive, and have continued thro' all ages to diſturb the harmony of the ſyſtem."

The ingenious Mr. KENNEDY, *Author of* Serious Conſiderations on the Affairs of the Northern Colonies, *ſpeaking of the audacious Invaſion of our Settlements by the* French, *has the following Obſervations.*

THEIR late encroachments upon his majeſty's rights and territories, in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, in Africa, and in Hudſon's Bay, with the moſt provoking circumſtances, are ſo well known, that I believe I need not mention them. And now they ſeem avowedly, and with much aſſurance, to open the ſame ſhameful ſcene upon this continent, which they have indeed been long practiſing underhand.

That vaſt ſums have been expended upon their royal geographers and hydrographers, in order that their maps and ſea-charts may quadrate with their political ſyſtem of encroachments upon the territories of other nations, is apparent to the whole world; and thus by eſtabliſhing their imaginary rights by pen and ink, they are determined to confirm their accuracy by a forcible poſſeſſion. Another piece of fineſſe, or French policy, is that of burying leaden-plates up and down this continent, with certain inſcriptions, in order to form new pretenſions; but in this, I am told, they were diſcovered by ſome of our Indians, who, though not pleaſed, were diverted with the whim, as I am confident the world muſt be with their other projects, being equally ridiculous. What figure we are like to make in this diſpute; we, to whom, in a great meaſure, all this impertinence is owing, who by an ill-judged frugality, meanly neglected the preventing their firſt intruſions at Crown-point, and that important paſs at Niagara, and ſome more of the like kind, together with a total neglect of Indian affairs, I ſhall not take upon me to determine; nor ſhall I enter into a diſcuſſion of the reaſons of that neglect, or to whom owing, at this time; this is not the time to retroſpect, we muſt now look forward. Our caſe at preſent is neither more nor leſs than this, viz. That the French are now drawing a line along the borders of our ſettlements in every province, from the mouth of St. Lawrence, to the mouth of Miſſiſippi, and building forts to ſecure the moſt convenient paſſes on the lakes, that form the communication; by which they will effectually cut off all intercourſe and traffick between us and the Indians inhabiting the inland countries, and likewiſe compel thoſe who are neighbours and allies, by reaſon of the abſolute dependance they muſt have on the French for every thing they want, as well as for their liberty of hunting and fiſhing, to fall under their ſubjection, or ſtarve. It therefore behoveth us at this time to exert our utmoſt endeavours, by all the means in our power, to prevent ſo bad a neighbourhood. It is a maxim in England, to avoid, if poſſible, the neighbourhood of a great lord; by the ſame parity of reaſon, what ought we then not to do, to avoid that of an ambitious, all-graſping monarch, whoſe will, often the caprice of a miſs, or a favourite, is the law? *For ſuch is our pleaſure*, is their whole *corpus juris*. One great ſtep, if not the greateſt, to this grand monarch's univerſal ſyſtem, is that of being poſſeſs'd of this northern continent of America, a territory boundleſs as is his ambition; in which he has made not a little progreſs.

ODE *from Dr.* Templeman *to Dr.* Mead, *on his Deſign of publiſhing the* Monita & Præcepta Medica. (*See* Mag. *for* 1751, p. 223.)

Ad Virum celeberrimum RICHARDUM MEAD, *M. D. &c. &c. &c.*

HORRENDA ſcribant prælia cæteri,
Martiſque lauros ſanguine roſcidas;
En civicam nectit coronam,
Teque cupit celebrare muſa!
Seu tu patronus nobilis artium
Audis, benignus ſive ſalutifer
Morbos levare, idemque claros
Artibus excoluiſſe vitam.
Ritu Herculis prima eſt tibi gloria
Angues domare & lurida toxica;
Tu, fraudibus lethi retectis,
Expedles per acuta cladis.
Cùm peſte languet Gallia livida,
Te quiſque poſcit ſollicitâ prece;
Et te docente artes fugandi
Diva ſalus tua dicta firmat.
Monſtrare leges, quis mare turgidum
Neutonus audet; fortiter adjuvans
Monſtras eaſdem nos regentes
Corporibus peperiſſe morbos!
O corda fratrum! lucida ſidera!
Ut vos amicè lumina jungitis!
Externa Neutonus retexit,
Ipſe homini interiora pandis.

Non

Non mille pronat, quis tua pectora
Implentur, artes; heu rapit omnia
Sors dura! *Divinum fenemque*
Poftera te celebrabit ætas.

Antiqua foleris marmora comparas,
Vultuſque fictos undique colligis;
At mox tua infixi nepotes
Ora magis pretioſa ducent.

Jam, fata ſemper vincere pertinax,
Præcepta tradis fida medentibus;
Sic tu brevi vitæ ſuperſtes
Eſto opifer venientis ævi.

Novemb. 22, 1750. P. TEMPLEMAN.

From the WORLD, Oct. 24.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

I AM an humble couſin to two ſiſters, who tho' they are good-humoured, good ſort of people, and behave to me tolerably well, yet their manners and diſpoſitions are ſo extremely oppoſite, that the taſk of pleaſing them is rendered very difficult and troubleſome. The eldeſt of my couſins is a very jolly free-hearted girl, and ſo great an enemy to all kinds of form, that you ſeldom ſee her with ſo much as a pin in her gown; while the youngeſt, who thinks in her heart her ſiſter is no better than a ſlattern, runs into the contrary extreme, and is in every thing an abſolute fidfad. She takes up almoſt as much time to put on her gown, as her ſiſter does to dirt one. The eldeſt is too thoughtleſs to remember what ſhe is to do, and the youngeſt ſo tedious in doing it, that the time is always elapſed in which it was neceſſary for it to be done. If you lend any thing to the eldeſt, you are ſure to have it loſt; if you would borrow any thing of the youngeſt, it is odds but ſhe refuſes it, from an opinion that you will be leſs careful of it than herſelf. Whatever work is done by one ſiſter, is too ſlight to hang together for an hour's wear; and whatever is undertaken by the other, is generally too nice and curious to be finiſhed.

As they are conſtantly bed-fellows, the firſt ſleep of the eldeſt is ſure to be broke by the youngeſt, whoſe uſual time of undreſſing and folding up her clothes, is at leaſt an hour and a half, allowing for a third part of that time for hindrances, occaſioned by her eldeſt ſiſter's things, which ſhe ſcattered every where in her way.

If they had lovers, I know exactly how it would be: The eldeſt would loſe hers by trying on two ſoon, and the youngeſt by trying on too often. If they were wives, the one would be too haſty to do any thing right, and the other too tedious to do any thing pleaſing: Or were they mothers, the daughters of the eldeſt would be playing at taw with the boys, and the [illegible] of the youngeſt dreſſing dolls with [illegible] miſſes.

I have told you already, Sir, that [illegible] are both good-humoured; and if I could prevail upon the eldeſt to borrow from the youngeſt a little thought, and neatneſs; and upon the youngeſt to add to her exactneſs a little of the careleſs freedom of the eldeſt, you would make them very amiable women, and me the happieſt of all humble couſins.

For an Illuſtration of the MAP *of the Seat of War in the* EAST-INDIES, *here annexed, we have given the Dates of the Battles and Sieges, as follows.*

ANAVERDI Khan defeated and killed by the French and their confederates, in a battle to the ſouth of Arkate, in July, 1749.

The French, &c. defeated by the Engliſh and their confederates under major Lawrence, in a battle 20 miles to the North-weſt of Pondiſheri, April 5, 1750.

Mohammed Ali defeated by the French, &c. in a battle to the weſt of Tira-Vidi, in Auguſt, 1750.

Naſir Jing murdered by his own people, and his army reduced by the French, &c. at Jingi, Dec. 16, 1750.

The Engliſh, &c. under capt. Cliye, defeated by the French, &c. at Volkonda, June 30, 1751.

The French, &c. repulſed at Arkate by the Engliſh, &c. under capt. Clive, Oct. 25, 1751.

The French, &c. defeated by the Engliſh, &c. under capt. Clive, in the plain of Arni, Dec. 14, 1751.

Kanjavaram beſieged and taken by the Engliſh, &c. under capt. Clive, Dec. 29, 1751.

The French, &c. defeated by the Engliſh, &c. under capt. Clive, at Kanel Pakam, March 12, 1752.

Samcavaram beſieged and taken by the Engliſh, &c. under capt. Clive, April 23, 1752.

Acheveram beſieged and taken by ditto, in May, 1752.

The French, &c. defeated by ditto at Volkonda, June 21, 1752.

Shirangam beſieged and taken by the Engliſh, &c. under major Lawrence, June 14, 1752.

The French, &c. defeated by the Engliſh, &c. under major Lawrence, near Trichina-Palli, Sept. 21, 1752.

For a particular account of theſe battles and ſieges, ſee our Magazine for 1751, P. 431; for 1752, P. 431; for 1753, P. 130—132; and our Mag. for May laſt, P. 226.

JOUR-


78°
79°
80°
14°
13°
12°
Regnti
Chandegri
Kota Porver
Kalastri
Geldria
Port S. George
T O N D A -
M A N D A -
L U M
B E N G A L
Pondiſheri F.
Kalle morye
E. English
F. French
P. Portugueſe
D. Danes
Dan. Dutch

Explanation
Gotti Mountains
PART OF
MALWA
MAHARAM
PART OF

well as uninquired into. And much leſs can I ſuppoſe, that an impeachment is deſigned to be the conſequence of the inquiry propoſed; for no gentleman, ſurely, can ſuppoſe, that it would be conſiſtent with the dignity of a Britiſh houſe of commons to appear at the bar of the other houſe as the proſecutors of a little under clerk in one of our publick offices.

Thus, Sir, as neither a bill of pains and penalties nor an impeachment can be the end propoſed by the motion now made to us, I can ſee no reaſon for our agreeing to it, nor can I ſee any uſe that can be made of a parliamentary inquiry, and therefore I do not think we ſhould take up any part of our time with inquiring into an affair of ſo little conſequence; for as to our learning from thence how the late act has been evaded, it is already publickly and perfectly known. I believe, there is not a gentleman in this houſe, no nor a broker in 'Change-Alley, who does not know, that the late act was evaded by the ſubſcribers giving a name for every twenty tickets they intended to ſubſcribe for; and if the Hon. and learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt, or any gentleman, ſhould propoſe a method for preventing this practice, or for preventing its being poſſible to give an undue preference to miniſters, clerks of offices, or either of their favourites, when we have occaſion for another lottery, I am perſuaded, the houſe will readily agree to it, unleſs it ſhould evidently appear to be ſuch a method as would render it impoſſible to get the ſubſcription filled; and this, I fear, will be the caſe with every effectual method that can be propoſed, unleſs you make the lottery more advantageous for the ſubſcribers, and more burthenſome upon the publick, than any lottery we have had ſince the happy acceſſion of our preſent royal family; for no lottery we have had ſince that fortunate period, ever coſt the publick ſo much as the lotteries generally did before that time.

As to what the Hon. and learned gentleman was pleaſed to ſay about the ſubſcription receipts that were ſold at a premium in 'Change-Alley, before the ſubſcription books were opened, I do not ſee what reaſon we can have for inquiring into it, or how they came to make ſo early an appearance there. By the expreſs words of the act itſelf, Sir, the receivers were impowered to receive ſubſcriptions, and to grant receipts for the ſame, before their receiving the books with the tickets from the managers and directors of the lottery, therefore they might legally grant ſuch receipts the moment they were appointed, and had given bond for being accountable, provided they gave no receipt for more than 20 tickets to one perſon; and if ſome few of thoſe receipts were ſold in 'Change-Alley at a ſmall premium, it was no certain ſign that the lottery ſubſcription would fill, or that the tickets would bear a premium after a glut of them came to market. Nay, theſe receipts might have been iſſued by the receivers, and ſent to be ſold in the Alley at a premium, before the ſubſcription books were opened, on purpoſe and with a very good deſign, in order to encourage people to come in as ſoon as the books ſhould be opened, and ſubſcribe to a lottery which was certainly diſadvantageous to the ſubſcribers. I ſay, diſadvantageous to the ſubſcribers, Sir, for it was ſo extremely ſo, that when the act paſſed, I believe, no man imagined that the madneſs of the people would grow to ſuch a height as to raiſe the tickets to any conſiderable premium; and if the receivers made no mercenary or partial uſe of what afterwards happened, I am ſure, they deſerve neither cenſure nor puniſhment; for, I hope, this houſe will

will never judge, as mobs uſually do, from the event of things, and condemn a man becauſe an unexpected bad conſequence enſued from a good or juſtifiable intention.

But, Sir, if theſe receipts were iſſued by the receivers with a mercenary view, in order to make an advantage by the ſale, or if they made a partial or mercenary uſe of what afterwards happened, they deſerve to be puniſhed as well as cenſured; and as this may have been the caſe, as the popular clamour is very loud, at leaſt againſt one of them, I am therefore for an inquiry into their conduct; but I am for a proper inquiry, which, I think, can only be made by thoſe who by the act were impowered to appoint them, and to give them the neceſſary inſtructions. Whether they can puniſh or no, may be a future queſtion; but they may certainly inquire: They are, in my opinion, the only proper perſons for inquiring; becauſe they beſt know what orders and inſtructions they gave to thoſe whom they had appointed to be the receivers of the ſubſcription; and no man, I believe doubts either of their capacity, their candour, or their diligence. If the receivers or any of them have been guilty of any mal-practices, I believe, they will be more afraid of ſuch an inquiry, than of an inquiry made by a committee of this houſe; and if the three Right Hon. perſons, who are to make this inquiry, ſhould upon the iſſue think, that neither they nor the crown have power to inflict an adequate puniſhment, upon a report from them, I am very ſure, that this houſe would readily agree to any bill that might be thought neceſſary for that purpoſe.

By this means, Sir, the truth may be come at, and the guilty, if any, be condignly puniſhed, without any ſort of incroachment upon our conſtitution; and therefore, that we may think of a proper method for procuring this inquiry, I ſhall conclude with moving for the previous queſtion as to the motion now under conſideration.

The next Speech I ſhall give you, was that made by Proculus Virginius, *which was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WE all know, that the previous queſtion is a very common method for putting a negative upon a motion, which is of ſuch a nature that gentlemen are aſhamed, or afraid, it ſhould appear in our votes with a flat negative at the tail of it. The pretence uſually made uſe of for the previous queſtion, is becauſe gentlemen want time to conſider the motion before they can determine to be for it or againſt it, and this pretence may ſometimes be made uſe of with ſome ſort of plauſibility; but the pretence now made uſe of has not ſo much as a ſhadow of plauſibility in its favour. The pretence now made uſe of is, that we may direct an inquiry to be made by thoſe whom we have no power to direct, and who, ſhould they yield a voluntary obedience to our direction, have no power to inquire, much leſs to puniſh. You, Sir, may in ſome inſtances be ſubject to the directions of this houſe, tho' in this inſtance it is with me a queſtion whether you are or no; but I am very ſure that neither the archbiſhop of Canterbury, nor the lord high chancellor, can be deemed ſubject to any direction we can give, eſpecially in what is now propoſed. How ridiculous then would it be in us to think of directing them to join with you in making an inquiry into the conduct of the receivers of the ſubſcriptions for the laſt lottery? And I hope no gentleman imagines, that we ſhould addreſs them to do ſo. Nay, we could not ſo much as addreſs the king to order or direct

T—— P——,

them to do ſo; becauſe even the crown itſelf has no power to iſſue any ſuch order or direction, or to inflict any legal puniſhment upon them, ſhould they refuſe to obey.

But now, Sir, ſuppoſing that theſe two noble and learned lords ſhould at your deſire, and out of the reſpect they ſo deſervedly have for you, voluntarily agree to join with you in making an inquiry into the conduct of theſe receivers, how could you inquire? You have no power to put an oath to any one you call before you: You have no power to puniſh any one that ſhall refuſe to come at your call; or that, when come, ſhall refuſe to anſwer ſuch queſtions as you may think neceſſary; or that ſhall appear to be guilty of falſhood or prevarication in the anſwers he is pleaſed to give. Under ſuch a want of power, can it be ſuppoſed that you could inquire with any effect? Is it not certain, that the more criminal the offenders are, the leſs effectual your inquiry would be? Nor can this be anſwered by alledging, that all the perſons you could have occaſion to examine are officers employed under the crown, and conſequently would be obliged not only to appear and anſwer, but to give a fair and full anſwer to every queſtion, under the pain of being diſmiſſed from their employments; for in order to come at the bottom of this affair, it appears neceſſary upon the very face of it, that ſeveral of the ſubſcribers, and ſeveral brokers in 'Change-Alley, ſhould be examined; and in the courſe of the inquiry it may be found, that it will be neceſſary to examine ſeveral other perſons, none of whom will willingly appear, nor can any of them by you be ſubjected to any puniſhment for not appearing, or any other way compelled to appear.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that we can neither direct the inquiry, which the Hon. gentleman has been pleaſed to ſuggeſt, nor could it be carried on with any effect, without paſſing a new act of parliament for that purpoſe; and this, I am ſure, would be of more dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution than the parliamentary inquiry propoſed; for I am really ſurprized to hear it pretended, that our doing what is properly the buſineſs of this houſe, and what every gentleman muſt allow to be one of the moſt neceſſary parts of our duty, can ever be of any dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution. That this houſe is the grand inqueſt of the nation, and conſequently bound to inquire into every grievance complained of by the people, is ſo well known, and ſo generally confeſſed, that I am almoſt aſhamed to repeat it. Inquiries ought therefore to be frequent, as every one knows that popular grievances are ſo; and conſequently a proſecution, either by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, is ſo far from being the only end of an inquiry, that it can very ſeldom be the conſequence; for a grievance may often be removed or redreſſed without any proſecution at all: Sometimes a parliamentary cenſure of perſons or practices may be thought neceſſary; and generally ſpeaking, an addreſs to the king to order his attorney-general to proſecute, would be the conſequence of our inquiries, were they as frequent as they ought to be: Even proſecutions by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, when found abſolutely neceſſary, would tend to the preſervation of our conſtitution, by rendering parliaments dear to the people, were ſuch proſecutions more frequently carried on than they are againſt the oppreſſors and plunderers of the people; for whilſt the king preſerves his right to diſſolve the parliament when he pleaſes, no faction in parliament can ever incroach upon the crown; and as to a factious party in the nation, I do not know

know what the Hon. gentleman means by it. I am very sure, that the majority of the nation will never be for overturning our constitution; and if the party should be so numerous as to be able, after two or three trials, to return always a majority against the administration, it could not be a factious, but a national party, whose demands the king ought to comply with, by altering his measures, and dismissing his ministers.

If ever this, Sir, should happen to be the case, I shall readily grant, that not only a parliamentary inquiry, but a prosecution by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, might very probably become necessary against some of the ministers, and, perhaps, even against some of their under clerks; for whatever the Hon. gentleman may think, I am far from being of opinion, that it is inconsistent with the dignity of a British house of commons to appear at the bar of the other house as the prosecutors even of an under clerk in one of our publick offices. On the contrary, I believe, that if we often did so, these jacks in an office would not behave with such insolence as they usually do, or venture to oppress and plunder those who are obliged to apply to those offices; and it would likewise, I believe, have a very good effect upon the conduct of the high and mighty lords commissioners their masters, who are but too apt to connive at the insolence and extortion of their underlings, as it renders their employments more desirable, and consequently more valuable to those that have the disposal of them; from whence we may easily see the reason, why an impeachment of any of these underlings should be represented as inconsistent with the dignity of a British house of commons.

A prosecution by impeachment, Sir, is so far from being an incroachment upon our constitution, that it has made a part of our constitution, ever since we had any such thing as a settled form of government. As to bills of pains and penalties, I shall, indeed, grant, that they are more extraordinary, and of a more dangerous nature; but even this method of prosecution does not depend upon the rank of the offender, but upon the nature of the offence, or of the proof that may be had of it; and the behaviour of our ministers upon such occasions has always been something remarkable: When a plot against the government is to be inquired into and punished, one of the lowest rank of those who can be said to have any rank, may be a proper object for our inquiry, and for being punished by a bill of pains and penalties: Of this we had a remarkable instance in the 9th of his late majesty's reign; for in that year two several bills of pains and penalties were passed against two men, neither of whom had any estate, nor could either of them be said to be of any higher rank than that of a gentleman. In all such cases this method of prosecuting and punishing is deemed by our ministers to be a most constitutional and harmless method; and they hold it as a maxim, that the judge may be convinced, tho' the supposed criminal cannot be convicted. But when any of their associates or underlings have been concerned in a plot against the publick purse, or the purse of the people, a parliamentary inquiry, and a bill of pains and penalties, is by them said to be a most unconstitutional method of proceeding, and of a nature so extraordinary and dangerous, that it ought never to be pursued but against men of the highest rank: A low pilferer, they then insist, is not worth the notice of parliament, even tho' he has heaped up an immense fortune by defrauding the publick, or the people, of scores of thousands; and that we ought rather to let such a criminal escape all punishment, than

to

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 402.

... the Debate begun in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was Cn. Fulvius, *whoſe Speech was to the Effect as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WHEN I riſe up to oppoſe or rather to wave the motion now under your conſideration, I hope no gentleman will be ſo uncharitable as to ſuppoſe, that I am for ſcreening the guilty, if there be any ſuch, or againſt their being puniſhed in any ſuch manner as may be conſiſtent with our conſtitution. On the contrary, if it ſhould appear, that any of the clerks appointed to be the receivers of the ſubſcriptions to the laſt lottery have, with a corrupt and avaritious view, confederated with others to confine the ſubſcription, which the legiſlature deſigned ſhould be open and free, as I think, they deſerve, and I hope they will meet with, a very ſevere puniſhment; but for that purpoſe I cannot think a parliamentary proſecution neceſſary, and conſequently I cannot think it conſiſtent with our conſtitution. The only two ends of a parliamentary inquiry which I have ever heard of, or can ſuppoſe, is to make it the foundation of an impeachment, or of a bill of pains and penalties; and neither of theſe can be neceſſary upon the preſent occaſion, nor do I believe that either is deſigned even by thoſe who are the warmeſt advocates for this motion.

We all know, Sir, that this houſe by itſelf alone can neither judge nor puniſh. It is abſolutely inconſiſtent with our conſtitution for us to attempt it: We never did attempt it, but in that parliament which began in November 1640; and every one knows, that it not only brought great miſery upon the nation, but ended in the total overthrow of our conſtitution, and the eſtabliſhment of the very worſt ſort of arbitrary power. Therefore I hope never again to hear of the word delinquent, or any other new-coined term, that may furniſh us with a pretence to judge of and puniſh offenders of any kind. Even a bill of pains and penalties has always been deemed a ſort of incroachment upon our conſtitution; and therefore ſuch a method of trying and puniſhing ſhould never be made uſe of, but when the publick ſafety is in the utmoſt danger, and cannot otherwiſe be effectually ſecured; for ſhould it once become frequent and common to take this method for detecting and puniſhing every ſuppoſed offence, by a factious party in the nation it might be made a handle for aboliſhing the monarchical part of our conſtitution, or by an ambitious and enterprizing prince, ſupported by a venal majority in this houſe, it might be made a handle for oppreſſing and ruining every man who dared to ſtand up for the liberties and privileges of the people. For this reaſon I cannot ſuppoſe it to be the deſign of any gentleman in this houſe, that a bill of pains and penalties ſhould be the conſequence of the inquiry propoſed, however heinous the crime may appear to be, which the receivers of the ſubſcription for laſt lottery, or any one or more of them, have been guilty of; for I am very ſure, that it could not be of ſuch a nature as to endanger the publick ſafety, nor can the publick ſafety be expoſed to the leaſt danger, ſhould their crime remain unpuniſhed as

H—— F——.

October, 1754.

well as uninquired into. And much leſs can I ſuppoſe, that an impeachment is deſigned to be the conſequence of the inquiry propoſed; for no gentleman, ſurely, can ſuppoſe, that it would be conſiſtent with the dignity of a Britiſh houſe of commons to appear at the bar of the other houſe as the proſecutors of a little under clerk in one of our publick offices.

Thus, Sir, as neither a bill of pains and penalties nor an impeachment can be the end propoſed by the motion now made to us, I can ſee no reaſon for our agreeing to it, nor can I ſee any uſe that can be made of a parliamentary inquiry, and therefore I do not think we ſhould take up any part of our time with inquiring into an affair of ſo little conſequence; for as to our learning from thence how the late act has been evaded, it is already publickly and perfectly known. I believe, there is not a gentleman in this houſe, no nor a broker in 'Change-Alley, who does not know, that the late act was evaded by the ſubſcribers giving a name for every twenty tickets they intended to ſubſcribe for; and if the Hon. and learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt, or any gentleman, ſhould propoſe a method for preventing this practice, or for preventing its being poſſible to give an undue preference to miniſters, clerks of offices, or either of their favourites, when we have occaſion for another lottery, I am perſuaded, the houſe will readily agree to it, unleſs it ſhould evidently appear to be ſuch a method as would render it impoſſible to get the ſubſcription filled; and this, I fear, will be the caſe with every effectual method that can be propoſed, unleſs you make the lottery more advantageous for the ſubſcribers, and more burthenſome upon the publick, than any lottery we have had ſince the happy acceſſion of our preſent royal family; for no lottery we have had ſince that fortunate period, ever coſt the publick ſo much as the lotteries generally did before that time.

As to what the Hon. and learned gentleman was pleaſed to ſay about the ſubſcription receipts that were ſold at a premium in 'Change-Alley, before the ſubſcription books were opened, I do not ſee what reaſon we can have for inquiring into it, or how they came to make ſo early an appearance there. By the expreſs words of the act itſelf, Sir, the receivers were impowered to receive ſubſcriptions, and to grant receipts for the ſame, before their receiving the books with the tickets from the managers and directors of the lottery, therefore they might legally grant ſuch receipts the moment they were appointed, and had given bond for being accountable, provided they gave no receipt for more than 20 tickets to one perſon; and if ſome few of thoſe receipts were ſold in 'Change-Alley at a ſmall premium, it was no certain ſign that the lottery ſubſcription would fill, or that the tickets would bear a premium after a glut of them came to market. Nay, theſe receipts might have been iſſued by the receivers, and ſent to be ſold in the Alley at a premium, before the ſubſcription books were opened, on purpoſe and with a very good deſign, in order to encourage people to come in as ſoon as the books ſhould be opened, and ſubſcribe to a lottery which was certainly diſadvantageous to the ſubſcribers. I ſay, diſadvantageous to the ſubſcribers, Sir, for it was ſo extremely ſo, that when the act paſſed, I believe, no man imagined that the madneſs of the people would grow to ſuch a height as to raiſe the tickets to any conſiderable premium; and if the receivers made no mercenary or partial uſe of what afterwards happened, I am ſure, they deſerve neither cenſure nor puniſhment; for, I hope, this houſe will

will never judge, as mobs uſually do, from the event of things, and condemn a man becauſe an unexpected bad conſequence enſued from a good or juſtifiable intention.

But, Sir, if theſe receipts were iſſued by the receivers with a mercenary view, in order to make an advantage by the ſale, or if they made a partial or mercenary uſe of what afterwards happened, they deſerve to be puniſhed as well as cenſured; and as this may have been the caſe, as the popular clamour is very loud, at leaſt againſt one of them, I am therefore for an inquiry into their conduct; but I am for a proper inquiry, which, I think, can only be made by thoſe who by the act were impowered to appoint them, and to give them the neceſſary inſtructions. Whether they can puniſh or no, may be a future queſtion; but they may certainly inquire: They are, in my opinion, the only proper perſons for inquiring; becauſe they beſt know what orders and inſtructions they gave to thoſe whom they had appointed to be the receivers of the ſubſcription; and no man, I believe doubts either of their capacity, their candour, or their diligence. If the receivers or any of them have been guilty of any mal-practices, I believe, they will be more afraid of ſuch an inquiry, than of an inquiry made by a committee of this houſe; and if the three Right Hon. perſons, who are to make this inquiry, ſhould upon the iſſue think, that neither they nor the crown have power to inflict an adequate puniſhment, upon a report from them, I am very ſure, that this houſe would readily agree to any bill that might be thought neceſſary for that purpoſe.

By this means, Sir, the truth may be come at, and the guilty, if any, be condignly puniſhed, without any ſort of incroachment upon our conſtitution; and therefore, that we may think of a proper method for procuring this inquiry, I ſhall conclude with moving for the previous queſtion as to the motion now under conſideration.

The next Speech I ſhall give you, was that made by Proculus Virginius, *which was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WE all know, that the previous queſtion is a very common method for putting a negative upon a motion, which is of ſuch a nature that gentlemen are aſhamed, or afraid, it ſhould appear in our votes with a flat negative at the tail of it. The pretence uſually made uſe of for the previous queſtion, is becauſe gentlemen want time to conſider the motion before they can determine to be for it or againſt it, and this pretence may ſometimes be made uſe of with ſome ſort of plauſibility; but the pretence now made uſe of has not ſo much as a ſhadow of plauſibility in its favour. The pretence now made uſe of is, that we may direct an inquiry to be made by thoſe whom we have no power to direct, and who, ſhould they yield a voluntary obedience to our direction, have no power to inquire, much leſs to puniſh. You, Sir, may in ſome inſtances be ſubject to the directions of this houſe, tho' in this inſtance it is with me a queſtion whether you are or no; but I am very ſure that neither the archbiſhop of Canterbury, nor the lord high chancellor, can be deemed ſubject to any direction we can give, eſpecially in what is now propoſed. How ridiculous then would it be in us to think of directing them to join with you in making an inquiry into the conduct of the receivers of the ſubſcriptions for the laſt lottery? And I hope no gentleman imagines, that we ſhould addreſs them to do ſo. Nay, we could not ſo much as addreſs the king to order or direct

them to do ſo; becauſe even the crown itſelf has no power to iſſue any ſuch order or direction, or to inflict any legal puniſhment upon them, ſhould they refuſe to obey.

But now, Sir, ſuppoſing that theſe two noble and learned lords ſhould at your deſire, and out of the reſpect they ſo deſervedly have for you, voluntarily agree to join with you in making an inquiry into the conduct of theſe receivers, how could you inquire? You have no power to put an oath to any one you call before you: You have no power to puniſh any one that ſhall refuſe to come at your call; or that, when come, ſhall refuſe to anſwer ſuch queſtions as you may think neceſſary; or that ſhall appear to be guilty of falſhood or prevarication in the anſwers he is pleaſed to give. Under ſuch a want of power, can it be ſuppoſed that you could inquire with any effect? Is it not certain, that the more criminal the offenders are, the leſs effectual your inquiry would be? Nor can this be anſwered by alledging, that all the perſons you could have occaſion to examine are officers employed under the crown, and conſequently would be obliged not only to appear and anſwer, but to give a fair and full anſwer to every queſtion, under the pain of being diſmiſſed from their employments; for in order to come at the bottom of this affair, it appears neceſſary upon the very face of it, that ſeveral of the ſubſcribers, and ſeveral brokers in 'Change-Alley, ſhould be examined; and in the courſe of the inquiry it may be found, that it will be neceſſary to examine ſeveral other perſons, none of whom will willingly appear, nor can any of them by you be ſubjected to any puniſhment for not appearing, or any other way compelled to appear.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that we can neither direct the inquiry, which the Hon. gentleman has been pleaſed to ſuggeſt, nor could it be carried on with any effect, without paſſing a new act of parliament for that purpoſe; and this, I am ſure, would be of more dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution than the parliamentary inquiry propoſed; for I am really ſurprized to hear it pretended, that our doing what is properly the buſineſs of this houſe, and what every gentleman muſt allow to be one of the moſt neceſſary parts of our duty, can ever be of any dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution. That this houſe is the grand inqueſt of the nation, and conſequently bound to inquire into every grievance complained of by the people, is ſo well known, and ſo generally confeſſed, that I am almoſt aſhamed to repeat it. Inquiries ought therefore to be frequent, as every one knows that popular grievances are ſo; and conſequently a proſecution, either by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, is ſo far from being the only end of an inquiry, that it can very ſeldom be the conſequence; for a grievance may often be removed or redreſſed without any proſecution at all: Sometimes a parliamentary cenſure of perſons or practices may be thought neceſſary; and generally ſpeaking, an addreſs to the king to order his attorney-general to proſecute, would be the conſequence of our inquiries, were they as frequent as they ought to be: Even proſecutions by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, when found abſolutely neceſſary, would tend to the preſervation of our conſtitution, by rendering parliaments dear to the people, were ſuch proſecutions more frequently carried on than they are againſt the oppreſſors and plunderers of the people; for whilſt the king preſerves his right to diſſolve the parliament when he pleaſes, no faction in parliament can ever incroach upon the crown; and as to a factious party in the nation, I do not know

know what the Hon. gentleman means by it. I am very sure, that the majority of the nation will never be for overturning our constitution; and if the party should be so numerous as to be able, after two or three trials, to return always a majority against the administration, it could not be a factious, but a national party, whose demands the king ought to comply with, by altering his measures, and dismissing his ministers.

If ever this, Sir, should happen to be the case, I shall readily grant, that not only a parliamentary inquiry, but a prosecution by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, might very probably become necessary against some of the ministers, and, perhaps, even against some of their under clerks; for whatever the Hon. gentleman may think, I am far from being of opinion, that it is inconsistent with the dignity of a British house of commons to appear at the bar of the other house as the prosecutors even of an under clerk in one of our publick offices. On the contrary, I believe, that if we often did so, these jacks in an office would not behave with such insolence as they usually do, or venture to oppress and plunder those who are obliged to apply to those offices; and it would likewise, I believe, have a very good effect upon the conduct of the high and mighty lords commissioners their masters, who are but too apt to connive at the insolence and extortion of their underlings, as it renders their employments more desirable, and consequently more valuable to those that have the disposal of them; from whence we may easily see the reason, why an impeachment of any of these underlings should be represented as inconsistent with the dignity of a British house of commons.

A prosecution by impeachment, Sir, is so far from being an incroachment upon our constitution, that it has made a part of our constitution, ever since we had any such thing as a settled form of government. As to bills of pains and penalties, I shall, indeed, grant, that they are more extraordinary, and of a more dangerous nature; but even this method of prosecution does not depend upon the rank of the offender, but upon the nature of the offence, or of the proof that may be had of it; and the behaviour of our ministers upon such occasions has always been something remarkable: When a plot against the government is to be inquired into and punished, one of the lowest rank of those who can be said to have any rank, may be a proper object for our inquiry, and for being punished by a bill of pains and penalties: Of this we had a remarkable instance in the 9th of his late majesty's reign; for in that year two several bills of pains and penalties were passed against two men, neither of whom had any estate, nor could either of them be said to be of any higher rank than that of a gentleman. In all such cases this method of prosecuting and punishing is deemed by our ministers to be a most constitutional and harmless method; and they hold it as a maxim, that the judge may be convinced, tho' the supposed criminal cannot be convicted. But when any of their associates or underlings have been concerned in a plot against the publick purse, or the purse of the people, a parliamentary inquiry, and a bill of pains and penalties, is by them said to be a most unconstitutional method of proceeding, and of a nature so extraordinary and dangerous, that it ought never to be pursued but against men of the highest rank: A low pilferer, they then insist, is not worth the notice of parliament, even tho' he has heaped up an immense fortune by defrauding the publick, or the people, of scores of thousands; and that we ought rather to let such a criminal escape all punishment, than

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to deſcend below the dignity of a Britiſh houſe of commons, or to have recourſe to ſuch an extraordinary and dangerous method of proceeding.

This, Sir, is the language which our miniſters always hold in theſe two caſes; but the language which we ought to hold, and which will be held by every free and independent parliament, is in both theſe caſes directly contrary. In the laſt caſe we may, we ought to make a free and frequent uſe of our power, becauſe our miniſters have the chief direction of the proſecution for all ſuch crimes at common law, and they are generally but too apt to neglect bringing any proſecution at all, or to proſecute in ſuch a ſlovenly and negligent manner, that the moſt notorious criminal may probably meet with an acquittal. Whereas in the firſt of theſe two caſes we ought to be extremely cautious of making uſe of our power, becauſe it is ſo eaſy for miniſters to load even the moſt innocent man with very ſuſpicious circumſtances, and becauſe it very ſeldom happens, that a perſon really guilty of any ſuch crime can eſcape condign puniſhment by a trial at common law, which, we are ſure, can never fail of being carried on with vigour and diſpatch by our miniſters. Thus we may ſee, that there is a very great difference between theſe two caſes with reſpect to the uſe we ought to make of our power, and that this difference is directly contrary to what our miniſters have always endeavoured to eſtabliſh; but the moſt material difference ſtill remains to be explained: A frequent, or even a raſh uſe of our power againſt miniſters, or their underlings, can never overturn our conſtitution, or become oppreſſive upon any innocent ſubject; becauſe the effect of any factious or raſh proceeding in this houſe, will always be prevented either by the crown, or the other houſe: But a frequent or raſh uſe of our power againſt perſons ſuſpected of treaſonable or ſeditious practices, may, by an ambitious prince, who has once by ſome means or other got a corrupt majority in parliament, be made an engine not only for oppreſſing the moſt innocent, the moſt deſerving men in the kingdom, but alſo for overturning our conſtitution and eſtabliſhing his arbitrary power. It was by ſuch an engine that the firſt Roman Cæſars eſtabliſhed and ſupported their tyrannical power; for having once got a venal majority in the ſenate, no man durſt afterwards oppoſe any favourite court meaſure in the ſenate, or ſet himſelf up as a candidate at the election of any ſenatorial magiſtrate, without leave from the court: becauſe, if he did, he was ſure of being accuſed of ſome plot againſt the government, by ſome one of the band of *delatores*, or informers, which the court always kept ſecretly in pay; and the certain conſequence was, his being condemned by the venal majority in the ſenate. Nay, ſo far was this carried at laſt, that it became dangerous for a man to acquire any character or reputation among the people; becauſe if he did, he was called upon to countenance ſome tyrannical court meaſure, and if he refuſed, he had preſently ſome ſham plot fathered upon him, for which he was condemned and put to death or proſcribed, and his family ruined.

By theſe means, Sir, the emperors of Rome, after having once got a venal majority in their ſenate, were enabled to preſerve that majority as long as that empire endured; and the conſequence in this kingdom would be the ſame, were the miniſterial doctrine with regard to parliamentary proſecutions once eſtabliſhed. This ſhould make us extremely ſhy of making uſe of our power at the deſire of miniſters, but always ready to make uſe of it againſt their inclination, as often as there

there appeared to be any neceſſity for our doing ſo: That is to ſay, as often as the crime complained of ſeemed to be ſuch as could not be ſufficiently puniſhed at common law, and that, whether the perſons ſuppoſed to be guilty be men of high rank or of low condition; for it is the nature of the crime, and not the condition of the criminal, that ought to be the ſubject of our conſideration; and the nature of the crime can never be perfectly known, until after we have made a thorough inquiry. This, Sir, is the very caſe now before us: A very heinous crime is now publickly complained of, but how or by whom that crime was committed, we cannot determine before we have inquired: One thing, however, we are, I think, already certain of, which is, that let the crime be what it will, no proſecution at common law can be ſo much as commenced, unleſs we can by an inquiry lay ſome foundation for it. Whether we can lay ſuch a foundation as may render a proſecution at common law effectual, is what I very much doubt; but this I am ſure of, that if the crime appear to be as heinous as it has been repreſented, it ought ſome way or other to be moſt ſeverely puniſhed; for it is of the utmoſt conſequence to the nation, to prevent any future lottery or ſubſcription's being made ſuch a fraudulent uſe of by any man, or any ſet of men whatever.

An Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to ſay in this debate, Sir, that as all the receivers are poſſeſſed of lucrative places under the government, a diſmiſſion from the publick ſervice would, in his opinion, be an adequate puniſhment for any offence they could commit as receivers. What, Sir, ſhall a little clerk of an office, by means of the truſt repoſed in him by the publick, and in conjunction with ſome confederates, rob the people of 40 or 50,000l. and for ſuch an atrocious robbery meet with no puniſhment but a diſmiſſion from the publick ſervice? If this can be ſuppoſed to be an adequate puniſhment, I am ſure, the places poſſeſſed by theſe clerks are much more lucrative than they ought to be. But let them be never ſo lucrative, I am far from being of this opinion; and therefore, if upon the inquiry it ſhould appear, that no further puniſhment can be inflicted by any ſort of proſecution at common law, I ſhall be for a parliamentary proſecution as well as inquiry. What may be the reſult of the inquiry, I cannot foreſee; but from this debate I ſee, that ſuch plauſible excuſes may be made for the worſt practices, that I am very much in doubt, whether any indictment can be formed againſt any one of theſe receivers, let him be never ſo criminal; and therefore I wiſh, that an Hon. and learned gentleman had ſtaid to give us his opinion, as he muſt be employed, ſhould any ſuch proſecution be reſolved on. But whether it may hereafter be poſſible or no to form an indictment, I am perſuaded, no gentleman will ſay, that it is poſſible to form an indictment until a diſcovery has been made of the practices by which, and the perſons by whoſe means, the people have been plundered; and as little will any gentleman ſay, that this diſcovery can be made by any court, or by any method, but by a parliamentary inquiry; therefore I muſt ſay, I am a good deal ſurprized to find this motion oppoſed; for in my opinion, and I hope I have given good reaſons for being of opinion, that no gentleman can be againſt the motion, but one who thinks that no criminal fact has been committed, or one who is for letting the criminal go without any puniſhment, no not even that of a diſmiſſion from any lucrative poſt he may have under the government.

Upon

Upon this App. Herdonius *ſtood up, and ſpoke to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I CANNOT help being of opinion, that a wrong turn has been given to this debate during the whole courſe of it. No gentleman will deny that this houſe is the grand inqueſt of the nation, or that it is our duty to inquire into, and to remove or redreſs, if we can, every publick grievance complained of, if there appears to be good ground for that complaint. So likewiſe, when any atrocious crime has been committed againſt the publick, which cannot be proſecuted or effectually puniſhed by any ſort of proceeding at common law, every gentleman will grant, that it is our duty to inquire into it, and even to proſecute it in a parliamentary manner, if we ſhould not be able by our inquiry to lay a foundation for a proſecution at common law. But, ſurely, it is not our duty to take upon us the buſineſs of a coroner's inqueſt, or of a grand jury, nor ought we to take up our time with inquiring into any crime, even of a publick nature, when it appears evident, that, if any ſuch crime has been committed, it may be proſecuted and effectually puniſhed by information, or indictment at common law.

After having made this diſtinction, Sir, let us maturely examine the affair now under our conſideration, in order to determine, whether any grievance has been brought upon the nation by means of the laſt lottery? Whether any crime of a publick nature relating to that lottery has been committed? And whether that crime, if any has been committed, may not be effectually proſecuted and ſufficiently puniſhed by information, or indictment? For as the Hon. gentleman who made you this motion hoped, that all the receivers of the ſubſcription might appear to be innocent, I hope I may be allowed to make every one of theſe facts a queſtion. Now, Sir, as to the grievance complained of, I muſt beg leave to think, that a lottery ticket's ſelling above par, or at what is called a premium, is no more a national grievance, than any other publick fund's ſelling above par. On the contrary, I hope, that all our publick funds will always bear a premium; tho' this will certainly be a loſs to every perſon poſſeſſed of them when they come to be paid off, and tho' the neceſſary conſequence will always be, that a man who buys in hopes of making an advantage by the riſe of the premium, may often be diſappointed, and ſome who deal too largely and too raſhly in this way will every now and then be undone. This, therefore, may often be a private misfortune, and the ſame ſort of misfortune daily happens by dealing in every other ſort of commodity or merchandize; but it is ſo far from being a national grievance, that it is a national benefit.

The high advance of the premium upon the tickets of the laſt lottery is not therefore, Sir, in itſelf a national grievance, and conſequently it is not an affair which it is our buſineſs or duty to inquire into, no more than it is our buſineſs or duty to inquire into any accidental advance in the price of any other commodity uſually brought to market. But if any fraudulent arts were made uſe of to raiſe the price of, or premium upon thoſe tickets, ſuch as were made uſe of in the year 1720, and numbers of his majeſty's ſubjects have been thereby impoſed on and undone, this may furniſh matter for a parliamentary inquiry; and this leads me to the ſecond queſtion I have propoſed. Upon this queſtion, Sir, we are firſt to examine into the conduct of the receivers of the ſubſcription, and next into the conduct of thoſe who were the original ſubſcribers;

N—— H——.

ſcribers; and with reſpect to both I muſt beg leave to doubt, whether any of them have been guilty of any illegal and fraudulent practices; for tho' I have heard a great deal of murmuring among thoſe who were deceived and diſappointed by their too ſanguine hopes, yet I could never hear of any fact that could be deemed illegal or fraudulent, therefore I am very apt to believe, that the firſt riſe of the tickets proceeded from that epidemical itch of gaming which now prevails among the people, and that the future riſe proceeded not from the fraudulent arts of the receivers or the original ſubſcribers, but from the too ſanguine hopes of them who became purchaſers.

Now, Sir, with regard to the receivers of the ſubſcription, if any of them received ſubſcriptions and gave receipts before the books were opened, it was ſo far from being illegal, that they were expreſly impowered by the act to do ſo; and it was not, ſurely, in itſelf fraudulent. Again, Sir, as foreigners are conſiderable proprietors in all our publick funds, and numbers of them have been, and, I hope, will always be ſubſcribers to every new fund, and as multitudes of people who live at a diſtance from London have always been adventurers in every new lottery, if a banker, broker, or factor, came to any of the receivers before or after the opening the ſubſcription books, with two or three hundred names, for each of whom he deſired 20 tickets, it was neither illegal nor fraudulent in the receiver to give him the number deſired. On the contrary, if he had refuſed, and the lottery had not filled, he would then have been blamed, and perhaps a complaint made here againſt him, as the cauſe of that misfortune; for tho' a man's calling for ſuch a number of tickets, and giving in ſuch a number of names, was a proof of his having a very extenſive correſpondence, it was no proof that all theſe tickets were for his own benefit, nor was it poſſible for the receiver to diſcover that they were ſo. In ſhort, Sir, when we come to conſider this affair maturely, I think every gentleman muſt ſee, that the receivers of the ſubſcription to the laſt lottery were by the act placed in a more ticklish ſituation than, I believe, they themſelves ſuſpected; for if they adhered ſtrictly to the terms of the act, there was great danger of its preventing the lottery's being filled, and if they departed any way from the terms of the act, they were in danger of its being ſuppoſed, as it has been, that they did ſo with a fraudulent intention; and it muſt be granted, that what they did was the moſt proper for anſwering the end of the publick, tho' not the ſafeſt for themſelves; therefore it is but charitable to believe, that none of the receivers were guilty of any real crime, nor is the publick clamour any foundation for believing the contrary; for it certainly ariſes, not from thoſe who were the original ſubſcribers, but from thoſe who were induced by their avarice and too ſanguine hopes to become purchaſers; and whether ſuch men deſerve the care of parliament, I leave to gentlemens conſideration.

I come now, of courſe, Sir, to the original ſubſcribers; and as to them I muſt obſerve, that tho' the receivers were by the act reſtrained from allowing any man to ſubſcribe for more than 20 tickets, yet no man was reſtrained by that act, or any other law in being, from ſubſcribing for as many tickets as he could procure, either in his own name or the names of other perſons. Therefore if any one man did thus procure 10,000 tickets for his own benefit, it was no way illegal in him, nor can I think it was fraudulent or criminal, unleſs he did it in purſuance of a confederacy with others, to ingroſs the whole, or greateſt part of the lottery, in order afterwards to make an unjuſt advantage by the ſale of the tickets; and I have never yet heard ſo much as an inſinuation, that any ſuch confederacy was ever formed, much leſs that this was the cauſe of the great riſe of the premium upon the tickets; nor do I believe that there really was any ſuch confederacy.

But now, Sir, allow me to rack my invention, in order to ſee if I can ſuggeſt any fraudulent practice that the receivers or ſubſcribers might have been guilty of. As to the former, if any of them knowingly allowed a man to ſubſcribe for a great number of tickets for his own benefit, upon his giving in a ſham name for every 20 he ſubſcribed for, it was indeed an evaſion of the act, but I do not think it was criminal, or fraudulent, unleſs he entered into a covenant with that ſubſcriber to have a ſhare of the profits to be made by the ſale, or ſtipulated ſome other advantage or reward for the evaſion he thus knowingly permitted. Beſides this, I cannot ſuggeſt any criminal or fraudulent practice a receiver could be guilty of, except that of reſerving a great number of tickets for himſelf, and afterwards diſpoſing of them at a high premium; for if any of them did this, it was a breach of truſt for which they ought to be puniſhed. Then as to the ſubſcribers, beſides the confederacy already mentioned, I can ſuggeſt

geſt no other fraudulent practice any of them could have been guilty of, but what, I am told, is too frequent in 'Change-Alley, which is, to ſend three or four brokers thither, to make ſham ſales to one another of lottery tickets, or ſome other publick fund, at a price higher or lower than the then market, in order to raiſe or fall the current price of that fund.

Having now mentioned, Sir, all the fraudulent practices my fancy can ſuggeſt with regard to the late lottery, I come to the third queſtion I ſtated, whether the crime may not be effectually proſecuted and ſufficiently puniſhed by information or indictment at common law? For if this queſtion can be anſwered in the affirmative, it is not our buſineſs, and far leſs our duty, to take up our time with inquiring into the crime, and our proſecuting it in a parliamentary manner, would, in my opinion, be inconſiſtent with our conſtitution. After ſaying this, Sir, I will ſay, that there is not any one of the crimes I have mentioned, but what may be effectually proſecuted and ſufficiently puniſhed by a trial at law. Every one of them is a miſdemeanor againſt which an information or indictment will lie; and the puniſhment is fine and impriſonment at the diſcretion of the judges, who would certainly conſider the heinouſneſs of the offence, and alſo the advantage which the offender might probably have made by it, and would proportion the puniſhment accordingly. As to an information, a proper one might very eaſily be drawn up, and tho' I am far from pretending to be an expert lawyer, eſpecially as to the drawing part of the law, yet I will venture to ſay, that I could draw up an indictment, againſt which no objection could be made.

And now, Sir, after what I have ſaid, I hope I may venture to declare myſelf againſt the motion, without any danger of being charged with thinking that no crime has been committed, or with any inclination to let the criminals, whoever they are, eſcape without puniſhment.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

New and curious Diſcoveries on BEES.

WHEN the trees begin to bloom, and the flowers to diſplay their ſweets, the diligent bee uſually commences its forages on every tree and flower which yields a proper aliment.

Then take an old hive, with remains of the comb on the ſides, or if it has none, place ſome ſhreds of wax towards the roof of the hive, in ſeveral places, and hold them awhile over lighted ſtraw, that they may melt and ſpread about; you will find the bees to work in ſuch a hive preferably to another, and that they will immediately build, upon this ground of wax which you have laid, that which they have gathered. Obſerve, that when there is a great deal of wax, they lay it on towards the center, and when a little, on the ſides; they build their comb perpendicularly from the roof to the floor, which, the heat increaſing towards the bottom of the hive, renders their wax quite ſoft.

They will not only make their ſymmetrical cells with the wax of their own gathering, but alſo with that which has been ſupplied to them; this I know by frequent experience, having laid a piece of wax in the hive, and ſoon after nothing of it was to be ſeen. How much wax a bee can carry at once may be ſeen, eſpecially in the firſt week's work of a new ſwarm appointed to form the comb; in which they are ſo diligent, that they often drop ſomewhat of what they are bringing before they have ſecured it, and the particles they thus drop are not unlike that kind of duſt which comes from birds feathers, except that they are whiter and more glofſy.

The young ſwarms do not work at the comb above a fortnight, and if, in the interim, foul weather ſhould hinder their forages, they ſpare neither their works nor their honey; but in a courſe of fine weather they run up their building with a ſurprizing celerity.

In our northern climates four months is all the ſpace that they work at the honey, which is made at their hives, whether it be little or much; but in hot countries they have nine working months. In February and March they may indeed gather from the nut-trees, and other ſhrubs, wherewith to make their comb; and if they ſhould meet with any bloſſom, any drop of honey on the gooſberry and currant buſhes, they either uſe it themſelves or give it to their young, which yet is far ſhort of being a ſufficient nouriſhment; but in April or May, when the trees are in bloſſom, they then find all the neceſſary materials both for their ſtructures and their honey: June and July are the moſt favourable; the wild and garden flowers, treſoil, oats, barley, peas, vetches, and cockle, from which they draw their beſt honey and nutriment opening all their treaſures to them. In thoſe years when cockle and treſoil are ſcarce, no ſwarm is produced; but

but with a plenty of these two herbs, there never wants a plenty of honey and numerous swarms.

Bees extract their honey from all sweet-smelling flowers, as roses, pinks, violets, orange and lemon flowers, and all other within their reach; in red trefoils they are prevented by the drones, who chiefly furnish themselves with honey from thence; but they make themselves amends by scouring the country, where, to any other flowers they prefer the tops of turnips and radishes, cabbages and colliflowers, &c. and when all these fail them, they fall upon the branches and flowers of pumpkins, where they disguise themselves so as to lose the appearance of bees.

Bees are known to nourish themselves with the juices of flowers, which being conveyed into their little bladders, is deposited in their cells, and closely covered with quite another substance, as their autumn and winter store. I have observed them to be very fond of the farinous dew, which falls after the sun is above the horizon, and is sometimes perceived to sparkle on oak and plum-tree leaves; and one of these leaves being put to the tongue, one tastes liquor as sweet as honey, and this liquor it is which ripening in the cells, becomes honey: If a bee at its return be taken and opened, in its bladder will be found a sweet juice, almost as liquid as water; for did bees sip common water, how would they refresh themselves in winter, when confined within doors?

The best weather for bees is when it is hot and calm, with copious dews; too much drought exhausts the flowers, and too much wet hinders the bees from their excursions, from making swarms, and besides fills the flowers with water; in a warm spring they ravage the buds of hazels and poplars, not that what they thus gather, and bring home about their hinder legs, serves them for food, but they use it for hatching their young. A great deal of this is found in summer-time in the hives; but if the hives be opened, and cleared in autumn or winter, or, as is our custom, in spring, little or none is found; it is bitter, so that it cannot be any aliment to the bees, accordingly it is left untouched in the cells under any extremities; however, it is so conducing to their increase, that if they have plenty of it, a forward and numerous swarm may be depended on.

The red trefoil, the white rose, the white lily, and some other such flowers, do not agree with bees; they love vetches, but not their juice, never being seen to suck their stalks. Broom is such a dainty among them, that they spare no pains in traversing woods and heaths in quest of it.

The chief cause of wars among bees, as among men, besides their natural avidity, is injustice and violence; thus, when they observe that it is hot weather, and that their forages do not answer either from the flowers being not opened, as at the beginning of the spring, or from their being over, as in autumn, they cruize about for hives at a distance from their own, seldom assaulting any in the neighbourhood. They are also wise enough not to meddle with any that are strongly garisoned, but where they apprehend a weakness, they then attempt to force an entrance; if repulsed, they fly away for a reinforcement, that is, they retreat and return in greater numbers to their attacks, which are so vigorous, and the hive so strongly defended, that the entrance of the hive is covered with the slain. It is observable, that if the queen, either of the besiegers or besieged, falls in the action, the war is immediately at an end, the field of battle is given up to the enemies, a division of their stores is made with them, and the bees of the hive either quit their antient habitation, or a coalition is made betwixt both parties to be but one people under the same government. As some prevention of the devastation of these wars, the hive must be opened after their return from the battle, and the remainder of the honey taken out, that it may not be pillaged by the enemy.

Another cause of these wars, likewise not thoroughly justifiable, is, when a hive has been carried by the enemies, the bees, upon their expulsion, attack other hives for a settlement; for they never unite with their enemies, unless upon the loss of their queen, while she remains they adhere to her, and never submit to a foreign yoke. Three years successively my hive had been attacked by new swarms, as emigrants, some have perished in the enterprize, and others have been admitted to the community. I remember one day going to look upon my hives, I found some of them besieged by a prodigious number of bees, with a great humming in the air. I concluded that these were invaders, and the rather, as my hives had been cleared but a little before, and my bees consequently could not have produced new swarms. I left them to fight it out, not returning till towards night, thinking by that time victory had declared itself on one side or other, and accordingly I heard no humming, but at the entrance of one hive,

which I lifted up to examine into the ſtate of affairs; then I plainly ſaw that a ſwarm had ſettled itſelf among my bees, for the hive was ſo filled, that there was no room to put one finger in; they lived together in harmony, uniting forces to build the comb, and in Whitſun-holidays produced a new ſwarm.

The Two Days Journey in the Highlands *of* Scotland, *concluded.* (*See p.* 402.)

HERE I deſired to know what I could have for dinner; and was told there was ſome undreſſed mutton. This I eſteemed as a rarity, but as I did not approve the fingers of either maid or miſtreſs, I ordered my man (who is an excellent cook ſo far as a beef-ſtake, or a mutton-chop) to broil me a chop or two, while I took a little turn to eaſe my legs, weary with ſitting ſo long on horſeback.

This proved an intolerable affront to my landlady, who raved and ſtormed, and ſaid, What's your maſter! I have dreſſed for the laird of this, and the laird of that, ſuch and ſuch chiefs; and this very day, ſays ſhe, for the laird of ———, who I doubted not was the perſon I met on the hill.

To be ſhort, ſhe abſolutely refuſed to admit of any ſuch innovation, and ſo the chops ſerved for my man and the guide, and I had recourſe to my former fare, hard eggs.

Eggs are ſeldom wanting at the publick huts; though by the poverty of the poultry, one might wonder how they ſhould have any inclination to produce them.

Here was no wine to be had; but as I carried with me a few lemons in a net, I drank ſome ſmall punch for refreſhment. When my ſervant was preparing the liquor, my landlord came to me, and aſked me ſeriouſly, if thoſe were apples he was ſqueezing? And indeed, there are as many lemon-trees as apple-trees in that country; nor have they any kind of fruit in their glens that I know of.

Their huts are moſtly built on ſome riſing rocky ſpot, at the foot of an hill, ſecure from any burne or ſprings that might deſcend upon them from the mountains; and thus ſituated, they are pretty ſafe from inundations from above, or below; and other ground they cannot ſpare from their corn. And even upon the ſkirts of the Highlands, where the laird has indulged two or three trees not far from his houſe, I have heard the tenant lament the damage done by the droppings and ſhades of them, as well as the ſpace taken up by the trunks and roots.

The only fruit the natives have, that I have ſeen, is the bilberry; which is moſtly found near ſprings, in hollows of the heaths. The taſte of them, to me, is not very agreeable; but they are much eſteemed by the inhabitants, who eat them with their milk. Yet in the mountain-woods, which for the moſt part are diſtant and difficult of acceſs, there are nuts, raſberries, and ſtrawberries; the two laſt, though but ſmall, are very grateful to the taſte; but thoſe woods are ſo rare (at leaſt it has always appeared ſo to me) that few of the Highlanders are near enough to partake of the benefit.

I now ſet out on my laſt ſtage, of which I had gone about five miles, in much the ſame manner as before, when it began to rain below; but it was ſnow above, to a certain depth from the ſummits of the mountains.

In about half an hour afterwards, at the end of near a mile, there aroſe a moſt violent tempeſt. This, in a little time, began to ſcoop the ſnow from the mountains, and made ſuch a furious drift, which did not melt as it drove, that I could hardly ſee my horſe's head.

The horſes were blown aſide from place to place, as often as the ſudden guſts came on, being unable to reſiſt thoſe violent eddy-winds; and at the ſame time they were very near blinded with the ſnow.

Now I expected no leſs than to periſh; was hardly able to keep my ſaddle, and for increaſe of miſery, my guide led me out of the way, having entirely loſt his land-marks.

When he perceived his error, he fell down on his knees by my horſe's ſide, and in a beſeeching poſture, with his arms extended, and in a howling tone, he ſeemed to aſk forgiveneſs.

I imagined what the matter was, for I could but juſt ſee him, and that too, by fits; and ſpoke to him with a ſoft voice, to ſignify I was not in anger. And it appeared afterwards, that he expected to be ſhot, as they have a dreadful notion of the Engliſh.

Thus finding himſelf in no danger of my reſentment, he addreſſed himſelf to the ſearching about for the way, from which he had deviated; and, in ſome little time, I heard a cry of joy, and he came and took my horſe by the bridle, and never afterwards quitted it, till we came to my new lodging, which was about a mile; for it was almoſt as dark as night. In the mean time I had given directions to my man for keeping cloſe to my horſe's heels, and if any thing ſhould prevent it, to call to me immediately, that I might not loſe him.

As good luck would have it, there was but one ſmall river in the way; and the ford, though deep and winding, had a ſmooth ſandy bottom, which is very rare in the Highlands.

There was another circumſtance favourable to us, (I ſhall not name a third as one, which is our being not far from A the village; for we might have periſhed with cold in the night, as well near it, as farther off) there had not a very great quantity of ſnow fallen upon the mountains, becauſe the air began a little to clear, though very little, within about a quarter of a mile of the glen, otherwiſe we might have been buried in ſome ca- B vity hid from us, by the darkneſs and the ſnow.

But if this drift had happened to us upon ſome one of the wild moors, had continued, and we had had far to go, we might have periſhed, notwithſtanding the knowledge of any guide whatever.

Theſe drifts are, above all other dangers, dreaded by the Highlanders; for C my own part, I could not but think of Mr. Addiſon's ſhort deſcription of a whirlwind, in the wild ſandy deſarts of Numidia.

Every high wind, in many places of the Highlands, is a whirlwind. The agitated air pouring into the narrow and high ſpaces between the mountains, being confined in its courſe; and, if I may uſe D the expreſſion, puſhed on by a crowding rear, till it comes to a bounded hollow, or kind of amphitheatre: I ſay, the air, in that violent motion, is there continually repelled by the oppoſite hill, and rebounded from others, till it finds a paſſage; inſomuch, that I have ſeen in the weſtern Highlands, in ſuch a hollow, E ſome ſcattering oaks, with their bark twiſted, almoſt as if it had been done with a laver.

This, I ſuppoſe, was effected, when they were young, and conſequently, the reſt of their growth was in that figure. And I myſelf have met with ſuch rebuffs on every ſide, from the whirling of ſuch F winds, as are not eaſy to be deſcribed.

When I came to my inn, (you will think the word a burleſque) I found it a moſt wretched hovel, with ſeveral pretty large holes in the ſides, and, as uſual, exceeding ſmoaky.

My apartment had a partition about four feet high, which ſeparated it from the lodging of the family. And being G entered, I called for ſtraw, or heather, to ſtop the gaps. Some ſtraw was brought; but no ſooner was it applied, but it was pulled away on the outſide.

This put me in very ill humour, thinking ſome malicious Highlander did it to plague or affront me; and therefore I ſent my man (who had juſt houſed his horſes, and was helping me) to ſee who it could be, and immediately he returned laughing, and told me it was a poor hungry cow, that was got to the backſide of the hut for ſhelter, and was pulling out the ſtraw for provender.

The ſmoke being ſomething abated, and the edifice repaired, I began to reflect on the miſerable ſtate I had lately been in, and eſteemed that very hut, which at another time I ſhould have greatly deſpiſed, to be to me as good as a palace; and, like a keen appetite, with ordinary fare, I enjoyed it accordingly, not envying even the inhabitants of Buckingham-houſe.

Here I conclude my Journal, which I fear you will think as barren and tedious as the ground I went over; but I muſt aſk your patience a little while longer concerning it, as no great reaſon yet appears to you why I ſhould come to this wretched place, and go no farther.

By a change of the wind, there happened to fall a good deal of rain in the night; and I was told by my landlord, the hills preſaged more of it: That a wide river before me was become impaſſable, and if I remained longer in the hills at that ſeaſon of the year, I might be ſhut in for moſt part of the winter; for, if freſh ſnow ſhould fall, and lie lower down on the mountains, than it did the day before, I could not repaſs the precipice, and muſt wait till the lake was frozen ſo hard, as to bear my horſes: And even then it was dangerous in thoſe places, where the ſprings bubble up from the bottom, and render the ice thin, and incapable to bear any great weight: But that, indeed, thoſe weak ſpots might be avoided, by means of a ſkilful guide.

As to the narrow path, he ſaid he was certain, that any ſnow which might have lodged on it from the drift, was melted by the rain, which was then ceaſed. To all this he added a piece of news (not very prudently, as I thought) which was, that ſome time before I paſſed the precipice, a poor Highlander, leading over it his horſe loaden with creels, or ſmall paniers, one of them ſtruck againſt the upper part of the hill, as he ſuppoſed; and whether the man was endeavouring to ſave his horſe, or how it was he could not tell, but that they both fell down, and were daſhed to pieces among the rocks. This, to me, was very affecting, eſpecially as I was to paſs the ſame way in my return.

Thus

Thus I was prevented from meeting a number of gentlemen of a clan, who were to have aſſembled in a place aſſigned for our interview, about a day and half's journey farther in the hills; and on the other ſide of the river were numbers of Highlanders waiting to conduct me to them. But I was told, before I entered upon this peregrination, that no Highlander would venture upon it at that time of the year; yet I piqued myſelf upon following the unreaſonable directions of ſuch as knew nothing of the matter.

Now I returned with as haſty ſteps as the way you have ſeen would permit, having met with no more ſnow or rain, till I got into the lower country, and then there fell a very great *ſtorm* (as they call it) for by the word *ſnow* they only mean ſnow. And you may believe I then hugged myſelf, as being got clear of the mountains.

I ſhall, in juſtice, ſay ſomething relating to part of the country of Athol, which, though Highlands, claims an exception from the preceding general and gloomy deſcriptions; as may likewiſe ſome other places, not far diſtant from the borders of the Lowlands, which I have not ſeen.

This country is ſaid to be a part of the ancient Caledonia. The part I am ſpeaking of is a tract of land, or ſtrath, which lies along the ſides of the Tay, a capital river of the Highlands.

The mountains, though very high, have an eaſy ſlope a good way up, and are cultivated in many places, and inhabited by tenants, who, like thoſe below, have a different air from other Highlanders in the goodneſs of their dreſs, and chearfulneſs of their countenances.

The ſtrath, or vale, is wide, and beautifully adorned with plantations of various ſorts of trees. The ways are ſmooth, and in one part you ride in pleaſant glades, in another you have an agreeable viſta. Here you paſs through corn-fields; there you aſcend a ſmall height, from whence you have a pleaſing variety of that wild and ſpacious river, woods, fields, and neighbouring mountains, which all together give a greater pleaſure than the moſt romantick deſcription in words, heightened by a lively imagination, can poſſibly do. But the ſatisfaction ſeemed beyond expreſſion, by comparing it in our minds with the rugged ways and horrid proſpects of the more northern mountains, when we paſſed ſouthward from them, through this vale, to the low country. But with reſpect to Athol in general, I muſt own, that ſome parts of it are very rugged and dangerous.

We ſhall now begin to comply with the Requeſt of T. C. which was ſignified to us in Terms ſo polite, that any of the other Magazines would, by Way of Emulation upon their Magazine, have taken Care to publiſh his Letter, but we do not ſtand in Need of any ſuch Puff, and therefore, without further Preface, ſhall give our Author's ninth Letter, which, after having in his former Letter taken ſome Notice of the Preſbyterian Clergy in Scotland, *he begins thus:*

I WISH theſe miniſters would ſpeak oftener, and ſometimes more civilly than they do of morality.

To tell the people they may go to hell with all their morality at their back: This, ſurely, may inſinuate to weak minds, that it is to be avoided as a kind of ſin; at beſt that it will be of no uſe to them. And then no wonder they neglect it, and ſet their enthuſiaſtick notions of grace in the place of righteouſneſs. This is in general, but I muſt own in particular, that one of the miniſters of this town has been ſo careful of the morals of his congregation, that he earneſtly exhorted them from the pulpit, to fly from the example of a wicked neighbouring nation.

Their prayers are often more like narrations to the Almighty, than petitions for what they want; and the *ſough*, as it is called, the whine, is unmanly, and much beneath the dignity of their ſubject.

I have heard of one miniſter, ſo great a proficient in this *ſough*, and his notes ſo remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a maſter of muſick ſet them to his fiddle: And the wag uſed to ſay, that in the moſt jovial company, after he had played his tune but once over, there was no more mirth among them all the reſt of that evening, than if they were juſt come out of the cave of Trophonius.

Their preaching extempore expoſes them to the danger of exhibiting undigeſted thoughts and miſtakes, as indeed it might do to any others who make long harangues without ſome previous ſtudy and reflexion. But that ſome of them make little preparation, I am apt to conclude from their immethodical ramblings.

I ſhall mention one miſtake: I may call it an abſurdity.

The miniſter was explaining to his congregation the great benefits ariſing from the Sabbath. He told them it was a means of frequently renewing their covenant, &c.—And likewiſe, it was a worldly good; as a day of reſt for themſelves, their ſervants, and cattle. Then he recounted to them the different days obſerved

observed in other religions: As the seventh day by the Jews, &c. But, says he, behold the particular wisdom of our institution, in ordaining it to be kept on the first: For if it were any other day, it would make a broken week.

The cant is only approved of by the ignorant (poor or rich) into whom it infuses a kind of enthusiasm, in moving their passions by sudden starts of various sounds. They have made of it a kind of art not easy to attain. But people of better understanding make a jest of this drollery, and seem to be highly pleased when they meet with its contrary. The latter is manifest to me by their judgment of a sermon preached at Edinburgh by a Scots minister, one Mr. Wishart.

Several of us went to hear him, and you would not have been better pleased in any church in England.

There was a great number of considerable people, and never was there a more general approbation than there was among them at going from the kirk.

This gentleman, as I was afterwards informed, has set before him archbishop Tillotson for his model; and, indeed, I could discover several of that prelate's thoughts in the sermon.

How different was that of another Edinburgh minister, who, in one of his sermons, made use of an extraordinary comparison, surely not fit for a congregation to hear, viz. Christians, with respect to grace, are like a maid; its hard to get it into them, difficult to make them keep it, and painful for them to part with it. But it may be supposed, that when Mess John had stumbled upon the simile, he thought it too *à propos* to be concealed. And I have been told, that in explaining to a poor sinner upon the stool of repentance, the heinousness of the sin of fornication, some of them, in their extemporary admonitions, have stumbled upon descriptions not much tending to promote chastity in the congregation.

One of the ministers of this town (an old man, who died sometime ago) undertook one day, to entertain us with a dialogue from the pulpit relating to the fall of man, in the following manner, which cannot so well be conveyed in writing as by word of mouth.

First he spoke in a low voice.——

And the L. G. came into the garden, and said——

Then loud and angrily—Adam, where art?

Low and humbly——Lo, here am I, Lord!

Violently——And what are ye doing there?

With a fearful trembling accent——Lord, I was naeked, and I hid myself.

Outrageously——Naeked! And what then? Hast thou eaten, &c.

Thus he profanely (without thinking it so) described the omniscient and merciful God in the character of an angry master, who had not patience to hear what his poor offending servant had to say in excuse of his fault. And this they call speaking in a familiar way to the understandings of the ordinary people.

But, perhaps, they think what the famous astrologer Lilly declared to a gentleman, who asked him how he thought any man of good sense would buy his predictions? This question started another, which was—What proportion the men of sense bore to those who could not be called so? And at last they were reduced to one in twenty. Now, says the conjurer, let the nineteen buy my prophecies, and then (snapping his fingers) that! for your one man of good sense.

Not to trouble you with any more particulars of their oddities from the pulpit, I shall only say, that since I have been in this country, I have heard so many (and of so many) that I really think there is nothing set down in the book called Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, but what, at least, is probable: But the young ministers are introducing a manner more decent and reasonable, which irritates the old stagers against them, and therefore they begin to preach at one another.

If you happen to be in company with one or more of them, and wine, ale, or even a dram is called for, you must not drink till a long grace be said over it, unless you could be contented to be thought irreligious and unmannerly.

Some time after my coming to this country, I had occasion to ride a little way with two ministers of the kirk, and as we were passing by the door of a *change*, one of them (the weather being cold) proposed a dram.

As the alehouse-keeper held it in his hand, I could not conceive the reason of their bowing to each other, as pleading by signs to be excused, without speaking one word.

I could not think they were contending who should drink last, and myself, a stranger, out of the question, but in the end the glass was forced upon me, and I found the compliment was, which of them should give the preference to the other of saying grace over the brandy. For my part, I thought they did not well consider to whom they were about to make their address, when they were using

all

all this ceremony one to another in his preſence; and (to uſe their own way of argument) concluded they would not have done it in the preſence at St. James's.

They ſeem to me to have but little knowledge of men, being reſtrained from all free converſation, even in coffee-houſes, by the fear of ſcandal, which may be attended with the loſs of their livelihood; and they are exceedingly ſtrict and ſevere upon one another in every thing, which, according to their way of judging, might give offence.

Not long ago, one of them, as I am told, was ſuſpended for having a ſhoulder of mutton roaſted on a Sunday morning; another for powdering his peruke on that day. Six or ſeven years ago, a miniſter, (if my information be right) was ſuſpended by one of the preſbyteries. The occaſion this:

He was to preach at a kirk ſome little way within the Highlands, and ſet out on the Saturday; but, in his journey, the rains had ſwelled the rivers to ſuch a degree, that a ford, which lay in his way, was become impaſſable.

This obliged him to take up his lodging for that night, at a little hut near the river, and getting up early the next morning, he found the waters juſt enough abated for him to venture a paſſage, which he did with a good deal of hazard, and came to the kirk in good time, where he found the people aſſembled and waiting his arrival.

This riding on horſeback of a Sunday was deemed a great ſcandal. It is true, that when this affair was brought by appeal before the general aſſembly in Edinburgh, his ſuſpenſion was removed, but not without a good many debates on the ſubject.

Though ſome things of this kind are carried too far, yet I cannot but be of opinion, that theſe reſtraints on the conduct of the miniſters, which produce ſo great regularity among them, contribute much to the reſpect they meet with from the people; for although they have not the advantage of any outward appearance by dreſs, to ſtrike the imagination, or to diſtinguiſh them from other men who happen to wear black, or dark grey, yet they are, I think I may ſay, ten times more reverenced than our miniſters in England.

Their ſeverity, likewiſe, to the people, for matters of little conſequence, or even for works of neceſſity, is ſometimes extraordinary.

A poor man, who lodged in a little houſe, where one family may often hear what is ſaid in another, was complained of to the miniſter of the pariſh, by his next neighbour, that he had talked too freely to his own wife, and threatened her with ſuch uſage, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe ſhe would eaſily forgive.

In concluſion, the man was ſentenced to do penance for giving ſcandal to his neighbours: A pretty ſubject for a congregation to ruminate upon!

The informer's wife, it ſeems, was utterly againſt her huſband's making the complaint, but it was thought ſhe might have been the innocent occaſion of it, by ſome provoking words, or ſigns, that bore relation to the criminal's offence. This was done not far from Edinburgh.

One of our more northern miniſters, whoſe pariſh lies along the coaſt between Spey and Findorn, made ſome fiſhermen do penance for Sabbath breaking, in going out to ſea, though purely with endeavour to ſave a veſſel in diſtreſs by a ſtorm. But behold how inconſiſtent with this pious zeal, was his practice in a caſe relating to his own profit.

Whenever the director of a certain Engliſh undertaking in this country fell ſhort of ſilver, wherewith to pay a great number of workmen, and he was therefore obliged, on pay-day, to give gold to be divided among ſeveral of them; then this careful guardian of the Sabbath exacted of the poor men a ſhilling for the change of every guinea, taking that exorbitant advantage of their neceſſity.

In buſineſs, or ordinary converſation, they are, for the moſt part, complaiſant, and, I may ſay, ſupple, when you talk with them ſingly; at leaſt I have found them ſo; but, when collected in a body at a preſbytery, or ſynod, they aſſume a vaſt authority, and make the poor ſinner tremble.

Conſtantly attending ordinances, as they phraſe it, is a means with them of ſoftening vices into mere frailties; but a perſon who neglects the kirk, will find but little quarter.

Sometime ago two officers of the army had tranſgreſſed with two ſiſters at Sterling: One of theſe gentlemen ſeldom failed of going to kirk, the other never was there. The affair came to a hearing before a preſbytery, and the reſult was, that the girl who had the child by the kirk goer was an impudent baggage, and deſerved to be whipped out of the town, for ſeducing an honeſt man; and that he who never went to kirk, was an abandonded wretch for debauching her ſiſter.

Whether the ordinary people have a notion, that when ſo many holy men meet together upon any occaſion, the evil

evil spirits are thereby provoked to be mischievous, or what their whimsical fancy is, I cannot tell; but it is with them a common saying, That when the clergy assemble, the day is certainly tempestuous.

If my countrymens division of the year were just, there would always be a great chance for it, without any supernatural cause; for they say, in these northern parts, the year is composed of nine months winter, and three months bad weather; but I cannot fully agree with them in their observation, though, as I have said before, the neighbouring mountains frequently convey to us such winds, as may not improperly be called tempests.

In one of my journeys hither, I observed, at the first stage on this side Berwick, a good deal of scribbling upon a window, and, among the rest, the following lines, viz.

"Scotland! Thy weather's like a modish
"wife, [" strife;
"Thy winds and rains for ever are at
"So termagant, a while her bluster tries,
"And when she can no longer scold—
"she cries."

A. H.

By the two initial letters of a name, I soon concluded it was your neighbour Mr. Aaron Hill, but wondered at his manner of taking leave of this country, after he had been so exceedingly complaisant to it when here, as to compare its subterraneous riches with those of Mexico and Peru.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Mr. Fitz-Adam *having been introduced by his Friend to the Club mentioned in our last, p.* 421, *in the* WORLD *of Sept.* 26, *gives an Account of his Reception, the Behaviour of the Members, and their insipid and useless Way of spending their Time, disputing about the Wine, drinking Healths, finding fault with the Dinner, &c. And in the* WORLD *of Oct.* 3, *makes some moral Reflections on such sort of Clubs; of both which Papers we shall give our Readers a Sketch, as follows.*

THE cloth was now taken away, and the bottles, glasses, and dish clouts put upon the table; when Will Sizefat, who I found was perpetual toast-master, took the chair, of course, as the man of application to business. He began the king's health in a bumper, which circulated in the same manner, not without some nice examinations of the chairman as to *day light*. The bottle standing by me, I was called upon by the chairman, who added, that, tho' a water-drinker, he hoped I would not refuse that health in wine. I begged to be excused, and told him I never drank his majesty's health at all, tho' no one of his subjects wished it more heartily than I did: That hitherto it had not appeared to me, that there could be the least relation between the wine I drank, and the king's state of health; and that till I was convinced that impairing my own health would improve his majesty's, I was resolved to preserve the use of my faculties and my limbs, to employ both in his service, if he could ever have occasion for them. I had foreseen the consequences of this refusal; and tho' my friend had suffered for my principles, I easily discovered an air of suspicion in the countenances of the company; and I overheard the colonel whisper to lord Feeble, "This author is a very odd dog."

My friend was ashamed of me; but however, to help me off as well as he could, he said to me aloud, "Mr. Fitz-Adam, this is one of those singularities which you have contracted by living so much alone." From this moment the company gave me up to my oddnesses, and took no farther notice of me. I leaned silently upon the table, waiting for (tho', to say the truth, without expecting) some of that festal gaiety, that urbanity, and that elegant mirth, of which my friend had promised me so large a share. Instead of all which, the conversation ran chiefly into narrative, and grew duller and duller with every bottle. Lord Feeble recounted his former atchievements in love and wine; the colonel complained, tho' with dignity, of hardships and injustice; Sir George hinted at some important discoveries which he had made that day at court, but cautiously avoided naming names; Sir Tunbelly slept between glass and glass; the doctor and my friend talked over college matters, and quoted Latin; and our worshy president applied himself wholly to business, never speaking but to order; as, "Sir, the bottle stands with you; Sir, you are to name a toast; —— that has been drank already; here, more claret! &c."

In the height of all this convivial pleasantry, which I plainly found was come to its zenith, I slipt away at about nine o'clock, and went home; where reflections upon the entertainment of the day crowded into my mind.—*These be given in his next paper, some of which are as follows.*

When I considered that, perhaps, two millions of my fellow subjects passed two parts in three of their lives in the very same manner in which the worthy mem-

bers of my friend's club paſſed theirs, I was at a loſs to diſcover that attractive, irreſiſtible, and inviſible charm, to which they ſo deliberately and aſſiduouſly ſacrificed their time, their health, and their reaſon; till dipping accidentally into M. Paſchal, I read upon the ſubject of hunting the following paſſage. "What, unleſs to drown thought, can make men throw away ſo much time upon a ſilly animal, which they might buy much cheaper in the market? It hinders us from looking into ourſelves, which is a view we cannot bear." That this is often one motive, and ſometimes the only one of hunting, I can eaſily believe. But then it muſt be allowed too, that if the jolly ſportſman, who thus vigorouſly runs away from himſelf, does not break his neck in his flight, he improves his health, at leaſt, by his exerciſe. But what other motive can poſſibly be aſſigned for the Soaker's daily and ſeriouſly ſwallowing his own deſtruction, except that of "drowning thought, and hindering him from looking into himſelf, which is a view he cannot bear?"

Unhappy the man who cannot willingly and frequently converſe with himſelf; but miſerable in the higheſt degree is the man who dares not. In one of theſe two predicaments muſt that man be, who ſoaks and ſleeps away his whole life. Either tired of himſelf for want of any reflections at all, or dreading himſelf for fear of the moſt tormenting ones, he flies for refuge from his folly or his guilt, to the company of his fellow ſufferers, and to the intoxication of ſtrong liquors.

I defy all the honeſt gentlemen, that is, all the hard drinkers in England (a numerous body, I doubt) to produce me one ſingle inſtance of a Soaker, whoſe health and faculties are not viſibly impaired by drinking. Some indeed, born much ſtronger than others, hold it out longer, and are abſurdly quoted as living proofs even of the ſalutary effects of drinking: But tho' they have not yet any of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characteriſticks of their profeſſion about them, tho' they have not yet loſt one half of themſelves by an hemiplegia, nor the uſe of all their limbs by the gout; tho' they are but moderately mangy, and tho' the impending dropſy may not yet appear; I will venture to affirm, that the health they boaſt of is at beſt but an aukward ſtate between ſickneſs and health: If they are not actually ſick, they are not actually well, and you will always find ſome complaint or other, inadvertently drop from the triumphant Soaker, within half an hour after he has aſſured you that he is neither ſick nor ſorry.

A rational and ſober man, invited by the wit and gaiety of good company, and hurried away by an uncommon flow of ſpirits, may happen to drink too much, and perhaps accidentally to get drunk; but then theſe fallies will be ſhort, and not frequent. Whereas the Soaker is an utter ſtranger to wit and mirth, and no friend to either. His buſineſs is ſerious, and he applies himſelf ſeriouſly to it; he ſteadily purſues the numbing, ſtupifying, and petrifying, not the animating and exhilarating qualities of wine. Gallons of the Nepenthe would be loſt upon him. The more he drinks the duller he grows; his politicks become more obſcure, and his narratives more tedious and leſs intelligible; till at laſt maudlin, he employs what little articulation he has left, in relating his doleful tale to an inſenſible audience.

A very ſkilful ſurgeon of my acquaintance aſſured me, that having opened the body of a Soaker, who died of an apoplexy, he had found all the finer tubes and veſſels plugged up with the tartar of the wine he had ſwallowed, ſo as to render the circulation of the blood abſolutely impoſſible, and the folds of the ſtomach ſo ſtiffened with it, that it could not perform its functions. He compared the body of the deceaſed to a ſiphon, ſo choaked up with the tartar and dregs of the wine that had run thro' it, as to be impervious. I adopted this image, which ſeemed to me a juſt one; and I ſhall for the future typify the Soaker by the ſiphon, ſuction being equally the only buſineſs of both.

An object, viewed at once, and in its full extent, will ſometimes ſtrike the mind, when the ſeveral parts and gradations of it, ſeparately ſeen, would be but little attended to. I ſhall therefore here preſent the ſociety of ſiphons with a calculation, of which they cannot diſpute the truth, and will not, I believe, deny the moderation; and yet, perhaps, they will be ſurpriſed, when they ſee the groſs ſums of the wine they ſuck, of the money they pay for it, and of the time they loſe in the courſe of ſeven years only.

I reckon that I put a ſtaunch ſiphon very low, when I put him only at two bottles a day, one day with another. This in ſeven years amounts to 4420 bottles, which make 20 hogſheads, and 70 bottles.

Suppoſing this quantity to coſt only 4*l.* a bottle, which I take to be the loweſt price of claret, the ſum amounts to 1821.

Allowing every ſiphon but ſix hours a day to ſuck his two bottles in, which is a ſhort allowance, that time amounts to

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638 days, 18 hours; one full quarter of his life, for the abovementioned ſeven years. Can any rational being coolly conſider theſe three groſs ſums, of wine, and conſequently diſtempers ſwallowed, of money laviſhed, and time loſt, without ſhame, regret, and a reſolution of reformation? A

I am well aware that the numerous ſociety of ſiphons will ſay, like Sir Tunbelly, what would this fellow have us do? To which I am at no loſs for an anſwer: Do any thing elſe. Preſerve and improve that reaſon which was given you to be your guide thro' this world, and to a better. Attend to and diſcharge your religious, your moral, and your ſocial duties. Theſe are occupations worthy of a rational being; they will agreeably and uſefully employ your time, and will baniſh from your breaſts that tireſome liſtleſſneſs, or thoſe tormenting thoughts, from which you endeavour, tho' in vain, to fly. Is your retroſpect uncomfortable? Exert yourſelves in time C to make your proſpect better; and let the former ſerve as a back-ground to the latter. Cultivate and improve your minds with reading, according to your ſeveral educations and capacities. True religion and virtue give a chearful and happy turn to the mind, admit of all true pleaſures, and even procure the trueſt.

Cantabrigius drinks nothing but water, and rides more miles in a year than the keeneſt ſportſman, and with almoſt equal velocity. The former keeps his head clear, the latter his body in health. It is not from himſelf that he runs, but to his acquaintances, a ſynonymous term for his friends. Internally ſafe, he ſeeks no ſanctuary from himſelf, no intoxication for E his mind. His penetration makes him diſcover, and divert himſelf with the follies of mankind, which his wit enables him to expoſe with the trueſt ridicule, tho' always without perſonal offence. Chearful abroad, becauſe happy at home, and thus happy, becauſe virtuous.

Reflections of a French Author *on the* Britiſh Colonies. F

THE firſt origin of rice plantations in Carolina was purely fortuitous; a ſhip on its return from the Eaſt-Indies happened to be caſt away on the coaſt of this colony; ſome bags of rice being taken out of the ſhip, a trial was made of ſowing them, which ſucceeding beyond expectation, this cultivation has been ſo improved, that for ſome time paſt, one year with another, 50,000 barrels of rice G are ſent from thence to Europe, each weighing about 400lb. and at leaſt worth 60 French livres, and very often much more; conſequently, at only 60 the barrel, here is a ſum of three millions; and the greateſt part of this rice is re-exported to foreigners, which is an additional advantage to the Engliſh; beſides that, like tobacco, it employs a great number of ſhips.

For the encouragement of this commerce, the government of England laid a heavy duty on foreign rice, exempting that of its own colonies; but the cultivation of rice coming to be thoroughly eſtabliſhed, is was made ſubject to a duty, and, if I miſtake not, foreign rice totally prohibited at the ſame time; and this duty includes only the rice for home conſumption, the tranſportation of it from the colonies all over the Mediterranean, and Spain and Portugal, being permitted, on condition that the ſhips ſhall directly return to England; from the ſame principles, rice imported into England, for the north of Europe or any other part, pays no duty.

Thus the Engliſh traders are enabled to ſell their rice cheaper than that brought from the Levant, formerly a great market for it; but now, by the wiſdom of the Engliſh, this trade is at a very low ebb.

If theſe laws ſtood in need of any addition, it is a diſpenſing clauſe in the return of the ſhips to England, when the D owners intend to ſell them; the ſale of ſhips being ſuch a conſiderable branch of commerce, that it is highly the intereſt of that nation to facilitate the means of ſelling them, for the greater encouragement of building more.

From north to ſouth the Engliſh are in poſſeſſion of a chain of colonies, reach- E ing to Spaniſh Florida, and very advantageouſly ſituated for trade and navigation. Our poſſeſſions indeed are of larger extent, ſtretching themſelves, without bounds, up the country, where they enclooſe all the Engliſh ſettlements, and the Spaniſh in Florida; our colonies may be ſaid to form a kind of bow, of which thoſe of the other nations are the ſtring.

The Engliſh colonies in thoſe parts are Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, Penſylvania, the two Jerſeys, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia: Theſe different colonies have their reſpective governments both civil and military; they are independent and ſeparated one G from the other, but the ſubjection of the military government to the civil, will be an eternal bar to any coalition of their forces for acting harmoniouſly under one chief.

Every country being governed by its own inhabitants there, mind only them-

ſelves, with little or no concern about their neighbours; it is not the authority of the governors, or even the king himſelf, which, without the conſent of the aſſembly of a colony, can march its troops and militia to the aſſiſtance of any other which may be attacked; particularly the New-England people have carried matters ſo far, as to make their governor dependent on them for his revenue; and on ſome differences between them and the king's council concerning their governor, they had the confidence to ſay, "it was little conſidered, that this colony afforded 100,000 men capable of carrying arms."

A

The military power of a country, where there is ſuch a ſlender ſubordination, is little to be feared, yet it is the only one which might be formidable from the great number of inhabitants, did not their inclinations tend rather to be pirates than ſoldiers; beſides, in every point of the military government, it is certain, that we are vaſtly ſuperior to the Engliſh.

B

The flouriſhing ſettlement of Penſylvania was the work of a ſingle perſon, named William Penn, by religion a quaker; a ſingular inſtance of what a private perſon is capable of atchieving, when ſeconded by the government, and how neceſſary it is to a miniſter to be capable of making proper diſtinction, and eſpecially, that he ſhould be very attentive not to diſcourage thoſe whom their application, their zeal, and perhaps their talents, may render capable of doing good ſervice to their country.

C

D

The products of Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, and Penſylvania, are nearly the ſame, as is their commerce; but of all theſe colonies, New-England makes the moſt conſiderable figure; the peopling of it has coſt the Engliſh but a few men, an infinite number of Palatines and other Germans having tranſported themſelves thither, and ſtill continuing to do ſo every year. This encouragement to foreigners of all kinds to reſort to its colonies, is a wiſdom in the government of England, which cannot be too much commended, being an acquiſition of an additional wealth, power, and ſubjects.

E

F

As we have before given thoſe Regulations relating to the Religion of the Pruſſian Soldiery, we ſhall next give theſe relating to their Health.*

G

PART VIII. CHAP. 30.

Conſiſting of Directions for the Care of the Sick, and the Preſervation of the Soldiery in general.

Article 1. A GENERAL hoſpital muſt be appointed in the neareſt town, to which the ſick men of every battalion are to be ſent, under the care of one maſter of arms, one ſurgeon, and two ſervants; and when the army marches, a good non-commiſſioned officer, who can be truſted with the care of their ſubſiſtence-money, muſt be left behind with them.

N. B. Becauſe it is his majeſty's pleaſure, that eight ſurgeons ſhould conſtantly remain with the medicine-cheſt, ſo every ſurgeon is to return to his regiment after he has lodged his ſick in the hoſpital.

2. When the army is in a ſtanding camp, the medicine-cheſt muſt be kept at the hoſpital, and no medicines are to be given out of it to the ſurgeon-majors; but his majeſty will allow two hundred dollars to every ſurgeon-major, for medicines for the whole regiment, and likewiſe forage-money for four horſes; with which, he is to provide all kinds of neceſſary medicines, for ſuch ſick men, as are not ſent to the hoſpital: And that no ſurgeon may be ſuffered to want his proper quantities, a phyſician, and the ſurgeon-general of the army, ſhall, about once every month, viſit the regimental medicine-cheſts.

N. B. Every captain muſt take care how his ſick men are carried on horſeback, or in the company-waggond, when other waggons cannot be procured for that purpoſe, till the army marches again into a ſtanding camp, and they can be ſent to the hoſpital.

N. B. Every captain ſhall be anſwerable, upon his honour and conſcience, that all the ſick men of his company will be brought after him, and none left behind.

3. His majeſty allows to every company, one ſervant for the ſick, who, together with the maſter of arms, is to wait upon them, during their ſtay in camp; and every captain ſhall have eight blankets provided for the ſick of his company.

4. The ſick, unable to march, muſt be ordered to the baggage; nor ſhall a ſick man be ever taken into the ranks, or ſuffered to do any duty, till he is perfectly recovered, for fear of a relapſe.

5. The captains muſt have good broths made for their ſick, and take all poſſible care that they be well ſupplied with every thing neceſſary, that they may the ſooner be reſtored to their health, and become able to do duty.

6. The ſurgeons are always to attend their reſpective battalions on a march, that, in caſe of ſudden accidents, they may be at hand to apply the proper remedies.

7. His

* *See our* Mag. *for* Auguſt *laſt, p.* 356.

7. His majeſty, for the preſervation of the ſoldiery, would have every tent ſupplied with two blankets, and every company with forty-eight; which blankets ſhall be carried on a pack-horſe, and are, during a war, to be furniſhed by the captains.

8. The captains are ſtrictly to oblige the men of every tent to join their pay and meſs together.

Nothing contributes ſo much to the preſervation of the ſoldiery, as the eating of warm victuals every day, for which reaſon, when they cannot provide otherwiſe for themſelves, they muſt eat their ammunition-bread boiled up in water, with ſome ſalt in it; and the captains, and commanding officers of battalions ſhall be anſwerable, that their men keep a good meſs, and make the pot boil conſtantly once a day.

N. B. The meſſes muſt be divided in ſuch a manner, that there may be always a ſufficient number left to provide victuals for their abſent comrades.

9. In marching in the ſummer-time, the men are to wear linen ſocks under their gaiters, and not woollen ſtockings, to prevent their feet from galling.

PART IX. Chap. 17.

Conſiſting of Directions for the Choice of Surgeons, &c.

Article 1. NO ſurgeon-major ſhall be taken into the army, till he has been preſented to the ſurgeon-general, and examined by the profeſſors of the college of phyſicians and ſurgeons, that his majeſty may be aſſured, that there is no ſurgeon-major appointed to any regiment, who has not acquired a proper experience and underſtanding of all kinds of diſeaſes; to certify which, the profeſſors, after he has been examined, are to give him an atteſtation ſetting forth his abilities; and if it appears from thence, that he is properly qualified, the ſolicitor is then to adminiſter to him the oath of allegiance in the preſence of the commanding officer.

2. The mates belonging to every regiment, ſhall be appointed, ſubſiſted, and diſmiſſed by the ſurgeon-major, and be alſo ſubject to his authority: They are likewiſe to ſwear allegiance to the regiment for the ſpace of time, which their contract with the ſurgeon-major is to laſt; that they will ſerve faithfully, attend the ſick and wounded diligently, and ſubmit altogether to the ſubordination of the regiment.

3. The ſurgeon-major ſhall be anſwerable that he admits no mates, but ſuch as are capable of the employment, and particularly careful to appoint thoſe only to companies which lie alone in a garriſon, who are well ſkilled in all kinds of diſorders; In like manner, when a command is ſet out, the ſame caution is to be obſerved; ſuch ſick men as labour under dangerous and chronical diſeaſes muſt, if practicable, be removed to the town where the ſurgeon-major is. Every captain muſt remain ſatisfied with his mate, provided that his company is ſhaved at the proper time, that his ſick and wounded are taken care of, that he keeps himſelf in due ſubordination, and does his duty diligently; in default of which he muſt be reported to the commanding officer of the regiment, and to the ſurgeon-major, in order to be diſmiſſed.

N. B. When a company has a great many ſick, the ſurgeon-major muſt attend it in perſon.

4. In every garriſon, wherein a regiment, or battalion lies, an hoſpital muſt be provided for the reception of the ſick.

N. B. In a garriſon likewiſe, wherein one, or more companies lie, a particular houſe muſt be appointed by way of hoſpital.

5. In an hoſpital of a whole regiment, or battalion, one good mate ſhall always remain, but particularly in the night-time, together with a maſter of arms, and two ſervants, who are to take all poſſible pains, during their attendance, as well in giving the ſick their medicines properly, as their victuals, or doing any other ſervice equally neceſſary: Every day alſo an officer, and ſometimes a field-officer, muſt viſit the hoſpital, to examine into the real ſtate of every thing: The ſurgeon-major is in a particular manner required to attend the ſick diligently, to give them the proper medicines regularly, and to order alſo ſuch food and liquors as are moſt ſuitable to their different diſorders.

6. When any dangerous diſeaſe breaks out in a garriſon, the ſurgeon-major, and more eſpecially the mates in his abſence, muſt conſult with the phyſician, if there happens to be one in the town, concerning the moſt probable and effectual method of practice to put a ſtop to it in its infancy, and prevent its ſpreading; to contribute to which every ſick perſon in an hoſpital, ſeized with any infectious diſorder, muſt be immediately removed.

N. B. When a captain employs a doctor, or any other perſon out of the regiment, to cure a ſick man, the ſurgeon-major ſhall not be obliged to furniſh the medicines.

7. From

7. From the first of November to the end of April, cloaks shall be given out for the sentries, which are constantly to hang up in their boxes, ready for their occasional use on their posts in the night-time.

N. B. As it is unwholsome for a man to come suddenly out of a hot room into the cold air, so the fires in guard-rooms, and in quarters, shall not be made too large. A

8. Since diseases may be prevented from becoming epidemical, if they are not too long concealed, so the soldiers must be in general encouraged, whenever they shall find themselves out of order, to discover it early: But as some men are unwilling to be sent to the hospital, till the increase of their disorder renders it unavoidable, so the captains, and all the officers, must carefully observe the looks of their men, and must send every one who appears to be not well, whether he will or not, to the hospital, that the surgeon-major may examine into the state of his health in proper time. B C

N. B. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, before a march, or at the time of exercising in the spring, shall, by way of prevention, physick himself without the surgeon's knowledge and approbation. D

9. The men are not to be permitted, during the season for fruit, to squander away their money upon it, and throw themselves into distempers; those sorts of fruit are more particularly to be prohibited, which are accounted the most hurtful; the soldiers should be induced to avoid them, even out of regard to themselves; for such as are prudent enough to lay out the money on bread, which others spend on fruit, find their advantage in point of health. E

10. It is farther necessary, in order to prevent the men, as much as possible, from throwing themselves into disorders, and of becoming incapable of doing their duty, or from dying, to forbid excessive drinking, and especially of spirituous liquors; as nothing likewise is more prejudicial than for a man to drink when he is hot, so the officers are by no means to suffer their men to drink on a march in hot weather: For the same reason, the companies, after they have been performing their exercise, must be detained for some time under arms before they are dismissed: A general order ought also to be given, to restrain the men from drinking too soon after all violent exercises. F G

PART XI. CHAP. I.

Of DUELLING.

Article 1. AS it is observable, that rencounters and duels happen frequently among officers, in which many are either killed upon the spot, or mortally wounded; and that quarrels generally arise from trifles when officers get in liquor; his majesty therefore hereby declares, that although he will have none but brave officers in his service, nevertheless, the duel-edict shall not lose its force, nor shall any officer be accessary to, or begin quarrels, rencounters, and duels; on the contrary, it is his strict command, that officers in general shall agree well together, and that all unnecessary disputes shall be altogether avoided: Generals therefore, colonels, and all commandants of regiments, as often as they are informed that any officers have quarrelled together, must immediately order them under arrest, and make report thereof to his majesty, who will cashier the aggressor, or both, if they be equally guilty.

N. B. Any officer who canes another in a quarrel, shall be cashiered with infamy.

2. As it appears by daily experience, that most quarrels happen over liquor, excessive drinking, therefore, must be altogether prohibited amongst officers in general; and the colonels, and commandants of regiments are, in the strictest manner, to forbid it; and likewise to keep a watchful eye over the behaviour of their officers in this respect.

3. When officers, notwithstanding all orders to the contrary, get drunk together, begin quarrels, rencounters, and duels, either in liquor, or at play, or are guilty of any other such like offensive practices, they must be put under arrest, and tried by a court-martial, which shall adjudge a double degree of punishment for every crime committed in consequence of drunkenness; as, for example, when an officer, being sober, is guilty of a crime, for which, according to the articles of war, he is condemned to lose three months pay, to be confined a year in a fortress, to be cashiered, to be shot, or beheaded; for the same crime committed when drunk, he shall lose six months pay, instead of three; shall be confined two years, instead of one; be cashiered with the addition of infamy, instead of a simple dismission; be beheaded, instead of being shot; and instead of being beheaded, be hanged.

4. When any person is killed, or mortally wounded in a duel, or rencounter, and

and the murderer makes his escape, the commanding officer on the spot, shall send out officers, and non-commissioned officers upon all the roads, in order to apprehend him, if possible.

5. If the officers, or non-commissioned officers, at any time detached in pursuit of such murderer, knowingly permit him to escape, and do not apprehend him, when in their power, they themselves shall be reputed principals, and suffer the punishment, which, according to law, would have been inflicted on him: All persons, in like manner, happening to be present, when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, is killed in a rencounter, who do not immediately apprehend the offender, but permit him to escape, shall be deemed guilty of the murder, and suffer accordingly.

N. B. All persons present at any murder without endeavouring to prevent it, shall be answerable.

N. B. The orders above given concerning quarrels, rencounters and duels amongst officers, extend also to the non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

"As to the regulations relating to exercise, marching, encamping, fighting, &c. no extract from them could give any satisfaction; therefore, with regard to them, we must refer our readers to the book itself."

We observed in our last, p. 427, that the Report of the Bridge Committee was ordered to be printed: It has been since printed, and sets forth as follows,

THAT the committee are of opinion, that the only proper place for building a new bridge over the Thames, is from the end of Fleet-Ditch to the opposite shore in the county of Surrey.

That Mr. Dance, the clerk of the city's works, in pursuance of their order, prepared and laid before them a plan, elevation, and section of a stone bridge, together with his estimate of the charge thereof, which amounts to the sum of 285,950l. exclusive of a further expence for the purchase of such lands, &c. as may be necessary for making avenues thereto.

That the committee humbly offer it as their opinion, that as the estates of this city are by no means in a condition to perform so great a work, the said bridge, whenever erected, should be a national expence.

That the committee are humbly of opinion, that the houses upon London-Bridge are a publick nuisance, long felt, and universally censured and complained of, the passage for carriages and foot-passengers being thereby rendered not only inconvenient, but dangerous to the citizens of London, and others resorting thereto; and therefore the committee humbly offer it as their opinion, that in order to render the said bridge and the passage to and from it more safe and commodious, all the houses from St. Magnus's church on the east-side, as far as the city gate towards the south, and from the corner of Thames-street on the west-side, to the Bear Tavern inclusive, in the Borough, ought to be taken down. But a rumour having prevailed, that the foundations of the said bridge are in so ruinous a condition, that any expence in the superstructure thereof would be thrown away; the committee were desirous, in the first place, to be well satisfied of the true state and condition both of the piers and piles which support it, and therefore directed Mr. Dance carefully to survey and examine them; and that, according to his report, the said foundations are good, and (with the common annual repairs) likely to stand for ages.

That Mr. Dance laid before them a plan and elevation of the said bridge, with the alterations necessary for rendering it more safe, commodious, and ornamental; together with an estimate of the charge thereof, which amounts to 30,000l. and that it is their humble opinion, that the execution of the said plan, by opening a passage for coaches and carriages of the breadth of 33 feet, besides leaving a foot-way on each side of the breadth of six feet, will answer every purpose of publick safety and convenience.

That Mr. Dance's plan and estimate having been prepared upon a supposition, that the proposed alteration was to extend to the whole bridge, and the committee, in order to reduce the expence as low as possible, having resolved to carry the said alteration no farther than absolute necessity required, they directed Mr. Dance to acquaint them, how much of the said estimate might be abated, in case the houses on the east-side of the bridge, southward of the said gate, were left standing; and he informed them, in that case, the charge would be reduced to 27,800l.

That in order to know how far the estate allotted for the support of London-Bridge (commonly called the Bridge-House estate) would be affected by the pulling down so large a number of houses, they directed accounts of the rents thereof to be laid before them by the proper officers, by which they found that the neat rent of the houses necessary to be taken down,

down, which are out upon lease, amount to the yearly sum of 430l. 17s. and that of the other houses let to tenants at will (the land tax to be deducted) to the yearly sum of 397l. 9s. or thereabouts: So that the loss to the Bridge-House estate will be about 827l. 6s. a year. That as the two parishes of St. Magnus, and St. Olave, Southwark, will prove considerable sufferers by being deprived of so great a number of houses and inhabitants, and may therefore equitably claim to have such loss made good, they likewise enquired into the value of the present assessments of the said houses and inhabitants towards the land tax, poors rate, church rate, and rectors tythes; and found the same to amount to the yearly sum of 484l. 19s. 10d. or thereabouts.

That they also directed Mr. Dance to estimate the present subsisting terms of such of the said houses as are out upon lease; as also the value of such other houses as must be purchased; and that, by his calculation, the same amounts to about 8940l. 12s. 7d. But as this calculation is made upon the foot of the fines paid, and ground rents payable by the lessees, they apprehended some further satisfaction may reasonably be required by the tenants and under tenants, for what they have laid out in repairs, or fitting up their respective premises.

The LIFE of Mr. JOHN FLETCHER.

BEAUMONT and Fletcher, two famous dramatick writers in the reign of king James I. are so united as authors, in their several productions, that it is somewhat difficult to separate them. However we shall now speak chiefly of Fletcher, whose HEAD we have here given, as we shall that of Beaumont in our next.

Mr. John Fletcher was the son of Dr. Richard Fletcher, lord bishop of London, and was born in Northamptonshire in the year 1576. He was educated at Cambridge, his father being by his last will and testament a benefactor to one of the colleges of that university. He wrote plays jointly with Mr. Beaumont, and assisted Ben Johnson in a comedy called The Widow. After Beaumont's death, it is said he confulted Mr. James Shirley, in forming the plots of several of his plays; but which those were, cannot be discovered. The editor of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, in 1712, thinks it very probable, that Shirley supplied many that were left imperfect, and that the players gave some remains of Fletcher's for Shirley to make up; and it is from thence, he says, that in the first act of Love's Pilgrimage, there is a scene of an ostler transcribed verbatim out of Ben Johnson's New Inn, which play was written long after Fletcher's death. The Coronation and the Little Thief have been claimed by Shirley as his. It is probable they were left imperfect by Fletcher, and finished by Shirley. Mr. Fletcher died of the plague in the 49th year of his age, the 28th of K. Charles I. Ann. 1625, and was buried in St. Mary Overy's church in Southwark.

Beaumont and Fletcher, as we have observed, wrote plays in concert, but what share each bore in forming the plots, writing the scenes, &c. is uncertain. It is generally thought, that Beaumont's judgment was usually employed in correcting and retrenching the superfluities of Fletcher's wit, whose fault was, as Mr. Cartwright expresses it, to do too much. But if we believe Winstanley, the former had his share likewise in the drama. For he relates, that our authors meeting once at a tavern, in order to form the rude draught of a tragedy, Fletcher undertook to kill the king; which words being overheard by a waiter, he was officious enough, in order to recommend himself, to lodge an information against them: but their loyalty being unquestioned, and the relation of the circumstance probable, that the vengeance was only aimed at a theatrical monarch, the affair ended in a jest.

The first play that brought them into esteem, as Dryden says, was Philaster, or Love lies a Bleeding; for, before that they had written two or three very unsuccessfully. They had, with the advantage of Shakespear's wit, which was their precedent, great natural gifts improved by study. Their plots are allowed generally more regular than Shakespear's; they touch the tender passions, and excite love in a very moving manner; their faults, notwithstanding Beaumont's castigation, consist in a certain luxuriance, and stretching their pieces to an immoderate length. However, it must be owned, their wit is great, their language suited to the passions they raise, and the age in which they lived is sufficient apology for their defects. Among the illustrious names of their admirers, are Denham, Waller, Cartwright, Ben Johnson, Sir John Berkenhead, and Dryden himself, a name more than equal to all the rest.

Some of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays were printed in 4to in their life-time; and in 1645, there was published in folio a collection of their plays which had not been printed before, amounting to



Printed for R. Baldwin in Pater Noster Row.

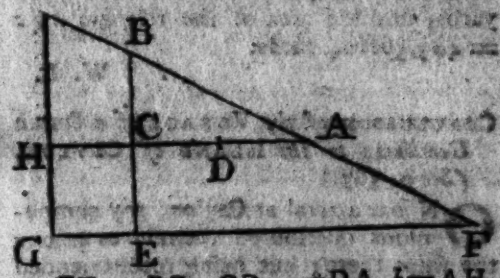

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between 30 and 40. At the beginning of this vol. are inſerted a great number of commendatory verſes, written by the moſt eminent wits of that age: This collection was publiſhed by Mr. Shirley after ſhutting up the theatres, and dedicated to the earl of Pembroke by 10 of the moſt famous actors. In 1679, A there was an edition of all their plays in folio: Another edition in 1711, by Tonſon, in ſeven vols. 8vo; and another in 1751.

The plays of our authors are as follow, in number 53, viz. Beggars Buſh, a comedy. Bonduca, a tragedy. The Bloody Brother, or Rollo duke of Normandy, B ditto. Captain, a comedy. Chances, ditto. The Coronation, a tragi-comedy, claimed by Mr. Shirley as his. The Coxcomb, a comedy. Cupid's Revenge, a tragedy. The Cuſtom of the Country, a tragi-comedy. Double Marriage, a tragedy. The Elder Brother, a comedy. The Faithful Shepherdeſs, a dramatick paſtoral, entirely Mr. Fletcher's. The C Fair Maid of the Inn, a comedy. The Falſe One, a tragedy. Four Plays in One, or Moral Repreſentations, containing the Triumphs of Honour, Love, Death, and Time. The Honeſt Man's Fortune, a tragi-comedy. The Humorous Lieutenant, ditto. The Iſland Princeſs, ditto. A King and No King, ditto. The Knight of the Burning Peſtle, a comedy. The D Knight of Malta, a tragi-comedy. The Laws of Candy, ditto. The Little French Lawyer, a comedy. Love's Cure, or the Martial Maid, ditto. The Lover's Pilgrimage, ditto. The Lover's Progreſs, a tragi-comedy. The Mad Lover, ditto. The Loyal Subject, a comedy. The Maid in the Mill, ditto. The Maid's Tragedy. E A Maſque of Gray's-Inn gentlemen, preſented at the Marriage of the Princeſs Elizabeth and the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, in the Banqueting-Houſe at Whitehall: This was wholly Mr. Beaumont's. Monſieur Thomas, a comedy, afterwards called Trick for Trick. Nice Valour, or the Paſſionate Madman, a comedy. The Night Walker, or the Little Thief, ditto. The Noble Gentleman, ditto, afterwards called the Fool's Preferment, &c. Philaſter, or Love lies a Bleeding, a tragi-comedy. The Pilgrim, a comedy. The Propheteſs, a tragi-comedy, afterwards called Diocleſian, an Opera. The Queen of Corniſh, a tragi-comedy. Rule a Wife and have G a Wife, a comedy. The Scornful Lady, ditto. The Sea Voyage, ditto. The Spaniſh Curate, ditto. Thiery and Theodoret, a tragedy. Two noble Kinſmen, a tragi-comedy, in compoſing of which Fletcher was aſſiſted by Shakeſpear. Va-

lentinian, a tragedy. A Wife for a Month, ditto. The Wild Gooſe Chaſe, a comedy. Wit at ſeveral Weapons, ditto. Wit without Money, ditto. The Woman hater, ditto, writ by Fletcher alone. Women pleaſed, a comedy. Woman's Prize, or the Tanner tanned, ditto, writ by Fletcher without Beaumont.

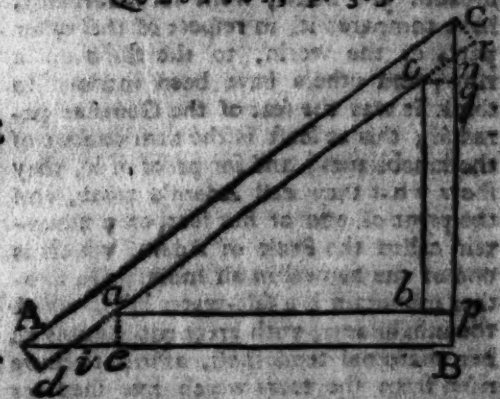
Solution *to a* Queſtion *in* Navigation. (*See* Lond. Mag. *for* April *laſt*, p. 175.)



LET x=BC=CD; a=DA, b=AH; c=GF and d=BE. Then $x : x+a :: d : d+\frac{ad}{x}$; and $b-x+a=c-\sqrt{d+\frac{ad}{x}}$. Hence $x=\sqrt{da+\left(\frac{c+a-b-d}{2}\right)^2}$ $\frac{c+a-b-d}{2}$ = 4,55 miles; And the required latitude is 40° 3′ 58″ 48‴ north: Whence all the reſt is eaſily found and needleſs to inſert.

W. B.

Solution *to Mr.* Hemingway's Queſtion, p. 363.



WITHIN the triangle ABC draw the ſimilar △ *abc* at an equal parallel diſtance, produce the line *de* each way to *d* and *r* and draw the perpendicular lines *Ad*, *ae*, *Cr* and *cg*: Then *Ad* = *ae* = *Cr* = *cg* = x per queſt. alſo AC = 50; AB = 40; BC = 30. Then per ſimilar triangles 30 : 40 :: x : $\frac{40x}{30}$ = *ie*; 30 : 50 :: x : $\frac{50x}{30}$ = *Ai*; and 40 : 30 :: x : $\frac{30x}{40}$ = *gr*; 40 : 50 :: x :

$1 : x : \frac{50x}{40} = C n$. Now $AB - Ae = 40 - 3x$ and $pg = 30 - 3x$; alſo $\overline{AC + eB + pg} \times x \times x = 120x^2 - 6x^3$ the ſolidity of the ditch; But the area of the $\triangle abc = 600 - 120x + 6x^2$ being multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}$ yard $= 400 - 80x + 4xx =$ ſolidity of the ditch; from hence will ariſe the equation $116\ xx + 80x - 6x = 400$; therefore $x = 1,598$ yards, and the area of the triangle $abc = 423,561624$ yards.

W. B.

Conclusion *of the* Voyage *of a* Dutch *Gentleman to the* Island *of* Ceylon. *(See p. 387.)*

ON our arrival at Ceylon, my companions diſtributed themſelves among the ſhips there; but being recommended to a very reputable merchant, I declined ſeveral genteel offers, and remained with him near two years, knowing that the Iſland would furniſh the beſt of entertainment for my curioſity; and as moſt of the accounts of this delicious ſpot are erroneous or imperfect, I ſhall the rather ſet down particulars, which to my own knowledge are true.

Of all the Aſiatick Iſlands, Ceylon is the moſt fertile and pleaſant; it lies S. E. of the Indian Cherſoneſus, and ſeparated from the coaſt of Coromandel, by the ſtreights of Chialo, or Manar; its length from N. to S. is about 55 leagues, and its breadth 30: Some, from its luxuriancy, have compared it, in reſpect of the other parts of the world, to the ſtone on a ring; and others have been inclined to think it was the ſeat of the Geneſian paradiſe; this at leaſt is the firm conceit of the inhabitants; and for proof of it, they ſhew what they call Adam's tomb, and the print of one of his feet on a mountain called the Peak of Adam, which is one of the higheſt in all India. On another mountain is a ſalt-water lake, which the inhabitants, with great encomiums on her maternal tenderneſs, affirm to have riſen from the tears which Eve ſhed for the death of her dear Abel, weeping 100 years ſucceſſively: As to the tomb, the natives of Ceylon, as an inconteſtable proof that our general parent lies there, refer to an epitaph which no body can read. Indeed ſeveral curious travellers have taken exact copies of the characters, but to no purpoſe, the philologiſts of all nations acknowledging their inability to decypher them, and the oriental criticks are no leſs puzzled than the others, ſo that this epitaph is gravely concluded to be written in the primitive language, which before Babel obtained all over the earth. Some learned perſons imagine this primitive language to have been comprehended in the five vowels, *A. E. I. O. U.* in which is contained the name of deity, Jeova, and of which no language whatever can afford a like inſtance. The late Mr. Muller is ſaid to have propoſed to the ſtates general, in conſideration of a reward, to diſcover this key of all languages: Were ſuch a thing actually feaſible, it would be a conſiderable advantage to our eaſtern commerce; but this, like other matters of publick concern, having been protracted, that celebrated linguiſt died in the interim, and with him his important (if not viſionary) ſecret.

The Iſle of Ceylon was diſcovered in 1509, by James Lopez de Sigiario; the principal places here are Jaſnapatam, Trinkenemali, Materolo, Punta de Gallo, Columbo, Nijombo, Siravaca, and Candy. The Dutch Eaſt-India company are in poſſeſſion of all the coaſts of this Iſland, and twelve leagues up the country. The Portugueſe, to ſecure to themſelves the advantages of ſuch a rich diſcovery, built a great many ſtrong forts; but the Dutch having bravely ſhaken off the Spaniſh yoke, and then at war with the Portugueſe, as dependants of Spain, entered into an offenſive alliance with the king of Candy, ſovereign of the Iſland; and thus the Portugueſe being vigorouſly attacked by ſea and land, were obliged to evacuate their favourite poſſeſſion; ever ſince, the Dutch cultivate the friendſhip of that monarch, by every mark of eſteem and veneration, and the intent of their complaiſance is entirely anſwered. The company every year ſend an embaſſador with preſents to his majeſty, who, in return, ſends the company a caſket of jewels, of ſuch a value, as to be eſteemed above half the cargo of the fleet; this the governor general himſelf packs up among other goods, that no perſon whatſoever, not even the captain of the ſhip which carries it, may know any thing of it; here is obſervable, not only the immenſe riches, which the company draws from its territories in the Indies, but its wiſe and deep precautions for the ſecurity of its treaſure.

The two principal places of the Iſland, are Punta de Gallo and Columbo; the former is the reſidence of the governor and his council, and Columbo is no more than a harbour to the other. The climate of Ceylon is accounted very healthy, tho' its profuſion of exquiſite fruits of all kinds, ſhews it to be extreamly hot; it abounds likewiſe in ſea and river fiſh, tame and wild fowl; and amongſt its other

ther animals, the elephants are remarkable for their ſize, being larger than any other over all India. Here alſo are tygers, bears, civit cats, monkeys, &c. But another kind of advantage, is its cinnamon, the beſt in all Aſia; this and all other ſpices are in the hands of the Dutch Eaſt-India company, and which they turn to excellent account, in furniſhing all other parts of Europe.

Cinnamon is properly the inward bark of a tree, the leaves whereof both in figure and dimenſions are not unlike thoſe of a laurel; there are three ſorts of it, the fine is ſtripped from young trees, a coarſer taken from the old trees, and laſtly, wild cinnamon. The company likewiſe has a conſiderable trade in cinnamon oil, which bears a great price: Its gains from the ſale of precious ſtones, as rubies, ſaphires, white and blue topazes, &c. which are found in this Iſland, likewiſe run very high.

There is a fine pearl fiſhery off the Iſland Manar, and Tokecorin, of vaſt produce. It is farmed twice a year to certain dealers in negroes; the pearl oyſters lie at the bottom of the ſea, and are fiſhed for only in fine weather, and a perfect calm; a rope faſtened to the boat is flung under the diver's arms, who alſo has at his feet a large ſtone to accelerate his deſcent, with a bag about his waiſt to put the oyſters in; of theſe he picks up as many as he can within his reach, and when he is for being drawn up, he gives a pull at another rope than that which is under his arm, upon which his mates run him up with the utmoſt expedition, he untying the ſtone at his feet to lighten his weight. The boats being loaded, the Negro merchants ſell the oyſters along the coaſts by the hundred: This is a kind of hazardous trade to the buyers, for if ſometimes they light upon a pearl of value, they often find none at all, or very ſmall ones.

A conſiderable profit likewiſe accrues to the company from the muſlins, chints, and other ſtuffs; but moſt of the muſlins in Europe come from the coaſt of Malabar.

The inhabitants of Ceylon are called Cinglaſſes; they are generally tall and well made, a ſwarthy complexion, with exceſſive long ears, which is owing to heavy ornaments dangling at them; they are full of courage, live hard, and conſequently make good ſoldiers. Mahometaniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion; but ſome among them are ſo ſtupid, as to worſhip cows and calves. So far from making any account of the Dutch, that they treat them with a kind of contempt, calling them their guards de coaſt; but the Dutch have the prudence to overlook ſuch trifles, minding the main chance, the amity of the king of Candy, that he may not take it into his head to break with them, which would be a very ſenſible wound to their commerce in this charming Iſland; yet this the king might do without any danger, from either their ſhips or ſoldiery, their territories being ſeparated by a large rapid river, and by thick foreſts, as would ſoon make Europeans ſick of an attempt to cut a paſſage thro' them. The inhabitants of this Iſland are ingenious in every thing, but particularly in taming and managing elephants, which in peaceable times they uſe as beaſts of burden, and turn to very good ſervice in war.

The Dutch drive a conſiderable trade with the inhabitants of the Maldives, for thoſe little ſhells called cowries, where are prodigious quantities of them, and not only on the ſhore, but in the very ground, being probably depoſited there at the time of the flood, and left there when the ocean receded from the land. What we call money being arbitrary, and its nature and value depending on a tacit convention betwixt men, theſe ſhells, in ſeveral parts of Aſia and Africa, are accounted current money, with a value aſſigned to them. This is eſtabliſhed by a reciprocal conſent, and thoſe who are pleaſed to ſhew a contempt of them, do not reflect that ſhells are as fit for a common ſtandard of pecuniary value, as either gold or ſilver; they certainly forget that they themſelves are obliged to do what they ridicule, and take them for ready money; in 1740, 2400 cowries were equal to a rupee, or about a crown at three guilders in our money.

But their great currency is on the coaſt of Africa, particularly Guinea, where the Negroes value them as much as gold and ſilver, and call them bougies. An inſtance of the great conſumption of theſe ſhells, that the French merchants of the kingdom of Whydah uſually give 40 pounds of theſe cowries for every piece of common linen, manufactured by the natives, and proportionably for the products of the country, as wax, ivory, gold, &c. The company it is which ſupplies the European nations with the far greater part of this Negro money, if I may be indulged the expreſſion. The eſteem in which theſe ſhells are on the coaſt of Guinea, muſt appear ſurpriſing; they are not only, like gold and ſilver, the meaſure and inſtrument of commerce betwixt the Negroes, but were as

ornaments in necklaces and bracelets, ſtrung in one or more rows, which looks ſomething odd, yet not amiſs, by the contraſt of the whiteneſs of the ſhells with the blackneſs of their ſkins.

Formerly 12,000 weight of theſe cowries would purchaſe a cargo of 5 or 600 Negroes; but thoſe lucrative times are now no more; and the Negroes now ſet ſuch a value on their countrymen, that there is no ſuch thing as having a cargo under 12 or 14 tuns of cowries.

As payments in this kind of ſpecie are attended with ſome intricacy, the Negroes, though ſo ſimple as to ſell one another for ſhells, have contrived a kind of copper veſſel, holding exactly 108 pounds, which is a great diſpatch to buſineſs. However, the Maldives muſt not be thought the only place which affords theſe ſhells; they are alſo found in the Philippine Iſlands, but they do not come up to the Maldivian either in colour or clearneſs. The chief European market for theſe ſhells is at Amſterdam, where are ſpacious warehouſes of them, the French and Engliſh merchants buying them up to ſend to Africa.

With this account of the Iſland of Ceylon, which I know to be authentick, I muſt conclude my ramble to India; my curioſity of viſiting Java, and other of our eaſtern poſſeſſions, having been cut ſhort by an important recal home, where by God's bleſſing, after a mixture of diſtreſs and pleaſure, I ſafely arrived; but wiſh I had found it in a more tranquil ſituation.

From the Weekly Advertiſer *and* Inſpector, October 5.

The following Deſcription of the Ceremony uſual in Popiſh Countries, at the Nun's taking the Veil, is extracted from Mr. Drummond's *Travels.*

ON E day went to St. Daniel's church in Venice, to ſee the young Donna Conteſſa Emilia Benſon take the religious habit of an Auguſtin nun, by the name of Maria Roſa, in the monaſtery of that church.

Tho' I had been in a great many countries where the Roman catholick religion prevails, I never before had an opportunity of ſeeing a nun take the veil. We placed ourſelves near the altar, ſo as that we ſhould have a diſtinct view of every thing that paſſed, and had not long continued in that ſituation, when the muſick, conſiſting of 22 performers, vocal and inſtrumental, began an overture; after which the young lady entered the gate next the monaſtery, which was at the further end of the church; near this place was a table for prayer, covered with crimſon velvet, and furniſhed with a cuſhion of the ſame, upon which ſhe kneeled for a little time; then, while an anthem was performing, ſhe walked ſlowly up to the great altar, preceded by three prieſts, two old nuns being on each ſide, in a particular dreſs, calculated for that purpoſe, and followed by ſeveral perſons belonging to the church, one of whom carried the ſacred habit. She kneelled a little while at the altar, and, after having been aſked by the prieſt, if ſhe came there with a voluntary intention and deſire of being wedded to Jeſus Chriſt, ſhe removed to a place of prayer, covered with crimſon velvet, flowered with gold, that ſtood upon the left ſide of the altar, being ſtill accompanied by the four old nuns. She was dreſſed with the utmoſt gaiety, in a white tabby of a particular make, with an infinity of jewels in her hair, about her neck, and upon her breaſt. When ſhe firſt entered the church, I felt ſome uneaſineſs; but, during the ſlow ſolemn proceſſion to the altar, I was ſeized with a melancholy compaſſion, and ſympathetick ſorrow. She was young and handſome, and with an appearance of ſweetneſs and innocence much more agreeable than real beauty, and walked with ſuch compoſure and reſignation, that, had ſhe been really a victim deſtined for the ſlaughter, I doubt if I ſhould have felt more tenderneſs and pity for the poor deluded creature, more affliction for her unhappy fate, or more inveteracy againſt the authors of ſuch a damnable inſtitution. Prieſtcraft was certainly the *origo mali*, but the parents are *ſocii criminis*; for their curſed pride will not permit their daughters to marry with merchants, however rich, and ſeldom with ſtrangers, even tho' noble; and, that the grandeur of the family may be the better maintained, the younger ſons are not allowed to marry, except when there is no probability that the eldeſt will have children; but they indulge their lewd paſſions by becoming prieſts, ciciſbei, and pimps, while the poor girls are defrauded of their liberty, and thoſe innocent joys for which they are ſo well adapted by nature.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious, but at length the dear little victim came to the altar, accompanied by the four hags, reſembling the witches in Macbeth, with white handkerchiefs upon their heads, which were thruſt thro' holes in pieces of black ſtuffs, which hung down upon the breaſt and back, and under which they wore gowns of cream colour-

ed

ed crape; there kneeling, she received the ſacrament: After which they pinned a crown of thorns upon her head, put a crucifix (which ſhe kiſſed) in her right hand, and in her left a large, lighted, wax taper, both being adorned with red, white, and variegated roſes, in alluſion to the name ſhe had aſſumed: Then an anthem was performed, while ſhe walked with the ſame ſolemnity to the gate of the monaſtery, (her habit being carried behind her) attended by a great number of gentlemen and ladies, I myſelf making part of the retinue: There ſhe ſtood ſome time knocking, until the gate being opened, ſhe was received by the lady abbeſs. Upon her admittance, the grated door was ſhut; and ſhe, amidſt a proceſſion of nuns, walked thro' the gallery into the hall of the convent, which is divided from the body of the church by gilded grates, and was at that time ſtuck round with roſes.

The lady abbeſs was ſeated in her abbatical chair of ſtate, her crofier being held by a nun who ſtood upon her right hand. Before this reverend female, the miſtaken votary kneeled, while the officious hands of all preſent were employed in ſtripping her of all her gaudy ornaments, and putting on the conſecrated habit. I was ſurpriſed at the tranquillity that appeared in her countenance, which was not at all altered when ſhe roſe to let her embroidered petticoat fall off; and ſhe ſmiled with ſeeming pleaſure, when above her veil ſhe was again crowned with thorns. — The prieſt exhorted her in a brief diſcourſe, after which we went away, leaving the poor young enthuſiaſt to repent at leiſure. For a year and a day her fate is not irretrievable; but during that term of probation, they are ſo aſſiduouſly careſſed, that very few, if any of them, are known to retract.
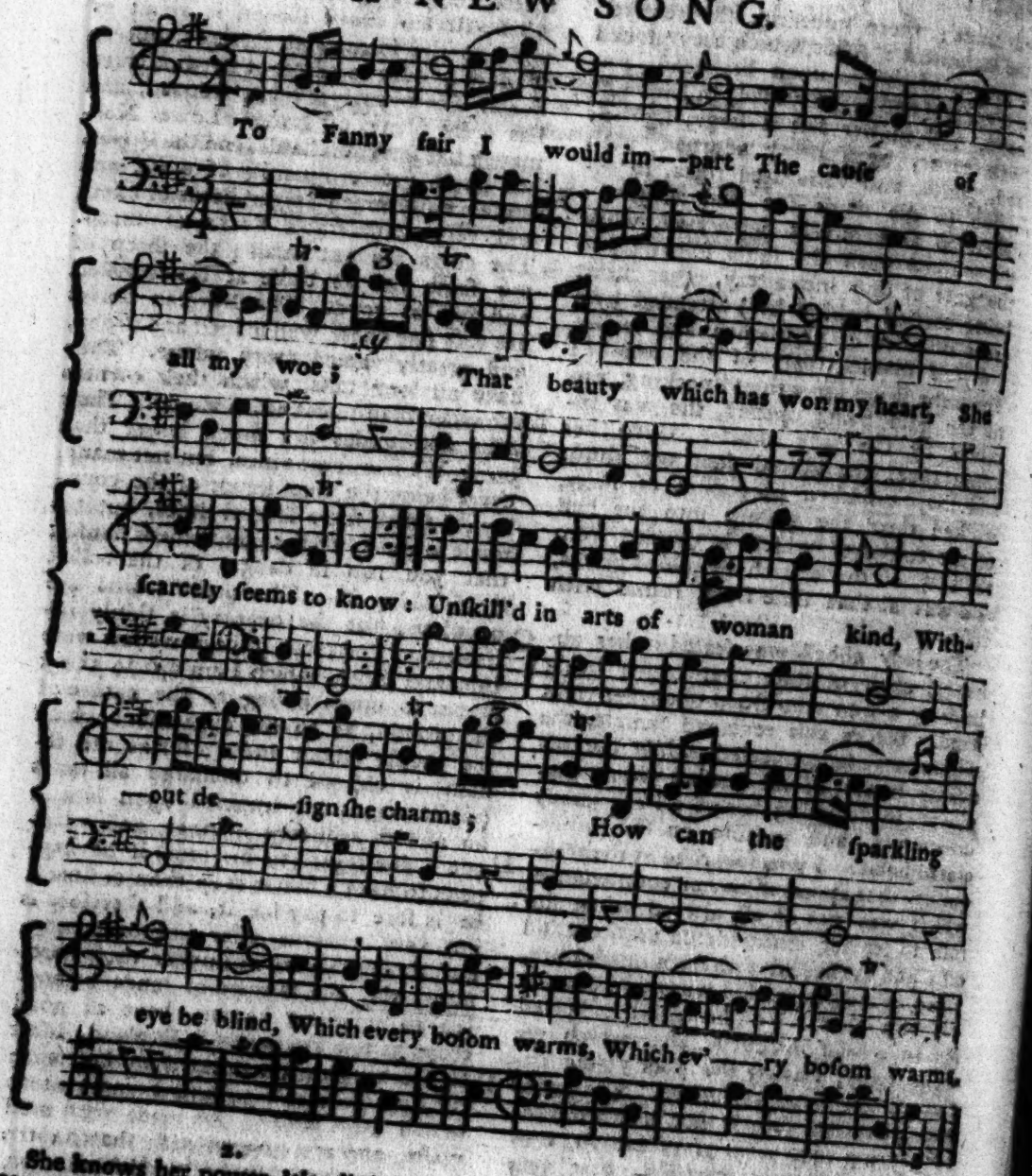
Extract from an Account of the preſent State of Normandy, *written by a Gentleman lately returned from his Travels in that Part of* France.

From the WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

NORMANDY is a fertile and pleaſant country, full of large orchards well ſtocked with fruit, Upper Normandy eſpecially, where the apple-trees in many places are regularly planted for miles together, on each ſide the roads, which are every where wide and pleaſant, and paved only where the ground is boggy; there are in many parts of the country high hills which afford fine proſpects, eſpecially thoſe near the Seine, whoſe ſtream above Rouen is about as wide as the Thames at Datchet, but ſo ſhallow as only to admit of flat-bottomed boats. The country is finely wooded, and has great plenty of game. Lower Normandy has fewer orchards than the Upper, but has a greater quantity of graſs, and conſequently much larger herds of oxen, and very conſiderable flocks of ſheep. The cows are but ſmall; the ſheep of the ſame ſize as thoſe at Newmarket, and full as good. The Norman horſes are very fine ones, well ſhaped and ſtrong, and greatly valued every where. They have all long tails, which their owners are wiſer than to cut off as we do. Their aſſes and mules are much larger than ours. We ſaw ſome vines, but not many, cyder being the chief liquor of the country; I taſted ſome ſeveral times, but it is made ſo weak, even at gentlemens houſes, that you run in danger of the colick by drinking it. The great towns are populous, but the country is thinly inhabited. The crops of corn we ſaw were thin and ſhort, which I am apt to think is not ſo much owing to the nature of the ground, as to the oppreſſions which the people labour under; for as the tenant is obliged to diſcharge all taxes (which taxes are impoſed upon him in an almoſt arbitrary manner, and without a due regard to his rent) if he happens to have a better crop than ordinary, he is ſure to pay for it, and therefore is not very anxious after improvements; but thoſe who are not under thoſe hardſhips, viz. the farmers of lands belonging to religious houſes, have as good crops as any I ever ſaw in England. Moſt of the villages are ſituated in bottoms; the poor peoples houſes (if I may venture to call them houſes) are made with mud walls, and are covered with thatch; the houſes are moſtly built with plaiſter, and a great deal of timber running upwards, downwards, and croſs-ways; the firſt ſtory projecting beyond the ground floor, as the ſecond does beyond the firſt; the roofs pointed with large ſtacks of brick chimneys at each end of the houſe. We ſee many ſuch houſes in Hertfordſhire, Rutlandſhire, and other counties in England; and indeed Normandy does ſo nearly reſemble Old England, that we could ſcarce believe ourſelves to be in France. The better ſort of people dwell chiefly in the cities and great towns, in houſes built with ſtone; for which reaſon, in that part of Normandy thro' which we paſſed, we ſaw but very few gentlemens ſeats.

FANNY.

A NEW SONG.



2.

She knows her power, 'tis all deceit,
Her conſcious bluſhing ſhews,
That bluſhing to the eye more ſweet,
Than opening budding roſe;
But the delicious fragrant roſe,
That charms the ſenſe ſo much,
Upon a thorny brier grows,
And wounds whene'er you touch.
And wounds, &c.

3.

So when I firſt beheld the fair,
With raptures I was bleſt;
But when I would approach too near,
At once I loſt all reſt;
Th' enchanting ſight, the ſweet ſurprize,
Prepar'd me for my doom;
And one cold look from thoſe bright eyes,
Would lay me in my tomb.
Would lay, &c.

To a Friend *who wrote badly and made Apologies for not writing more. An* EPIGRAM.

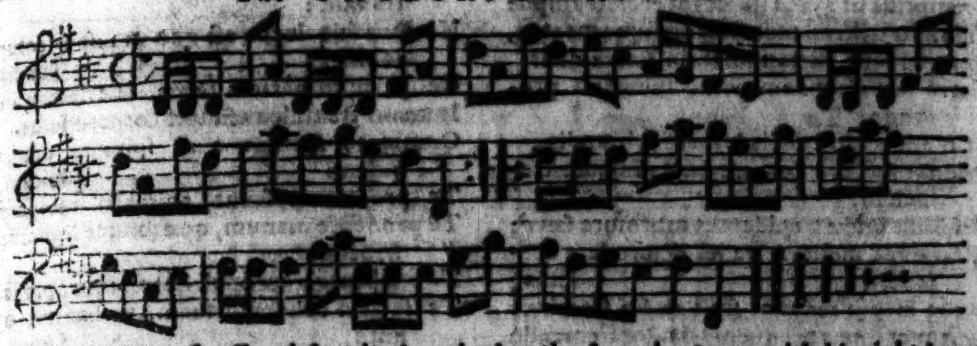
YOU much complain that your epiſtle's ſhort,
And hope as friend that I'll excuſe you for't.
I do: For, faith, the ſhorter ſuch a letter,
All men of ſenſe muſt ſurely like it better.

On ſeeing a Rich Fool *applauded.*

THAT haughty Tom's a fool we all allow,
Yet this ſame Tom can pleaſe; pray tell [me how?
'Tis now polite t'adore the golden calf,
And cringe to thoſe at whom we ought to laugh.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The TAYLORS MEASURE.



The firſt man caſt off and ſoot it ⚊ and takes the ſecond woman with his right hand, and his partner takes the ſecond man, and all four lead up to the top in a line, foot it, and turn all four ⚊, the three firſt couple change ſides, foot it, and turn your partner on their own ſides ⚊, back to back and turn till proper ⚊.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* OCTOBER, 1754.

PROLOGUE *ſpoken at the acting two Plays at* Philadelphia *in* Penſylvania, *for the Benefit of the Charity Children belonging to the Academy in that City.*

OUR humble prologue means not to engage [ſtage;
Candor for ſcenes that only grac'd the
Nor vainly ſtrives to pay with words at laſt,
For cheering ſmiles, and kind protection paſt;
Weak is the power of language to explain
The ſecret feelings, or th' ingenuous pain
And ſilent ſtrugglings of the virtuous breaſt,
Beneath the load of gratitude oppreſt.
But tho' no words can picture what we feel, [tell.
Our aims may ſpeak it, and our actions
To night we glory in the double view
Of pleaſing ſoft-ey'd charity—and you.
For this our chearful ſervice we beſtow,—
'Tis all our ſlender fortunes will allow;
" And thoſe who give the little in their power," [more!
The ſkies acquit—and earth can aſk no
Thrice happy you, whom kinder fates have given [ven!
With liberal hand to caſe the care of hea-
To raiſe the drooping head of modeſt worth;
From fortune's blaſt to ſhield the orphan-birth, [ſighs,
To pierce the dark retreats where mis'ry
And wipe the trickling tear that dews her eyes;—
If deeds like theſe can bid the boſom glow
With joys ſincere—what boſom glows not now? [fair,
For ſure, if aught be gen'rous, great, or
It muſt be—truth and publick worth to rear! [* ground,
Where virtue bloomsin yonder hallow'd
With each ennobling ſcience op'ning round,
How many † maids and youths, with kindling fires,
Now grow in all that living worth inſpires!
Whom fortune in their dawn neglected laid,
To pine untutor'd in the barren ſhade,
Where wiſdom never did her page unrol,
And want ſtill froze the current of their ſoul; [from fate,
Till, by your bounteous hand, redeem'd
You bad them riſe to grace a riſing ſtate.
Thus pinch'd beneath ſtern winter's rigid reign, [plain,
The flow'rs lie mourning thro' the frozen
Till ſpring, ſoft iſſuing from her ſouthern hall, [breezy call,
Sweeps o'er the dew-bright lawn, with
And wakes them into life:—They ſtraight unfold
To th' orient ſun their vegetable gold;
And in return embalm the ſoft'ring air,
Or grace the lovely boſoms of the fair.

* *The academy.* † *The charity children.*

Pſalmi centeſimi 4ti Ecphraſis, Syſtemati Copernicano aptata. Auctore Andrea Henderſon *Mathematico.*

MENS pæana Deo cane; mi pater alme Deuſque,
Quam tu magnificus! quâ majeſtate ſerenus!
Tu regis imperio mundum, regnator Olympi,
In ſolioque ſedens cœli veſtitus honore
Lucis inacceſſæ tu te velamine velas.
Aſtriferos cœlos veluti canopea tendis,
Oceanoque rubro tibi tu tentoria ſundas;
Alis tu venti vaſtum per inane volantes
Aërias nubes currum moderamina reddis.
Angelicos vocat ille choros, flammaſque frequentes,
Hi ſeſe coram ſiſtunt ad juſſa paratos.
Tu Deus ex uno bina aurea brachia nodo
Vinxiſti, parili ſpatio diſtantibus illis:

Pars

Pars ſtetit una quidem, pars altera duxit illo;
et orbem,
Terræ maſſa gerit nomen comprenſa ſub
Promptius ut gyros iterét ſpheroidis amplæ
Figuram tribuis, monſtras cœliquę meatus,
Quas ſervent leges radiantia ſidera dicis,
Terra fuit quondam ponto ſubmerſa profundo,
Et montes alti gelidis latuere ſub undis;
Intonat ut tua vox crepitans fulgore tremendo,
Deſiliunt undæ trepidantes murmure ſævo;
Aſcendunt montes, valles deſcendere certant, illis;
Inque locum redeunt fixit quem Conditor
Figitur et limes per quem tranſire fremendo
Spumiferi nequeunt fluctus, ne mergere rurſus rum.
Tellurem poſſit ſubitarum campus aqua-
Hinc fiſſis venis fontes decurrere clivis
Incipiunt, undæ ſaxa inter acuta reſidunt:
Quos tribuit rivos potant animalia cuncta,
Hos onager timidus potat per prata fluentes;
Aligerûm genus ad ripas habitacula texit,
Dulcia per virides iterans ſua carmina ramos;
Irrigat ille Pater montes ex æthere ſummo,
Tunc operum fructu tellus onerata renidet:
Germinat hic fœnum jumentis, naſcitur herba
Uſibus humanis, dulci ſaturata liquore;
Ambroſiam redolent herbæ, gerit undique tellus.
Pectora quæ firment cerealia munera, vitis
Pocula jucundi profert jucunda Lyæi;
Exhilarat vultum dejectum ſuccus olivæ,
Rami cum truncis ficcis complentur ab illo
In Libanoque cedri, Dominus quas ordine ponit. tecta,
Hic glomerantur aves, fabricant ſibi frondea
Hîc abies vernans extat tibi nidus, echino:
Caprigeno pecori montes cœnacula præbent,
Ibicibus duræ ſilices habitacula fiunt.
Luna ſuos gyros ſolis gravitate revolvit,
Cumque ſua, vultu variando tempora ſignans
Objicitur ſoli terræ facies radianti;
At vi centrifugâ cum ſit propulſa, tenebris
Obruitur, ſubeunt quam noctem dicimus umbræ:
Alternæ partes terræ volvuntur in illis.
Bellua ſylveſtris quævis durantibus umbris
Reptat in arva; Deum poſcitque leuncu-lus eſcam:
Aſt ubi ſol croceus radiis fulgeſcit eöis,
In lætebras catuli reduces conduntur in antris,
Donec dimidium tellus deſcripſerit orbis,
Sunt operum quales numeri quantique tuorum?
Dum fiunt, ubi facta vigent, ſapientia lucet!
Flecte acies geminas, ratio! Jovis omnia plena! profundum,
Sic mare quod terras cingit vaſtumque
Et quæ marmoreo fert monſtra ſub æquore pontus,
Quæque recenſeri nequeunt quot millia tranant:
Navibus hic locus eſt quo tranſportantur et illæ. undis
De parte in partem terræ. Leviathan in
Immani tremulos effingit corpore luſus.
Omnia te ſperant quæ ſpirant, omnia victum dulcem.
Te proprio poſcunt animalia tempore
Te pandente manum, quæcunque legantur habebunt,
Te præbente cibos epulis ſaturantur opimis.
Te faciem condente tuam, turbantur, ut antè fiunt;
Deficiunt; animam tollente cinis quoque
Inſpiras illis, tunc illa creantur et exſtant,
Et ſterilem terræ faciem novat aurea proles,
Floreat æternum ſupremi gloria Regis,
Omnibus in rebus geſtis lætetur et ille,
Quo ſpectante fremit tellus, tangente vaporant pus,
Montes, et cujus nutu tremefactus Olym-
Dum mihi vita manet recinam Dominum-que Deumque,
Ac erit ille mihi carmen per ſæcla perenne;
Eloquio gaudet noſtro, lætabor in illo:
At peccatores pereant cum ſtirpe rebelles,
Impietas fugiat, nec ſit poſt auſa redire.
Mens pæana Deo cane, mi pater alme Deuſque, dum.
Geſta per immenſum cantabo grandia mun-

An Imitation of a FABLE *in* PHÆDRUS; *Adapted to the* Times.

A KID, an heifer, and a lambkin mild,
Rov'd with a lion in the woodlands wild; prize
Not long they cours'd, before, as lawful
They took a ſtag of an enormous ſize.
This done; the lion four diviſions made,
And thus began in pompous grand parade:
"From theſe four equal parts the firſt I claim, name;
And with good cauſe, for Lion is my
Then for my royal port and matchleſs might,
The ſecond is undoubtedly my right;
The third is due to my ſuperior worth,
And woe to him! who dares to take the fourth." furl'd,
Thus with his numerous hoſt and ſails un-
L—is would be the ſovereign of the world:
"Theſe northern climates with my * line I mark, monarch;
Becauſe, forſooth, I'm call'd the grand
And for my valour and unequall'd force,
The ſouth is all my property of courſe;
In wealth ſince with me no one can conteſt,
I'll either take by arms or buy the weſt;
Should any claim be to the eaſt preferr'd,
Blood, blunderbuſs, and bayonet's the word."

An

* *Certain French geographers, in a map of America, have lately had the impudence to draw an oblique line in ſuch a manner as to took in ſeveral of the Britiſh plantations, and aſcribe them to the French king.*

Sheriff JANSSEN'S HEALTH.

A SONG. *To the Tune of,* Bumper 'Squire Jones.

Writ in 1750, *and ſung at* STATIONERS-HALL, *when Mr.* JANSSEN *was* MASTER *of the Company.*

1.

MY brave city friends,
Thus met to carouze in our proteſtant * Hall;
A bard recommends
A health to our MASTER,
Whoſe fame riſes faſter,
Or leſs dreads a fall:
Thro' him you inherit
A new ſhare of merit,
Your flouriſhing COMPANY only can boaſt.
He'll never deceive ye;
I'm ſure you believe me:
Then God bleſs king GEORGE, and be JANSSEN the toaſt.

2.

Whilſt catch'd by the glare
Of titles, and penſions, and ribbons ſo gay,
Mock patriots prepare
To haſten to court
And make ENGLAND their ſport,
Whilſt her rights they betray;
Our MASTER deſpiſing
Thoſe mean arts of riſing,
To win genuine honours has ardently ſtrove.
Theſe only are ſterling;
This makes him our darling:
No glory like that of the citizens love.

3.

Again fill your glaſs:
Once more, to our SHERIFF devote the bright bowl;
Then round let it paſs,
To him of no party,
But for BRITAIN hearty,
A true patriot ſoul.
Ye citizens wiſe,
Who your liberties prize,
Laid down his gold chain, ſeat him in your firſt chair.
More than WHITTINGTON glorious;
O'er corruption victorious,
You'll wiſh him, when once, to be always LORD-MAYOR.

For LORD-MAYOR'S-DAY, 1754.

A congratulatory BALLAD, *to the* CITIZENS *of* LONDON, *on their electing Mr.* ALDERMAN JANSSEN, Lord-Mayor.

To the Tune of, Which Nobody can deny, &c.

1.

YE citizens wiſe, who gave JANSSEN your voice,
The applauſe of the nation confirms your juſt choice;
And all but the foes to our freedom rejoice.
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

2.

To blaſt your reſolves, malice darted her tongue;
Pert libels were ſquirted, vile paſquinades ſung,
Till with ſlanders unnumber'd, all LONDON town rung,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

3.

But knowing him well, hence you more his worth prize;
For truth loveliеſt ſhows, when contraſted with lies:
From behind a dark cloud, PHOEBUS brighter will riſe,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

4.

As a boy takes his popgun, and pointing it round,
Thinks to frighten a croud, with its ſput'ring ſound;
Such terror felt JANSSEN from calumny's wound,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

5.

The magiſtrate who to his duty attends;
Who, ſlave to the publick, contemns ſelfiſh ends,
Is ſure all good citizens will be his friends,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

6.

He who, for his country, can int'reſt forego;
Whoſe zeal, Roman-like, for its welfare does glow,
Deſerves ev'ry honour that men can beſtow,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

7.

For thwarting the FRENCH and the friends to their trade;
Whoſe looks, words, and actions, are mere maſquerade,
Our ſam'd ANTIGALLICANS nobly repaid,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

8.

Ye ſmugglers lament, for your downfal is nigh,
Now your grand oppoſer is ſeated on high:
To ſeize ye, his mandates will inſtantly fly,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

9.

For ſtrengthning our fleets, for employing the poor;
Shou'd our lov'd HERRING FISHERY flouriſh ſecure;
JANSSEN'S amiable name will for ages endure,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

10.

So God bleſs king GEORGE, and preſerve us his heir,
A portion of bleſſings may JANSSEN ſhare:
Who ſhone our brave SHERIFF, muſt ſhine as LORD-MAYOR.
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

October, 1754.

* *Built by the proteſtant joiner, executed under* James II.

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

ON Saturday, Sept. 28, a proclamation was publiſhed in the Gazette for the parliament to meet on Nov. 14, and to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

On the 30th, in the afternoon, four drays belonging to an eminent brewhouſe, which were loaded with beer, each dray being drawn by four horſes, were ſtopped at Iſlington Turnpike, having forfeited 5l. each, according to the penalty of the late act of parliament for preſerving the publick roads, which took place on Michaelmas Day; and notice being ſent to the brewhouſe, a perſon went from thence to the Turnpike, and was obliged to pay the ſaid penalty of 20l. to releaſe the drays.

There are very few travelling waggons on the roads with broad wheels, moſt of them drawing with four horſes only, which they may do with the narrow wheels, as formerly; and carts may likewiſe go on the turnpike-roads with narrow wheels, as formerly, if drawn but with three horſes.

SUNDAY, Oct. 6.

The court went into mourning for three weeks, for the death of the queen dowager of Portugal.

MONDAY, 7.

Great damage was done to the ſhipping by a ſtorm of wind, which aroſe about midnight, and the wind's blowing hard for ſome days after. A large ſhip, laden with iron and deals from Stockholm, ran a ground at Orford-Neſs, and was beat to pieces by the rage of the ſea; but the crew were happily ſaved.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 7.

His majeſty having been pleaſed to direct, that the following officers appointed to the regiments of foot to be raiſed in America, under the reſpective commands of col. William Shirley, and Sir William Pepperell, Bart. do repair forthwith to their poſts, viz.

Col. William Shirley; lieut. col. Elliſon, from half-pay of Shirley's; major Littlehales, from half-pay of Shirley's. Captains: Kinneer, from half-pay of Gooch's; Vickers, from lord George Sackville's additionals; Jocelyn, from Old Buffs additionals; Patron, from Fleming's additionals; More, from half-pay of Agnew's. Lieutenants: Campbell, from lord John Murray's additionals; Mulholland, from half-pay of Jordan's; Armſtrong, from half-pay of Shirley's; Brown, from half-pay of Rich's additionals; Clapham, from half-pay of 12 independent companies; Conſet, 2d lieut. from half-pay of Fraſer's marines; Maitland, 2d lieut. from half-pay of Cockran's; Cunningham, from half-pay of the marines; Winder, 2d lieut. from half-pay of Jordan's; Irwin, from half pay of Shirley's; Fitzſimons, 2d lieut. from half-pay of Pepperell's; Gahan, enſign from half-pay of Shirley's; Bartman, enſign in Richbell's; Cheſhire, quarter-maſter to Bland's. Enſigns: Blair, Bradſhaw, Walker, Car, ſerjeant in the Buffs: Quarter-maſter, Bigg, from half-pay of Powlet's; ſurgeon, Scott, from half-pay of Torrington's.

Col. Sir William Pepperell, from half-pay; lieut. col. Mercer, from half-pay of Pepperell's; major, Craven, of lord George Beauclerk's. Captains: Bradſtreat, of late Pepperell's; lord Boyde, of Scotch Fuzileers additionals; Barford, from Old Buffs additionals; Hutchinſon, from Brag's additionals; Deſcury, from Johnſon's additionals. Lieutenants: Kempenfelt, from half-pay of Cockran's; Powell, from half-pay of Shirley's; Rhodes, from half-pay of Pepperell's; Joyce, from Hobſon's; Foxton, from Fleming's additionals; Elrington, from Fleming's additionals; Fleming, from half-pay of Cornewall's; Drake, Enſign in Bockland's; How, from half-pay of Cornewall's; Willes, enſign in Pole's; Middlemore, enſign in Wolfe's; M'Manus, enſign in Warburton's; Gudgeon, adjutant to Wolfe's; Moncrief, lieut. of Rangers in Nova-Scotia. Enſigns: Hamilton, Roſe, Newland, Couzens: Surgeon, Kirkland, from half-pay of Pepperell's.

Notice is given, that ſuch of the above officers who are in Great-Britain, do immediately repair to London, and embark on board the tranſports provided for their paſſage to North-America. And that ſuch of thoſe officers who are in Ireland, do immediately repair to Cork, and embark on board the tranſports provided for the carrying Sir Peter Halkett's and col. Dunbar's regiments to North-America.

THURSDAY, 10.

A court of common-council was held at

at Guildhall, when the report of the bridge committee being taken into confideration, a motion was made, and carried, for referring it back to the ſaid committee, to examine how far the conſtruction of a new bridge over the Thames may affect the navigation of the river and the commerce of the city. (See p. 463.)

A fire broke out at Larling, in Norfolk, which entirely conſumed two houſes, and two women were unfortunately burnt to death in endeavouring to ſave their furniture.

FRIDAY, 11.

We had the melancholy account that two veſſels from Leith were caſt away in Yarmouth Road, and that the paſſengers to the number of 36 all periſhed; but the crews ſaved themſelves in their long-boats.

TUESDAY, 15.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

New-York, July 29. On the 16th inſtant our lieutenant governor arrived here from Albany, having ſettled matters to the entire ſatisfaction of all the different nations of the Indians that attended the congreſs at that place. And the next day the commiſſioners from Philadelphia, Maryland, and Virginia, with ſeveral others, arrived here from the ſame place. From whence we learn, that at the ſaid congreſs, the commiſſioners from the ſeveral governments were unanimouſly of opinion, that an union of the colonies was abſolutely neceſſary; and a plan of union was accordingly drawn up by the ſaid commiſſioners, in order to be laid before their reſpective conſtituents.

Richard Beckford, Eſq; member of parliament for Briſtol, and brother to William Beckford, Eſq; alderman of Billingſgate Ward, and one of the repreſentatives of this city, was elected alderman of Farringdon-Ward Without, in the room of Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. deceaſed. (See Deaths.)

SATURDAY, 19.

About two this afternoon, a place called the Duſt-houſe, belonging to Mr. Norman's gunpowder-mill, at Mouſley, in Surrey, blew up, and killed one man, who was barrelling up the gunpowder. It is reckoned there were about 30 barrels of powder in the ſtore-room, each barrel containing about 100lb. weight. The building was blown into thouſands of pieces, and carried a great way; the poor man's body was torn into ſo many pieces, there was no finding them, or half his bones. Seven or eight great elms, that ſtood near this room, were tore up by the roots, and many others ſhattered, and ſeveral adjacent buildings terribly tore; a building about 30 yards from it, which contained about the ſame quantity of gunpowder, had its roof beat in, and a man at work received a ſlight blow on the back of his neck, by a piece of timber, but the powder remained ſafe. The windows of ſeveral neighbouring houſes were broke, and ſome of the tiles blown off the houſes at ſome diſtance, by the force of the ſhock. The houſes for many miles about were ſhaken by the exploſion.

The grand jury for Weſtminſter preſented the editor and publiſher of the late lord Bolingbroke's works.

Orders were given, about this time, for a captain, four lieutenants, and 60 bombardiers and matroſſes, to hold themſelves ready to embark from Woolwich, in order to join the forces deſtined for Virginia.

SUNDAY, 20.

This morning, about ſeven o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of a very large warehouſe in Montague-Cloſe, near St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark, which entirely deſtroyed the ſame, and a very large quantity of hops, which were in the ſame warehouſe, and damaged ſeveral of the adjacent houſes. There was a party of ſoldiers to keep off the mob, and the fire was in a great meaſure ſuppreſſed about noon. The inhabitants near St. Mary Overy's church were in ſo great confuſion, that divine ſervice was not performed there in the morning.

MONDAY, 28.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the ſix following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. Charles Fleming, for robbing a gentleman of a gold watch near Harrow; William Cottum, for ſtealing a gelding; Thomas James, for picking a gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief; John Maſſey, for houſebreaking; Lyonell Ricolus, for ſtealing a ſilver tankard; and Thomas Rolf, for robbing Mrs. Turton of five ſhillings near Newington-Green.

The following advices brought by the ſhip Dorrington from the Eaſt-Indies, about the end of the month, were publiſhed by authority.

On Nov. 28, 1753, the French made an attempt to take Trichenopoli (by ſurprize) a ſtrong place belonging to the Nabob, in which was a gariſon commanded by Capt. Kilpatrick. They made the attack about four that morning with 800 Europeans. Their Black forces were to make ſeveral falſe attacks on different parts of the town: By the darkneſs of the night, and the careleſſneſs of a guard, they got over the ditch, fixed their ladders, and 600 of them, without firing a ſhot, got poſſeſſion of a battery on the

outward wall, called Dalton's Battery. By this time an accidental ſhot or two alarmed the gariſon, who immediately repaired to their poſts, and attacked the party on the battery, who defended themſelves till day light, and made ſeveral attempts to ſcale the inward wall and petard the gate, but were kept off by the gariſon. By day-break, thoſe that did not chuſe to venture their necks by jumping off the battery to ſave themſelves, called out for quarter, which was given them. There were taken on the battery 297 Europeans priſoners, beſides 65 wounded, and 42 killed in the ditch, and nine officers; the reſt of their loſs was not known, but it was believed muſt have been pretty conſiderable. In this action the gariſon had ſcarce any loſs.

From the time of the beforementioned action until the middle of February following, nothing material happened, when Col. Lawrence, who was then encamped near Trichenopoli, was obliged, according to cuſtom, to ſend a party to eſcort proviſions to the camp, conſiſting of 230 Europeans, eight officers, about 500 Seapoys, and four pieces of cannon. They marched on, Feb. 12, and on their return upon the 15th, were attacked by a party of the enemy, conſiſting of 120 French, two companies of foreigners, the French troop of 100 men, 1000 Topaſſes, 6000 Seapoys, all their Black cavalry, in number about 8000, and ſeven pieces of cannon. This detachment moved in the night, and came up with Col. Lawrence's detached party by break of day, as they were on their march. What men could do, they did; but the commanding officer, unfortunately afraid of loſing his baggage, divided his force to ſave it; upon which the enemy fell in amongſt them, and, although they paid dearly for it, killed or took priſoners almoſt the whole party. (See p. 440, and the MAP there annexed.)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Sept. 24. ROBERT Phillips, Eſq; upwards of 80 years of age, at Ewe-Withington, near Hereford, to Miſs Anne Bowdler, almoſt as old, after a 60 years courtſhip.

Hon. William King, Eſq; ſon of the lord Kingſton, to Miſs Burroughs.

Oct. 3. John Rayner, Eſq; clerk to the ſkinners company, to Miſs Collier.

9. Mr. Yerraway, jun. timber-merchant, in the pariſh of St. Alban, Wood-ſtreet, to Miſs Ennis, daughter of Mr. Ennis, deputy of Walbrook ward.

Mr. Charles Hoſkins, only ſon of William Hoſkins, of Barrow-Green, in Surrey, Eſq; to Miſs Carr, of the county of Durham.

12. Nicholas Vivyan, of Cornwall, Eſq; to Miſs Chudleigh, a 12,000l. fortune.

William Engliſh, Eſq; of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Atkins, of Barwood, in Lincolnſhire.

16. Henry Drax, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs St. John, daughter of the Rt. Hon. lord St. John, of Bletſho.

17. John Cramer, Eſq; nephew to the lord viſc. Laneſborough, in Ireland, to Miſs Hort, daughter to the late archbiſhop of Tuam, and niece to the earl of Shelburne.

22. Dr. Willſhaw, phyſician at Hempſted, in Hertfordſhire, to Miſs Elizabeth Steward, of Cheſhunt.

George Schutz, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Auguſtus Schutz, Eſq; to Miſs Dorothea Repps, a 20,000l. fortune.

The lady of Sir John Glynne, Bart. member for the borough of Flint, delivered of a ſon.

The lady of John Cleveland, Eſq; ſecretary to the Admiralty, of a ſon.

Oct. 12. Counteſs of Holderneſſe, of a daughter.

15. Lady Ferrers, lady of the Hon. George Townſhend, Eſq; of a ſon.

27. The lady of Peter Delme, Eſq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. SIR Walter Montgomery, of Kirktounholm, Bart. in Scotland.

29. Roger Wilbraham, Eſq; at his ſeat at Townſend at Namptwich, Cheſhire.

Oct. 1, Gent Unwin, Eſq; one of the directors of the Royal-Exchange Aſſurance Office.

2. Owen M'Swinney, Eſq; examiner of the office ſecurities in the Cuſtom-houſe, and ſtore-keeper at the king's Mews.

3, Rt. Hon. James earl of Northampton. He was ſummoned to parliament, Dec. 31, 1711, by the title of lord Compton, his father George earl of Northampton then living. His lordſhip is ſucceeded in the title of earl by his brother the Hon. George Compton, Eſq; memb. of parl. for Northampton. The barony of Compton goes to lady Ferrers, the deceaſed earl's daughter, and lady of the Hon. George Townſhend, Eſq;

Barnaby Backwell, Eſq; member of parliament for Biſhop's-Caſtle. His father died in July laſt. (See p. 333.)

4. Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart.

5. Anthony Pollett, Eſq; under treaſurer of the chamber to the king, and deputy comptroller of the Mint, by a fall from his horſe.

Rt. Hon. the lord Ranelagh, of the kingdom of Ireland, aged about 90.

6. Sir Charles Moore, Bart. keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower, in the caſtle of Dublin.

11. Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. and alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, who was lord-mayor of London in 1746.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Wynne, chancellor of Bangor, prebendary of St. Paul's and Sarum cathedrals, and chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty.

Mr. Jacob Powell, of Stebbing, in Eſſex, remarkable for his uncommon ſize. He approached the neareſt in bulk to the late famous Mr. Bright, of the ſame county, and weighed as much within a trifle, his weight being near 40 ſtone, or 560 pounds. His body was upwards of five yards or one rod in circumference, and the reſt of his limbs in proportion, and had 16 men to carry him to his grave. (See a portrait of Mr. Bright, in our Mag. for 1751, p. 82.)

20. Wilbraham Tuſton, Eſq; only ſurviving brother of the late earl of Thanet.

The lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord chief baron Parker.

Earl of Drumlanrig, eldeſt ſon to the duke of Queenſberry. He was on his journey from Scotland, with the duke his father, in one poſt-chaiſe, and the dutcheſs his mother with lady Drumlanrig in another; and being tir'd with riding in the chaiſe got on horſeback, ſoon after which his piſtol accidentally went off, and killed him on the ſpot.

23. Daniel Sadler, Eſq; chief clerk in the annuity Pell-office, and one of the oldeſt clerks in the Exchequer.

29. Peter Auriol, Eſq; an eminent merchant of this city.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REEVE Ballard, M. A. preſented to the rectory of Stoke-Dawbernon, in Surrey.—John Lynes, M. A. by his majeſty, to the rectory of St. Ives, in Cornwall.—James Stone, B. L. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Hillengly, in Suſſex.—Thomas Norris, B. L. to the vicarage of St. Andrew in the Vale, in Glouceſterſhire. — John Fludger, M. A. by the maſter and fellows of Pembroke college, to the rectory of St. Toles, in Oxford.—Mr. Franklin, made a prebendary of the cathedral church of Chicheſter.—Thomas Lillyman, B. A. preſented to the rectory of Stenceford, in Northamptonſhire. — Dr. Richard Browne, by the biſhop of London, to the prebend of Tattenhall, in St. Paul's cathedral, vacant by the death of Dr. Wynne: And Mr. George Secker was preſented to the prebend of Willeſden, in his room.—John Towers, M. A. by the earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, to the chapel of Wye, in Kent, where alſo his lordſhip appointed him maſter of the grammar-ſchool.

Promotions Civil and Military.

MR. Theophilus Weſt, made deputy comptroller of the Mint, in the room of Mr. Pollett, deceaſed. — Robert Pringle and Thomas Haye, Eſqrs. made judges or lords of the ſeſſions in Scotland. —Sir John St. Clair, Bart. lieut. col. of O Farell's reg. of foot, made quarter-maſter general of all the forces going to America.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

Plays and Entertainments acted at both THEATRES.

Drury-Lane.

Oct. 1. Richard the Third, *Anatomiſt.*
3. Stratagem, *Chaplet.*
5. Conſcious Lovers, *Engliſhman in Paris.*
8. Revenge, *Ditto.*
10. Henry VIII. Act. II. *Sch. of Anacreon.*
11. Romeo and Juliet, *Funeral Proceſſion.*
12. Love Makes a Man, *Intriguing Chambermaid.*
14. Beggar's Opera, *Lying Valet.*
15. Ditto, *Lethe.*
16. Hamlet,
17. Recruiting Officer, *Engliſhman in Paris.*
18. Relapſe, *Fortunatus.*
19. Beggars Opera, *Ditto.*
21. Orphan, *Intriguing Chambermaid.*
22. Buſy Body,
23. Way of the World,
24. Richard the Third, *Anatomiſt.*
25. Drummer,
26. Romeo and Juliet, *Funeral Proceſſion.*
28. Drummer, *Fortunatus.*
29. Diſtreſs'd Mother, *Ditto.*
30. Every Man in his Humour, *Chaplet.*

Covent-Garden.

2. Funeral, *Double Diſappointment.*
4. Suſpicious Huſband, *Lover his own Ri.*
7. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not, *Damon and Phillida.*
9. Committee, *King and the Miller.*
11. Miſer, *Lottery.*
14. Old Bachelor, *The Knights.*
15. Inconſtant, *School Boy.*
16. Provok'd Huſband, *Ditto.*
17. Volpone, *What D'ye Call It.*
18. Othello, *Contrivances.*
19. Ditto, *Damon and Phillida.*
21. Ditto, *Devil to Pay.*
22. Nonjuror, *School-Boy.*
23. Ditto, *Miſs in her Teens.*
24. Hamlet,
25. Funeral, *Miſs in her Teens.*
26. Richard the Third, *Double Diſappoint.*
28. Provok'd Huſband, *Lover his own Riv.*
29. Love's Laſt Shift, *Virgin Unmaſk'd.*
30. Merchant of Venice, *Ditto.*

Notwith-

NOtwithſtanding the declaration and orders iſſued by the French king, which we gave in our laſt, many of the conſtitutioniſt eccleſiaſticks continue to refuſe adminiſtring the ſacraments to thoſe who will not declare their acceptance of the conſtitution *Unigenitus*; and the parliament of Paris, ſince its being recalled, as well as the other parliaments of France, continue to proſecute and puniſh all ſuch eccleſiaſticks as do ſo; but if the king's council of ſtate does not interfere, which it has not lately done, theſe eccleſiaſticks will at laſt be forced to depart from their ſchiſmatical obſtinacy.

From Cadiz we are told, that there are 12 men of war in that port completely fitted out, and ready to put to ſea, whenever the court ſhall be pleaſed to give orders; and from Liſbon, that the nine French men of war under count de la Galiſſoniere caſt anchor the middle of laſt month in Lagos Road, where they bought up a great quantity of proviſions; and that about the ſame time, another French ſquadron of eleven men of war appeared off Cape St. Vincent.

From Stockholm, Sept. 24, they write, that moſt of the men of war built there for France and Spain, were ready to be launched; and that about the middle of this month they would ſail for Breſt and Ferrol, with a conſiderable quantity of iron cannon, bombs, bullets, &c. on board.

Warſaw, Oct. 5. The general dyet was opened here the 30th of laſt month with the uſual ceremonies. The nuncios having aſſembled in their chamber, M. Maſſalſki, the court's treaſurer in Lithuania, and nuncio of Grodno, who was marſhal of the laſt dyet, opened the ſeſſion, in quality of director of the chamber, with a ſpeech, wherein he exhorted the aſſembly to proceed to the election of a marſhal: But the nuncio of Wilkomirz ſtood up, and deſired, that, previous to all other matters, he might be allowed to ſpeak of certain affairs in which the intereſt of the ſtate was concerned. This motion being oppoſed by the majority, as contrary to the conſtitutions of the kingdom, there was no poſſibility of making the chamber agree, and ſo they adjourned to the next day, but with as little ſucceſs then as before, becauſe the nuncio of Wilkomirz would not deſiſt from the motion he had made. Yeſterday, as ſoon as the chamber ſat, he declared that he would deſiſt from it, and not impede the election of a marſhal, upon condition that they would engage, as ſoon as the election ſhould be over, to uſe their endeavours to get the troops of the crown withdrawn from the town of Duhno, whither they had been ſent on occaſion of the diſputes about the affair of the ordination of Oſtrog. This propoſition was backed by ſeveral other nuncios, who demanded, that deputies ſhould be ſent to the king, in order to beſeech his majeſty to apply ſome remedy to the differences which that affair had occaſioned, before any other buſineſs were taken in hand. Divers nuncios having diſapproved of this motion, warm debates enſued, in the midſt of which a nuncio of Wilna ſtarted a difficulty concerning the precedency of that palatinate; ſo that the director of the chamber was obliged to adjourn them to this morning, when they meet again; but the whole day has been ſpent without being able to agree about the election of a marſhal.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, *dated* Sept. 16.

On the 2d inſtant, about a quarter before ten at night, we had the moſt terrible ſhock of an earthquake which I ever felt in this place, though I have reſided here for many years. It was ſcarce inferior to that at Smyrna, March 24, 1739, and has done great damage in different quarters of the town, viz. Four of the ſeven towers, the vizir han *, and many houſes, with all the turrets on the walls of the city, are ſhattered; the ſickirgi han *, the cupolas of the portico of Sultan Mahomet Giami †, a bagnio, the priſon of Galata ‡, ſeven minorets ‖, and ſome houſes in the Praiat, are entirely thrown down. Some ſay 2000 perſons periſhed in the ruins, others make them only 900, and others again reduce the number to 50 or 60: But though I have been at ſome pains, I have not been able to come at any preciſion in this particular. We have had frequent ſmall ſhocks every 24 hours ſince; and on the 6th, about nine at night, we had ſuch a peal of thunder as I never heard in any country. It began at the weſt, and went on gradually to the N. E. for an hour and half without intermiſſion; and when it was over about half an hour paſt ten, the heavens were quite ſerene and clear. On this occaſion none of the Europeans have ſuffered, either in their perſons, houſes, or magazines.

From

* *Han ſignifies warehouſes.* † *A celebrated moſque, which has ſuffered very much, that it will require, as it is ſaid,* 100,000 *piaſtres to repair it.* ‡ *The ſuburb where the Franks reſide.* ‖ *Minorets or obeliſks, like our monument.*

From Mantua, and ſeveral other parts of Italy, we were informed, that it is apprehended there, that the intrigues of the ſeveral branches of the houſe of Bourbon, which have an intereſt in that country, will not only be the occaſion of raiſing diſturbances that may interrupt the repoſe of that part of the world, but may poſſibly kindle a flame which may extend itſelf over all Europe.

Some propoſals have been lately made to the court of Peterſburgh about reviving the trade of the Caſpian Sea, by means of an annual fleet, to be built at the expence of the crown, the ſhips to be commanded by Ruſſian officers, or at leaſt officers in the Ruſſian ſervice; but merchants and their goods to be tranſported at a reaſonable rate, with a ſufficient force to eſcort and protect them. In caſe this project can be brought to bear, it is intended to make Aſtracan the mart where all Perſian commodities are to be vended. But till the troubles of Perſia are ſome way or other at an end, it is not eaſy to conceive, how a ſcheme of this ſort can be carried into execution with any poſſible hopes of ſucceſs.

The Monthly Catalogue, *for* October, 1754.

Miscellaneous.

1. ENCHIRIDION Syntaxeos Lilianæ conſtrictius: Or, an Epitome of Lilly's Syntax. By Mr. S. Chadwicke, pr. 1s. Crowder and Woodgate.

2. Mr. Salmon's Univerſal Traveller, N° 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

3. Mr. Maitland's Hiſtory of London, N° 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

4. A Scheme to prevent the running of Wool. By Mr. Bradſhaw, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

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6. Oraiſon Funebre de Frederic Roi de Suede, pr. 6d. Brotherton.

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12. Serious Conſiderations on the Affairs of the Northern Colonies. By A. Kennedy, Eſq; pr. 6d. Griffiths. (See p. 439.)

13. A Review of Lord Bolingbroke's Philoſophy, pr. 2s. Knaptons. (See p. 437.)

14. The World. By Mr. Fitz-Adam. N° 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

15. The Connoiſſeur. By Mr. Town. N° 31, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Physic and Science.

16. The Principles of Mechanicks; with 32 Copper-Plates. By W. Emerſon. In one Vol. 8vo. pr. 7s. 6d. in Boards. Innys. (See p. 435.)

17. The Commentaries upon the Aphoriſms of Dr. H. Boerhaave. By G. Van Swieten, M. D. Tranſlated into Engliſh, Vol. 9, 10, 11, pr. 15s. Knaptons.

18. A new and eaſy Guide to the Uſe of the Globes. By D. Fenning, pr. 2s. 6d. Hodges.

19. The Theory of the Apſides in general and of the Apſides of the Moon's Orbit in particular. By D. C. Walmſley, B. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

20. A Treatiſe on Gangrenes. By T. Kirkland, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

Poetry and Entertainment.

21. Memoirs of the Shakeſpear's Head in Covent-Garden. In two Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Noble.

22. A Commercial Epiſtle, with Notes. By Mr. Lockman, pr. 6d. G. Woodfall. (See p. 473.)

23. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. Never before printed, pr. 1s. Crowder and Woodgate.

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30. A Sermon at the School-Feaſt at Biſhop-Stortford, Aug. 15, 1754. By R. Bullock, A. M. pr. 6d. Beecroft.

31. A Sermon before the Governors of the Infirmary in Newcaſtle. By T. Dockwray, M. A. pr. 6d. Bathurſt.

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Oct.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds prem.	Exch. Bill. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1			117	105 ¼	104 ¼	105 ¼	103 ¼ ½	102 ¼ ½		6l. 9s	4 5 0	S. S. E.	fair
2					103 ¼	104 ¼ 105	103	102 ¼ ½		6l. 3s	4 5 0	S.	fair
3					103 ¼	104 ¼ 105	103 ¼ ½	102 ¼ ½		6l. 3s	4 5 0	N.	rain.
4	133 ¼ ½	187 ¼ ½	116 ¼		103 ¼	105 104 ¾	103 ¼ ½	102 ¼ ½		6l. 4s	4 5 0	N. W.	fair
5					103 ¼	104 ½	102 ¼	102		6l. 1s	4 5 0	N. N. W.	fair rain
6	Sunday											S. W.	rain fair.
7					104 ¼ ½	104 ½	102 ¼	102		5l. 19s	4 5 0	W. by S.	cold wind
8					103 ¼		103	102 ¼ ½		5l. 18s	4 5 0	W. N. W.	fair
9		187			103 ¼		102 ¼ ½	102 ¼ ½		5l. 18s	4 5 0	S. W. hard.	wind rain.
10			116 ¼		103 ¼		102 ¼ ½	102 ¼ ½ ¼		5l. 18s	4 5 0	W. S. W. h.	wind rain
11	133 ¼ ½	187 ¼ ½	115 ¼		103 ¼		102 ¼	102 ¼		5l. 17s	4 5 0	W. S. W. h.	wind rain
12					103 ¼		102 ¼ ½	102 ¼		5l. 17s	4 5 0	S. S. W.	fair
13	Sunday											W,	rain fair
14	133 ¼				103 ¼ ½		102 ¼ ½	102		5l. 17s	4 5 0	N. by E.	fair
15	133 ¼				103 ¼ ½	104 ¼	102 ¼ ½	102 ¼ ½		5l. 17s	4 5 0	E. S. E.	foggy fair
16			115 ¼ ½		103 ¼		102 ¼ ½	101 ¼ ½		5l. 17s	4 5 0	S. W.	fair
17	132 ¼ ½	185 ¼ ½ ⅝	115 ¼ ½		103 102 ¼		102 101 ¾ ½	101 ¼ ½	100	5l. 13s	4 5 0	N. W.	cloudy fair
18	133 ¼ ⅝	185 ¼ ½			103 ¼ 103	104 ¼ ½	102 ¼ ½	101 ¼	100 ¼ ½	5l. 7s	4 5 0	N.	fair
19		185 ⅝ ¼ 184	115 ¼ ½		103 102 ½	104 ¼	102	101	100 ¼ ½	5l. 6s	4 5 0	N. W.	fair foggy
20	Sunday											S. by E.	cloudy hot
21					102 ¼		102	101	100 ¼			S.	fair warm
22	133				102 ¼		101 ¼ 102	101	100 ¼	5l. 3s	4 5 0	S. S. W.	cloudy fair
23	133				102 ¼		101 ¼ 102	101	100 ¼	5l. 4s	4 7 6	N. W.	cloudy
24		185 ¼ ½			103 ¼ ⅝	104 ¼ ½	102 ¼ ½	101 ¼ ½	100 ¼	5l. 7s	4 7 6	N. N. W.	windy
25	133		116 ¼ ½	104	103 ¼		102 ¼ ½	101 ¼ ½	100 ¼	5l. 7s	4 7 6	W. fresh.	windy
26					103 ¼	104 ¼	102 ¼ ½	101 ¼ ½	100 ¼ ½	5l. 7s	4 7 6	S. W.	fair warm
27	Sunday											S. E. by S.	fair rain
28					103 ¼ ⅝	104 ¼	102 ¼ ½	101 ¼ ½	100 ¼ ½			W.	wind clou.
29	130 ¼ ⅝	185 ¼ ½ ⅝		102 ¼ ⅝	103 ¼	104 ¼	102 ¼ ½	101 ¼	100 ¼	5l. 8s	4 7 6	S. W.	fair cold
30					103 ¼	104 ¼	102 ¼	101 ¼	100 ¼	5l. 7s	4 7 6	S. S. W.	fair cold
31					103 ¼ ⅝	104 ¼ ⅝	102 ¼ ½	101 ¼ ½	100 ¼ ½	5l. 8s	4 7 6	N. E.	fair

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 24. to Oct. 22.

Chriſt.	Males 592	Femal. 506	1098
Buried	Males 839	Femal. 865	1704
Died under 2 Years old			705
Between 2 and 5			158
5 and 10			44
10 and 20			38
20 and 30			118
30 and 40			145
40 and 50			167
50 and 60			119
60 and 70			121
70 and 80			59
80 and 90			25
90 and 100			5
			1704
Buried: Within the Walls			151
Without the Walls			434
In Mid. and Surrey			790
City & Sub. Weſt.			329
			1704
Weekly Oct. 1			361
8			488
15			410
22			445
			1704

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Wheat	23s. to 27s. 6dq	08l. 10s load	09l. 01s load	07l. 02s load	07l. 17s load	07l. 10s load	20s to 40s q.	22s to 40s qu.	04s 08d buſh.	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Barley	13s to 14s 6d.	17s to 19 qr	21s to 20 qr	18s to 21 qr	14s to 17 qr	17s to 19	14s to 16s	16s to 18s	02s 04s 06 00s	2s 3d to 2s 5d
Oats	12s to 14s 6d.	14s to 16 6d	18s to 19	12s to 16s	13s to 17 07d	11s to 15 0d	13s to 15s	12s to 16s	02s 06d to 02s	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Beans	20s to 00s 0d.	23s to 25 0d	22s to 26	22s to 25s	20s to 21 06d	24s to 26	24s to 28s	22s to 23s	03s to 03s 06d	3s 0d to 3s 2d

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Thro' some accidental mistake the plan of Biddiford, which we intended, could not be got ready for this month, instead of which we have given a neat head of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. and shall insert the said plan in our next.

We are obliged to Shakespearianus for his ingenious remarks, but desire him to excuse our not inserting them, on account of some personalities; and should be glad of his further correspondence.

☞ Receipts *for collecting the* LAND TAX *and* WINDOW LIGHTS, *are given* Gratis *by* R. BALDWIN, *Bookseller, at the* Rose *in* Pater-Noster-Row.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1754.

From the GAZETTEER, Nov. 16.

I REMEMBER, on a gentleman's once expreſſing ſurprize in company how ridiculous cuſtoms and faſhions could be made to prevail, a very ſenſible lady obſerved upon the ſubject, that coxcombs and coquets were the firſt to ſet examples, which the weak and vain are always ready to follow: And that they make, together the number for eſtabliſhing a mode ſo great, that people of underſtanding are always forced, in the end, to comply with it, to avoid the appearance of being obſtinate, affected or particular.

This obſervation will appear to be juſt, from the modes, manners, and practices of the people of this iſland. Heaven has endowed us with good natural underſtandings, which we ourſelves ſeem induſtrious to abuſe. Feijoo, an eminent Spaniſh author, delivers it as his opinion, that the Almighty has endowed all nations with an equal portion of capacity. However, he adds, if any one people upon the face of the earth has an advantage in that particular over the reſt, it certainly is the Engliſh. There is no occaſion, in ſupport of this honourable opinion of our country, to urge more than that it is evident, beyond a doubt, England has produced men that have carried the knowledge of moſt of the grand ſciences, and the practice of moſt of the noble arts beyond thoſe of any other nation. But let me here lament, that the time for producing ſuch genius's in this nation, ſeems now to be at an end; and we appear to bid fair to furniſh good grounds for eſtabliſhing an opinion of our capacities directly oppoſite to that of the Spaniard, I have now mentioned.

So much for our underſtandings. I now beg leave to obſerve, in regard to our perſons, that we are, as a nation, univerſally allowed to have good ones. The Spaniards and Portugueſe ſay, in point of beauty, that our men have the advantage of the ladies. The French and Italians, with a much greater appearance of reaſon, aſſert directly the contrary. As to the more northern nations, I do not think their opinions either way much worth regarding; becauſe they are commonly pronounced to be greatly deficient in true taſte. So that I ſhall take upon me to aſſert, from the authorities already given, that to both ſexes the preference for perſonal excellence, is, in general, adjudged to our country.

Taking, therefore, to ourſelves, with due modeſty, the praiſes that other nations beſtow on us for our perfections of mind and body, I will, without fear of offending decency, peremptorily add another boaſt we have to make above all other kingdoms upon earth; which is of the noble natural rights, precious freedom, reaſonable independence and happy ſecurity that we enjoy from our equitable and excellent conſtitution.

Bleſſed, therefore, with ſuch advantages, and happy from ſuch valuable enjoyments, is it not folly in the laſt degree, from wanton wim and reſtleſs caprice, for us to be ſolicitous to adopt the modes, manners and misfortunes of nations confeſſed to be our inferiors. A famous picture or a coſtly ſtatue, an elegant villa or a refined behaviour, are acquiſitions not unworthy the emulation of Britons. But I would have Britons remember they have better poſſeſſions to value; and alſo to reflect, that Frenchmen and Italians have not.

Refined politeneſs is, very often, little more than refined ſervility. We ſhould, therefore, even in our manners, be

be cautious of never paſſing the bounds of rational civility and honourable complaiſance: For if we bring ourſelves to the habit of making ſacrifices to decorum even liberty itſelf will be in danger. As for architecture, ſculpture and painting; let us ever remember they are arts that grew great where freedom and commerce were overthrown.

Muſick affords an innocent and pleaſing amuſement; and dancing is an agreeable accompliſhment. But the true ends of thoſe acquiſitions ſeem to be forgot in Britain: For we have imported from abroad a very falſe and pernicious taſte both in one and the other.

Muſick is, for example, from nature and reaſon, calculated for a relief to the mind from ſtudy and care: And in private practice, is much more elegible than publick. It never was intended by the great Author of wiſdom to need any perfection from the impious deſtruction of the virility of the human ſpecies; or, in itſelf, to become the labour, principal attention, or great buſineſs of a people. Yet, how far, how ſcandalouſly it has of late prevailed, as ſuch, in our country, let the ſhameful number of concerts now ſubſcribed for in this kingdom, declare. And I cannot help obſerving, to the reproach of the wiſdom of the preſent age, that my countrymen ſeem not to reflect that muſick, tho' one of the fine arts, is not one of the neceſſary, great, and uſeful ones to a ſtate; nay, on the contrary. I muſt, in oppoſition of the faſhion, declare, it is moſt manifeſtly an effeminate one; and therefore dangerous in a nation of liberty. The abſurdities of operas, as dramatick entertainments, have been elegantly and ſenſibly made apparent by the late celebrated Mr. Addiſon. And it is certain, a taſte deſerves to be deſpiſed to the laſt degree, as Gothick, that in any ſhape contributes to ſupport ſo unnatural and ridiculous a diverſion amongſt us. All true taſte and excellence have their foundations in nature; that of an opera, its fondeſt admirers muſt allow, has not. Away then to the lands of effeminacy and ſlavery, with all falſe elegancies and refinements; and let us glory rather in being delighted with the great and manly productions and performances of a Shakeſpear and a Garrick.

Dancing is ſo far valuable, as it contributes to an eaſy and genteel carriage, a graceful deportment, or an innocent recreation; but in nothing elſe. Whoever remembers the dancing of Mrs. Booth, or Mademoiſelle Salle, muſt recollect they were exhibitions of graceful attitudes, and polite, decent and elegant demeanour. But the importations we have of late made for our entertainment of that kind, have been of people only eminent in the practice of ridiculous grimace, and playing monky tricks, by hopping and jumping about in an impudent and unſeemly, as well as inelegant manner.

It is a ſubject of juſt reproach to us, that we ſubmit to be copiers in dreſs and faſhions, of the people of other countries: But as the coxcombs among us do, and ever muſt, act under the influence of the ladies, I ſhall ſubmit the reformation of them to their direction; humbly, for the preſent, contenting myſelf to recommend my admonitions on this head to the more lovely, as well as ſenſible, of what we call among us the gay world, or perſons in high life.

And firſt, I ſhall obſerve, that French women paint to hide bad complexions; therefore I think it is not a wiſe imitation of ours, by doing the ſame to ſpoil good ones. Nature, helped by art, may, in ſome points, be an excellence; but nature ſpoilt by art, muſt in every one be an abſurdity. Beſides, I beg leave to inform my fair readers, that painted faces are really loathſome and offenſive to Engliſhmens ſtomachs.

Elegant ſhapes have always been reckoned the peculiar perfections of Engliſhwomen. This part of female excellence was made remarkably conſpicuous by their genuine native dreſs. French ladies, to hide the defects of nature, invented a dreſs to diguiſe the ſhape; in which ours, by copying them, have ſacrificed an eminent advantage.

Neatneſs was another excellence that ſet Engliſhwomen in a moſt ſingularly agreeable light. To which pleaſing end, good linen and a great deal of it about their perſons, in a very conſiderable degree contributed: But the diſuſe thereof in favour of dingy gauze, taudry ribbons, peten-lairs, negligees, ſacks, half-ſacks and bed-gowns, as of late introduced in theſe kingdoms, for the general and publick wear of females, is an indelicate innovation; and ſuch as would certainly have made their grandmothers been thought ſlatterns; nay, I am inclined to believe, even what is worſe.

Modeſty was another allowed characteriſtick of the fair of Great-Britain; which I think is a good deal given up in their uſe of male hair-dreſſers, and their methods of treating, as the faſhionable phraſe is. For I heard ſome of my own ſex, who were frequenters of the polite places of rendezvous laſt winter, ſay, that

that abundance of fine ladies seemed industrious to shew a great deal more than was fit to be seen.

The affectation of slighting a better language to talk French, upon many unnecessary occasions, is another fashionable, but absurd and very ridiculous, folly.

In fine, I would humbly recommend to our ladies to correct themselves into true Englishwomen again, or boldly resolve to become complete French ones at once. And if they should resolve on the latter, and can be at a loss for knowing what accomplishments are yet wanting for that wise end, I earnestly sollicit their getting imported, with all possible expedition, the following customs, very essential for that good purpose, as they are all I can collect which they are at present deficient in.

1. The free privilege of receiving in their beds all visits, as well from their male as female acquaintance. 2. A sufficient number of male bedmakers and valet de chambers, for their own personal and particular service. 3. The right of lolling upon fellows, without controul, nay, of kissing them, chucking them under the chin, and of fingering them as much in publick as they please. 4. The free liberty of talking aloud in publick places of, and laughing at, the amours of men; and more particularly those of their own husbands. 5. The full privilege of openly gartering up their stockings in all publick assemblies, without being so much as obliged to turn about towards the wall. And, 6. The free use of the jordan in all mixed companies whatever.

These valuable rights, added to those at present enjoyed here, will make our females as complete Frenchwomen in their manners as they already are in their dress.

Ladies that travel into foreign countries for amusement, or merely to gratify curiosity, may, I think, be fairly said to launch out of their proper element; it being a custom practised by no women but those of England. And for them I think it is in no shape for their own particular benefit or credit; while to the nation it is a great and manifest evil.

I have heard that when M. Chavigny went ambassador to Lisbon, on his first visit there to a very great lady, he addressed her in his own language, with, *Madam, I suppose you speak French? No, Sir,* said she in Portugueze, *I do not.* Nor did she enter into any conversation with him, as he could not speak her language, and she would not speak his, altho' she really was qualified to do it with the utmost fluency. The visit, therefore, was very short: And she, on her soon after seeing the British minister, told him of what had passed; adding to this effect: "I cannot bear the insolence of these saucy Frenchmen, who go into all countries and impudently suppose every body, in order to entertain them, is to be at the trouble of learning their language. I, for my part, from contempt of their assurance, am fully determined never to speak French any more. But as you have been so complaisant as to learn to talk to me in my country-language, I, in return, will endeavour to learn yours." And she proved as good as her word; for she immediately applied herself to the study of English, and, I have heard, now reads and understands it very well.

Whatever the very obliging and complaisant English ladies may think of this behaviour, I, for my part, must applaud it, as an instance of an honourable and well exerted spirit: And the lady, I have been well assured, is an exceeding well-bred one, and of no less quality than the blood-royal of that kingdom.

It has been long allowed a stroke of refined policy in the French court, to endeavour a propagation of their language and customs, in order the better to pave their way to universal monarchy. And shall the English nation, above all others, discover a disposition to rivet the fetters of slavery on their own limbs? No; let us keep our coxcombs and our coquets at home, and at least not suffer such as they are to be the importers to us of infamy and ruin.

To travel with the view of improving in necessary and useful studies, is a laudable undertaking, an honourable employment. But to gratify a trifling curiosity, or to improve ourselves in folly, foppery and vice, are undertakings that should make every travelled Englishman despicable, nay, hateful to his countrymen.

Reasons *for annexing the* Isle of Man *to the Crown of* Great-Britain.

From the Publick Advertiser.

IN 12 Geo. I. c. 28. by an act then passed, the lords of the treasury were empowered to treat with the earl of Derby, and his heirs, for the purchase of all right to the Isle of Man. And this act was founded upon the almost impossibility of preventing smuggling from that Island, while it remained as a petty sovereignty in the hands of a proprietor.

The late lord Derby, from some notion he had formed of being able to leave the

Isle

Iſle of Man by will, would not treat with the Treaſury. The duke of Athol, the preſent proprietor, may poſſibly be diſpoſed to part with it on good terms; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that moſt part of his revenues ariſes from ſmall duties and cuſtoms paid in the iſland upon prohibited goods entered and afterwards ſmuggled upon the coaſts of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; which, tho' no method has yet been found out to prevent, in any degree (not one in a hundred of the boats or veſſels concerned in the ſmuggling trade being taken at ſea, or ſeized afterwards) it cannot be ſuppoſed that the legiſlature will ſuffer it long to be carried on to ſuch an enormous height; which now calls loudly for the ſerious attention of every one who wiſhes well to the trade and welfare of theſe kingdoms.

The Iſle of Man is ſituate in the midſt of the three kingdoms *, not above 6 or 7 hours ſail from the neareſt parts of Scotland, Ireland and England. It is the great ſtorehouſe or magazine for the French, and other nations, to depoſit prodigious quantities of wines, brandies, coffee, teas, and other India goods; which are carried off in ſmall boats and wherries, built for that purpoſe. To aſcertain the quantity, the Houſe of Commons may order the collectors of the noble proprietor's cuſtoms in the Iſland to lay before them their books of entries, for the laſt ſeven years, of goods; 999 parts of which, out of 1000, are ſmuggled upon our coaſts. Upon ſuch an examination of theſe officers the whole ſcene would come out.

Of late years, a new and deſtructive trade has been ſet up by ſome Iriſh papiſts, who have cheated their creditors, and carried their effects to the Iſle of Man; and that is, by importing ſuch quantities of teas and other India goods, as ought greatly to alarm the India company. Perhaps they do not know to what a height it is come; or elſe it is hardly poſſible they ſhould ſit ſtill, and not complain of whole ſhip loads of teas, and other India goods, brought in for ſome years paſt from Denmark, as well as Holland and France; and all ſmuggled upon our coaſts. The captain of a cruiſer, a few years ago, did venture to do his duty, and attempted (as he was warranted to do by an act of parliament) to ſeize a Dutch dogger, valued at 12,000l. Sterl. which ran from him aſhore upon the iſland, where ſhe was bound. But the man found himſelf miſtaken. Acts of parliament, and an Engliſh commiſſion, could not protect him in that petty principality. They ſeized his men, who had taken poſſeſſion of the dogger; and threw them into goal, where five of them lay long. The captain himſelf narrowly eſcaped, with two men and a boy, to Whitehaven; from which place he wrote his complaints to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms. If theſe gentlemen were called upon by the Houſe of Commons, not only for theſe papers, but alſo for ſuch informations as they have received, for ſome years paſt, from the collectors of Whitehaven and Liverpool, and their officers in the Iſle of Man, no doubt could remain of the the abſolute neceſſity of annexing this Iſland immediately to the Crown of Great-Britain.

Another pernicious practice, carried on by ſome Iriſh fugitive papiſts ſettled in the Iſland (who are countenanced and protected) is this: They enter tobacco in rolls from ſeveral ports in Great-Britain, for ſome foreign parts, receive the drawback, then carry it to the Iſle of Man, and run it back again from thence to Scotland, England, or Ireland, and Wales. This muſt always be attended with perjury, a crime very little regarded by ſuch perſons, who firſt cheated their own creditors, and then rob the publick. Here the cuſtoms are actually robbed of great ſums of money.

The Iſle of Man is likewiſe a great detriment to the Britiſh diſtillery. Moſt of the ſhips that now go from Liverpool to Guinea, &c. touch there for their brandies, wines, and India, and other goods, &c. not of Britiſh manufacture.

Theſe and many other inconveniencies and miſchiefs ariſe from ſuffering this Iſland any longer to be, in a manner, independent of Great-Britain.

The remedy propoſed is, to agree with the preſent proprietor to relinquiſh his right to the Iſle of Man, and, in lieu of it, to grant him, and his heirs, an annual ſum out of the cuſtoms of England, for ever. And ſuch an annuity will be a ſaving to the government of ſome thouſands a year, expended to very little purpoſe in maintaining cruiſers, and officers, &c. to guard againſt its illicit and pernicious trade: And ten times the number will never prevent ſmuggling from that Iſland. This article alone cannot be leſs than 15,000 or 20,000 l. a year, including in this eſtimation the officers in Ireland, who are kept there on the ſame account; beſides the loſs to the revenue, upon the moſt moderate computation, of at leaſt 200,000 l. a year; and the loſs to the fair trader; and particularly the India Company, which may be as much more.

The

* *See a* Map, &c. *of this Iſland, in January laſt*, p. 7, 8.

The late purchaſe of the heretable juriſdictions in Scotland hath ſet an excellent example; which deſerves imitation. And indeed the reaſons for annexing this petty royalty to the crown hold ſtronger than in any of the others. For the detriment, which the whole kingdom ſuſtains by the alienation of it, is much greater than that which aroſe from all the royalties and juriſdiction of Scotland. The loſs to the nation, and the gains to the French are inexpreſſibly great. And as all the ſums drained from us are employed by them, in time of war, to hire troops and pay armies to fight againſt us, it will be no exaggeration of the truth to ſay, that ſince the peace of Utrecht they have drawn more money from us, by means of their trade with this ſmall Iſland, than was ſufficient to maintain 30,000 men, with a train of artillery, during the late war in Flanders. Would the French have ſuffered a like ſovereignty and juriſdiction to remain on their coaſts, ſo greatly to the detriment of the kingdom in general? The caſe of the ſovereignty of Belleiſle, formerly in poſſeſſion of the family of the famous duke of that name, plainly ſhews they would not.

In ſhort, this Iſland may be looked upon as a fortreſs in the hands of our enemies, draining us of our ſpecie (for all theſe goods are paid for with Engliſh coin) and alſo continually annoying us in the moſt ſenſible part, our trade and commerce. And the whole queſtion is, Whether we ought to diſpoſſeſs them, or not? A queſtion that admits of no diſpute, if the publick good and welfare of our country are to determine it. Nor can there be any one good reaſon aſſigned, why this Iſland ſhould have remained ſo long in a manner independent of Great-Britain.

An ingenious Piece being juſt publiſhed, intitled, Letters concerning TASTE, *we ſhall give our Readers the ſecond Letter, as follows.*

SIR,

IT gave me no ſmall pleaſure to find, by your anſwer to my laſt letter, that you now allow Beauty to be the daughter of Truth; and I in my turn will make a conceſſion to you, by confeſſing that Beauty herſelf may have acquired charms, but then they are altogether ſuch as are conſiſtent with her divine extraction. What you obſerve is very true, that the human form, (the moſt glorious object, as you are pleaſed to call it, in the creation) let it be made with the moſt accurate ſymmetry and proportion, may receive additional charms from education, and ſteal more ſubtily upon the ſoul of the beholder from ſome adventitious circumſtances of eaſy attitudes or motion, and an undefineable ſweetneſs of countenance, which an habitual commerce with the more refined part of mankind ſuperadds to the work of nature. This the antient Grecian artiſts would have repreſented mythologically in painting by the Graces crowning Venus. We find how much Lely has availed himſelf in his ſhadowy creations of tranſcribing from life this adventitious charm into all his portraits. I mean, when he ſtole upon his animated canvas, as Pope poetically expreſſes it,

"The ſleepy eye that ſpoke the melting ſoul."

You will aſk me, perhaps, how I can prove any alliance of this particular circumſtance of a ſingle feature to truth? or rather triumphantly puſh the argument farther and ſay, Is not this additional charm, as you call it, inconſiſtent with the divine original of beauty, ſince it deadens the fiery luſtre of that penetrating organ? I chuſe to draw my anſwer from the ſchools of the ancient *Eidographi*, who by their enchanting art ſo happily convey'd, thro' the ſight, the leſſons of moral philoſophy. Theſe ſages would have told you, that our ſouls are attun'd to one another, like the ſtrings of muſical inſtruments, and that the chord of one being ſtruck, the uniſon of another, tho' untouch'd, will vibrate to it. The paſſions therefore of the human heart, expreſs'd either in the living countenance or the mimetick ſtrokes of art, will affect the ſoul of the beholder with a ſimilar and reſponſive diſpoſition. What wonder then is it that beauty, borrowing thus the look of ſoftening love, whoſe power can lull the moſt watchful of the ſenſes, ſhould caſt that ſweet *Nepenthe* upon our hearts, and enchant our correſponding thoughts to reſt in the embraces of deſire? Sure then I am, that you will always allow Love to be the ſource and end of our being, and conſequently conſiſtent with Truth. It is the ſuperaddition of ſuch charms to proportion, which is called the *taſteful* in muſick, painting, poetry, ſculpture, gardening, and architecture. By which is generally meant that happy aſſemblage which excites in our minds, by analogy, ſome pleaſurable image. Thus, for inſtance, even the ruins of an old caſtle properly diſpoſed, or the ſimplicity of a rough-hewn hermitage in a rock, enliven a proſpect, by recalling the moral images

of Valour and Wiſdom; and, I believe, no man will contend, that valour exerted in the defence of one's country, or wiſdom contemplating in retirement for the welfare of mankind, are not truly amiable images, belonging to the divine family of Truth. I think I have now reconciled our two favourite opinions, by proving, that theſe additional charms, if they muſt be called ſo, have their origin in nature as much as proportion itſelf.—My Eudocia calls me to adminiſter, with her, comfort to a little fatherleſs family in the diſtrict of our hamlet, therefore muſt conclude myſelf,

Your ſincere friend, &c.

The LIFE *of Mr.* FRANCIS BEAUMONT, *with his* HEAD, *neatly engrav'd.*

WE gave an account of Fletcher, and of the Plays in which he and Beaumont were jointly concerned, in our laſt, p. 464, 465; and ſhall now add the following brief memoirs of the latter, as diſtinct from the former.

Mr. Francis Beaumont, the inſeparable friend and coadjutor of Fletcher, was deſcended from an antient family of that name, ſeated at Grace Dieu in Leiceſterſhire, and was born about the year 1585, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His grandfather, John Beaumont, was Maſter of the Rolls, and his father, Francis Beaumont, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. Our poet had his education at Cambridge, but of what college we are not informed, nor is it very material to know. We find him afterwards admitted a ſtudent in the Inner Temple, but we have no account of his making any proficiency in the law, which is a circumſtance attending almoſt all the poets who were bred to that profeſſion, which few men of ſprightly genius care to be confined to. Before he was thirty years of age he died, in 1615, and was buried the ninth of the ſame month in the entrance of St. Benedictine's Chapel, within St. Peter's Weſtminſter. We meet with no inſcription on his tomb, but there are two epitaphs writ on him, one by his elder brother Sir John Beaumont, and the other by biſhop Corbet. That by his brother is pretty enough, and is as follows:

On death, thy murderer, this revenge I take:
I ſlight his terror, and juſt queſtion make,
Which of us two the beſt precedence have,
Mine to this wretched world, thine to the grave.
Thou ſhould'ſt have followed me, but death to blame
Miſcounted years, and meaſured age by fame.
So dearly haſt thou bought thy precious lines;
Thy praiſe grew ſwiftly, ſo thy life declines,
Thy muſe, the hearer's queen, the reader's love,
All ears, all hearts, but death's could pleaſe and move.

Our poet left behind him one daughter, Mrs. Frances Beaumont, who lived to a great age, and died in Leiceſterſhire ſince the year 1700. She had been poſſeſſed of ſeveral poems of her father's writing, but they were loſt at ſea in her voyage from Ireland, where ſhe had lived ſome time in the Duke of Ormond's family. Beſides the plays in which Beaumont was jointly concerned with Fletcher, he writ a little dramatick piece entitled, A Maſque of Gray's-Inn Gentlemen, and the Inner-Temple; a poetical epiſtle to Ben Johnſon; verſes to his friend Mr. John Fletcher, upon his Faithful Shepherd, and other poems printed together in 1653, 8vo. That paſtoral, which was written by Fletcher alone, having met with but an indifferent reception, Beaumont addreſſed the following copy of verſes to him on that occaſion, in which he repreſents the hazard of writing for the ſtage, and ſatirizes the audience for want of judgment, which, in order to ſhew his verſification, we ſhall inſert.

Why ſhould the man whoſe wit ne'er had a ſtain,
Upon the publick ſtage preſent his vein,
And make a thouſand men in judgment fit
To call in queſtion his undoubted wit,
Scarce two of which can underſtand the cauſe?
Laws, which they ſhould judge by, nor the party's
Among the rout there is not one that hath,
In his own cenſure an explicit faith.
One company knowing thy judgment, black;
Jack,
Ground their belief on the next man in
Others on him that makes ſigns and is mute,
Some like, as he does, in the faireſt ſute;
He as his miſtreſs doth, and ſhe by chance:
Nor want there thoſe, who, as the boy doth dance
Between the acts will cenſure the whole play; day:
Some if the wax-lights be not new that
But multitudes there are, whoſe judgment goes
Headlong, according to the actors clothes.

Mr. Beaumont was eſteemed ſo accurate a judge of plays, that Ben Johnſon, while he lived, ſubmitted all his writings to his cenſures; and it is thought, uſed his judgment in correcting, if not contriving moſt of his plots.

JOUR-



Printed for R. Baldwin in Paternoster Row 1754.


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FEB

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 450.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give in the Debate continued in your laſt, was that made by L. Trebonius Aſper, *who ſpoke in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS I riſe up to declare in favour of the motion now under our conſideration, I muſt begin with deſiring gentlemen, eſpecially thoſe who ſeem to be againſt it, not to connect the ideas of inquiry and puniſhment together. They are things of a quite different nature, and tho' the latter is often the conſequence of the former, yet they have no neceſſary dependence on one another; for tho' common fame be allowed to be a good foundation for a parliamentary inquiry, yet no man will ſuppoſe it to be a good foundation for a parliamentary, or any other ſort of puniſhment; as common fame is ſtill, we find, what it was of old,

Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuncia veri.

And therefore in all caſes, the firſt and chief end of a parliamentary inquiry is, to diſcover, whether it be the meſſenger of truth or falſehood; for if puniſhment is to follow, it muſt always be by a new and a very different method of proceeding, which can never begin until after the inquiry is ended. In the preſent caſe, it is very certain, that common fame is loud and general againſt the receivers of the ſubſcription for laſt lottery: It is certain, that occaſion was from thence taken to raiſe a ſpirit of ſtockjobbing among the people, contrary to the intention of the legiſlature. But whether this proceeded from the conduct of the receivers, or ſubſcribers, or from the avaritious gaming ſpirit now prevailing among the people, is a queſtion. For my own part, I am fully convinced, that it could not proceed entirely from the laſt: There muſt have been ſome bad conduct ſomewhere; for if the tickets had been as generally diſperſed as the legiſlature intended and directed, every man poſſeſſed by that evil ſpirit, would have found an opportunity to allay it, without purchaſing tickets at any high premium, becauſe 5000 people could not have laid their heads together to over-rule and enhance the market, nor would it have been worth any man's while to practiſe the arts of 'Change-Alley, for what he could get by the ſale of 20 tickets.

I am therefore fully convinced, Sir, that the receivers or ſubſcribers, or ſome of them, were guilty of ſome ſort of conduct that was not right; but whether that conduct was criminal or erroneous, is what neither I nor any gentleman in this houſe can, before the reſult of an inquiry, determine. If it was criminal, I hope, the criminals, whoever they may be, will be puniſhed; for all crimes ought to be puniſhed ſome way or other; but errors can be cenſured only, unleſs they ſhould appear to be very groſs, and ſuch as might enable the perſon guilty to gain ſome very ſignal advantage; for in that caſe, I think it is no breach of charity to preſume, tho' it cannot be proved, that the error was wilful and mercenary, and conſequently criminal. And even from what is publickly known with regard to the method in which the ſub-

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ſcriptions were taken in, I am apt to ſuſpect, that the receivers, or ſome of them, will appear to have been guilty of ſome error of this kind. It is eaſy to invent and aſſign a plauſible reaſon for departing from the directions of the act. It is eaſy for the receivers to pretend their having been apprehenſive, that the ſubſcription would not have been filled, if the directions of the act had been ſtrictly adhered to; but if it ſhould appear that they wilfully departed from them, this can be no excuſe; firſt, becauſe it was, in my opinion, a vain and groundleſs fear, for no man could ſuppoſe, that in a time of profound peace, and when there was no where any great demand for money at intereſt, there was not in the Britiſh dominions, and in thoſe neighbouring countries with which we have a continual correſpondence, an hundred thouſand perſons who would be ready and willing to advance 3l merely for the ſake of being in the way of fortune, had the chance of the lottery been more unequal than it was, as every one was ſecure againſt the practice of any fraud in the drawing, and of being duly paid the prize he ſhould become intitled to, whatever it might be. And, in the next place, had there been any ſolid ground for this fear, the receivers had no power to depart from the directions of the act: It was the height of arrogance in them to pretend to it, becauſe it was aſſuming to themſelves a degree of wiſdom ſuperior to that of the legiſlature.

This pretended fear cannot therefore, Sir, be any excuſe for the receivers departing from the directions given by the act, or by thoſe who were by the act empowered to give them further directions; and if we conſider the reaſon why the legiſlature confined the ſubſcription to not above 20 tickets to any one perſon, we muſt preſume, that if they knowingly tranſgreſſed this rule, they did it with a corrupt and mercenary deſign. What was the legiſlature's reaſon for thus confining the ſubſcription? Was it not to prevent thoſe evils, which in moſt lotteries had been experienced, namely, that of leaving it in the power of the receivers to give a preference to their friends and favourites, or to confederate with a few rich men, in order to foreſtall the market, and by ingroſſing a great number of tickets, to raiſe them to a high premium, by means of the arts uſually practiſed in 'Change-Alley? If then it ſhould appear, that the receivers knowingly allowed any one perſon, or any number of perſons, under any pretence whatſoever, to ſubſcribe for thouſands of tickets each, after it appeared ſo evident, that the tickets would ſell at a premium, can we ſuppoſe that they did ſo without privately ſtipulating ſome advantage, or ſome ſhare of the profits to themſelves? I ſhall grant, that if they did ſo without any ſuch private ſtipulation, it was only an error in conduct, for which they ought to be cenſured, tho' not puniſhed; but if we conſider how difficult, if not impoſſible, it is to prove any ſuch private ſtipulation, as I have ſaid before, I do not think it any breach of charity, nor contrary to any rule of law, for the parliament to preſume ſuch a private ſtipulation, and to treat them accordingly.

Now, Sir, with regard to the taking in ſubſcriptions and iſſuing receipts before the books were opened, I ſhall grant, that the receivers were by the act empowered to do ſo, before their receiving the books with the tickets from the managers and directors of the lottery; but every one knew, that the ſubſcription was deſigned by the legiſlature to be open and free. Even the receivers themſelves were ſo ſenſible of this, that they appointed and publickly adverti[ſ]ed in the Gazette, the day when, and the place where, the ſubſcription

tion books were to be opened, and how long they were to continue open; therefore their taking in ſubſcriptions privately at any other time or place, was granting a preference to their friends and favourites, contrary to what they knew to be the deſign of the legiſlature; and their iſſuing receipts for ſuch ſubſcriptions before the day appointed for opening the books was, in my opinion, the chief cauſe of all thoſe ſtockjobbing arts which were afterwards ſet on foot. This, therefore, was likewiſe at leaſt an error in conduct, for which they ought to be cenſured; and if the amount of the ſubſcriptions ſo taken in was any way conſiderable, I am apt to ſuſpect it was done with a criminal deſign, that is to ſay, with a deſign to procure ſome illegal and unjuſt advantage to themſelves, tho' this too is a fact, which, I fear, it will not be in the power even of this houſe to diſcover, ſo as to found a proſecution at common law.

Laſtly, Sir, with regard to the ſubſcribers, I was indeed ſurpriſed to hear the Hon. and learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt contend, that becauſe no man was expreſsly by the act reſtrained from ſubſcribing for as many tickets as he could procure, therefore it was not illegal, nor fraudulent or criminal in a man to procure 10,000 tickets for his own benefit, unleſs he did it in confederacy with others, to ingroſs the whole, or the greateſt part of the lottery, in order afterwards to make an unjuſt advantage by the ſale. Surely, the learned gentleman who, notwithſtanding his modeſty, knows as much of the law as moſt others, muſt allow, that foreſtalling, regrating, and ingroſſing, were crimes in their own nature, before the law was made againſt them in the reign of Edward VI. and he will likewiſe, I believe, allow, that theſe crimes are properly deſcribed in that ſtatute. Let us then ſee what that law ſays; It declares, that a buying or contracting for any merchandize, victual, *or any other thing whatſoever* in the way, coming by land or water to any fair or market to be ſold, or cauſing the ſame to be bought, or a diſſuading people by word, letter, meſſage, *or otherwiſe*, from bringing ſuch things to market, or perſuading them to enhance the price after they are brought thither, is foreſtalling. Now, according to this part of the law, it is evident, that all thoſe who ſubſcribed for tickets before the opening of the books, were foreſtallers; and ſome of thoſe who ſubſcribed afterwards may be found to have been ſo; for if any one of them employed brokers to make ſham purchaſes in order to enhance the price of tickets, he was a foreſtaller by the expreſs words of this law, the puniſhment of which is a forfeiture of the goods ſo bought or ſold, or the value of them, and two months impriſonment.

By the ſame law, Sir, it is in the next place declared, that a regrating is a buying, or obtaining any of the commodities therein mentioned, when brought to a market to be ſold there, and a ſelling of the ſame again, in the ſame fair or market, or place, or in ſome other fair or market within four miles. And in the third place it is by the ſame law declared, that an ingroſſing is a getting into one's poſſeſſion by buying, contract, or promiſe, any of the goods therein mentioned, with intent to ſell them again. It is true, as lottery-tickets had never then been heard of, they are not among the goods mentioned in the two laſt parts of the ſtatute, conſequently the regrators or ingroſſers of them could not be indicted upon this ſtatute, but, I believe, if the fact were proved, an indictment would lie at common law; and perhaps many of the original ſubſcribers might be indicted by that ancient rule of the common law, which provides, that no mer-

chant ſhall buy in groſs within the realm, and ſell the ſame commodity again in groſs within the realm; for uch a man was by our ancient law, and long before this ſtatute of Edward VI. deemed to be a *forſtellarius qui eſt pauperum depreſſor, et totius communitatis et patriæ publicus inimicus.*

I am therefore, Sir, ready to concur with the Hon. and learned gentleman in opinion, that if the particular crimes which have been committed, and the perſons who did commit thoſe crimes, as alſo the perſons who could prove the facts, were known, the guilty might be proſecuted and puniſhed by indictment or information at common law; but tho' it is probable, and common fame avers, that ſome very heinous frauds were practiſed with reſpect to the ſubſcription, and ſale of the tickets, for the laſt lottery, yet we neither know what ſort of frauds they were, nor do we know who were the perſons guilty, or who they are that can give evidence of their guilt; and in ſuch circumſtances, under ſuch a total ignorance both as to perſons and facts, the moſt cunning lawyer that ever appeared in Weſtminſter-Hall, would find it impoſſible to commence a proſecution at common law. It is this, Sir, that makes a parliamentary inquiry neceſſary. If any fraudulent practices were committed, we may probably by ſuch an inquiry diſcover what thoſe practices were, who were the perſons guilty, and who are the moſt proper perſons for proving the facts to the ſatisfaction of a jury; and I believe, no man can pretend to ſhew, how theſe diſcoveries can be made by any other method than that of a previous inquiry in parliament. When by a proper and a ſtrict inquiry we have made theſe diſcoveries, which, I hope, we ſhall be able to do, we may then determine what is the next courſe to be taken; for tho' I am very clear that the criminals, if any be, ought to be puniſhed, yet I ſhall be for ſuffering the guilty to eſcape rather than concur in any thing that may hurt our conſtitution. But at preſent I am under no apprehenſion of being brought under ſuch a dilemma: I am ſure we may not only inquire, but may make that inquiry as ſtrict as we pleaſe, without the leaſt incroachment upon our conſtitution; and if there be any truth in what is ſo generally reported, I am convinced, we ſhall be able to lay a ſolid foundation for a conviction as well as proſecution at common law; in which caſe I can with confidence truſt to the juſtice of our judges, for inflicting as ſeverea puniſhment upon the guilty, as the ſingular lenity of our law will admit of; therefore I ſhall moſt heartily give my vote for agreeing to the motion.

I ſhall now give you the Subſtance of the other Debate we had in our Club, upon the famous Bill paſſed the laſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament, for repealing the Act paſſed in the preceding Seſſion, for permitting the Jews *to be naturalized* *; *on which Occaſion our Club being in what we call a Committee, and the Preamble of the Bill being read,* L. Numitorius *ſtood up, and ſpoke to the Effect as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I WAS laſt year againſt every ſtep of the bill, which to the diſhonour of this nation was afterwards paſſed into a law, for putting Jews upon an equal footing with the beſt Chriſtians, and for giving them a preference to thoſe of every other religion. I was then againſt it, becauſe I thought it a bill of a moſt dangerous tendency, not only to the religion, but to the liberties and properties of the people of this

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kingdom.

* *See our* Magazines *for* May *and* June *laſt, p.* 201, 249.

kingdom. I am ſtill of the ſame opinion, and therefore I could not but with pleaſure hear that a bill was brought into the other houſe, even by our miniſters themſelves, for the repeal of that dangerous law. But the preamble which has been now read to us, gives me the utmoſt ſurprize: I cannot but look upon it as a more extraordinary inſtance of miniſterial haughtineſs and obſtinacy than is to be met with in the Britiſh annals. The gentlemen who were laſt year the patrons and promoters of the bill then paſſed into a law, have, it ſeems, condeſcended to ſacrifice their favourite ſcheme to the ſatisfaction of a deluded people, as they ſuppoſe them to be; but rather than acknowledge that they were in the wrong, or under any miſtake, they are reſolved to give a reaſon for this their good-natured condeſcenſion, which not only is falſe in fact, but implies a reflexion upon the whole people of this kingdom; for this is plainly the meaning and the intention of the preamble now under our conſideration.

If we agree to this preamble, Sir, we muſt agree, and every reader muſt ſuppoſe it to have been the opinion of this houſe, that the law was in itſelf an innocent and an uſeful law, but that occaſion had from thence been taken, by ſome wicked people, to raiſe diſcontents, and to diſquiet the minds of many of his majeſty's ſubjects. Now this I ſay, Sir, is abſolutely falſe in fact. The occaſion for thoſe diſcontents and diſquietudes was not taken, but given: It was the law itſelf that gave the occaſion: The more it was conſidered, the more its evil and dangerous tendency appeared; ſo that at laſt a great majority, I may ſay almoſt the whole people of this kingdom, came to look upon it as an affront upon the religion we profeſs, and a deſign to introduce amongſt us a large body of people, who from intereſt as well as inclination, nay, who for their own ſafety, would at all times be ready to ſupport any ſcheme for the eſtabliſhment of arbitrary power; and this came at laſt to be the opinion not only of thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church, but of almoſt every man in the kingdom who profeſſes himſelf, or has any ſort of pretence, to be a Chriſtian.

In this reſpect therefore, Sir, the preamble, as it now ſtands, muſt be allowed to be falſe; and to ſuppoſe it true, is to throw as great a reflexion upon the whole people of this kingdom as can be thrown upon the people of any country; for it is ſuppoſing them ſo ignorant and weak as to be impoſed upon by artful men, and made to believe that to be for their diſhonour and deſtruction, which is really in itſelf quite innocent, or which might tend greatly to their preſervation and happineſs. I ſay, Sir, the whole people, for I may with great propriety ſay ſo, becauſe, I believe, there never was a law made in any country that produced ſo general a murmur among the people; and how different thoſe of this age who pretend to be whigs, are from their anceſtors, may appear from this preamble. Among their anceſtors the eſtabliſhed maxim was, *Vox Populi eſt vox Dei*; but their poſterity of this age have in this preamble told us, that *Vox Populi eſt vox Diaboli*, as it muſt be, if it be directed by artful and wicked men. But whatever the late patrons of this law may now think, I believe, the people of this kingdom, to take them in general, are, upon mature conſideration, as good judges of their own intereſt or honour as the majority of either houſe of parliament can pretend to be; and if it were otherwiſe, if they could be ſo eaſily impoſed on or led, as this preamble inſinuates, I would have theſe patrons conſider, that this preamble is a very high reflexion upon the wiſdom or the vigilance of our miniſters; for they certainly have a better

opportunity and more power to direct a weak and ignorant people with regard to their opinions, than any ſet of private men can poſſibly have; and therefore if they have allowed the people to be impoſed on and miſled with regard to their opinion of the law now to be repealed, it muſt proceed from a failure either in their wiſdom or their vigilance; for, I hope, it will be allowed to be the duty of every miniſter, to take care that the people ſhall not be impoſed on, and it is certainly his intereſt to take all poſſible care to prevent the people's conceiving a bad opinion of any of his meaſures; and the more weak and ignorant the people are, the better opportunity he has to do ſo, becauſe he has the proper means for this purpoſe more at his command than any ſet of private men can have.

Thus, Sir, as the preamble now under our conſideration contains an aſſertion which is falſe in fact, and as it implies a reflexion, which muſt neceſſarily be an unjuſt and falſe reflexion, upon the ſenſe of the people of this kingdom, or a very juſt and true reflexion upon the wiſdom or vigilance of our miniſters, I think, I have good reaſon to hope, that I ſhall ſucceed in the amendment I am to propoſe, which is, to leave out the words, *occaſion has been taken from the ſaid act to raiſe diſcontents, and to diſquiet*, and to inſert in their ſtead, *great diſcontents and diſquietudes had from the ſaid act ariſen in*. This amendment, Sir, will remove the objections I have made; and as it does not contain any expreſs acknowledgment, that thoſe who promoted or agreed to the paſſing of that act were under any miſtake in their judgment, I hope a majority of them will agree to this amendment *; in which, I think my hopes the better founded, as we have a precedent which happened at a time when we had as wiſe, and, I believe, as haughty an adminiſtration, as any we have had ſince that time, I mean, the act paſſed in the 7th of the late king, for giving his majeſty a power to remove perſons ſuppoſed to be infected with the plague from their habitations, and to make lines about, and confine the inhabitants within ſuch places as ſhould be infected; for this act having raiſed great diſcontents and diſquietudes in the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects, it was for that reaſon repealed by an act of the very next ſeſſion, without throwing any reflexion upon the people, or ſo much as inſinuating that their diſcontents and diſquietudes were without any ſolid foundation. On the contrary, the preamble contained an expreſs acknowledgment, that the execution of the powers in the act to be repealed, might be grievous to the people, and conſequently, that every member of either houſe who had agreed to it, was in the wrong, or had erred in his judgment; which is much more than I now deſire. I have therefore, I ſay, good reaſon to hope, that gentlemen will follow that precedent upon the preſent occaſion, at leaſt ſo far as not to throw any reflexion upon the people; and conſequently, I ſhall conclude with moving for the amendment I have mentioned.

Upon this C. Numiſius *ſtood up, and ſpoke in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I AM not at all aſhamed to own that I was laſt ſeſſion for the act which is now propoſed to be repealed, and gave my vote for the bill in every ſtep it made thro' this houſe. I could not then think it a bad bill, tho' I thought it of no great importance; and as I have ſtill the ſame opinion of it, I ſhall with the ſame indifference agree to its being repealed; for to both, I think, we may

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* *See our* Magazine *for* July *laſt, p.* 315.

very juſtly apply what Montagne ſays of the New Stile when it was firſt introduced. Pope Gregory, ſays he, has found out an evil which hurt no body, and he has applied a remedy which does no body any good. Having thus declared my opinion of the act itſelf, every gentleman muſt ſuppoſe, that I cannot think the popular clamour raiſed againſt it has any ſolid foundation. I am convinced, that no ſuch clamour would have aroſe, if great pains had not been taken, and we may eaſily gueſs by whom, to ſpread fantaſtical fears among the people; therefore I muſt think the words of the preamble more proper than any that can be inſerted in their room. Can we deny, that occaſion has been taken from this act to raiſe diſcontents among the people? Can this be denied by any one who has ſeen the numberleſs papers and pamphlets that have been diſperſed thro' the kingdom againſt it? By theſe papers and pamphlets a ſpirit has been raiſed among the lower ſort of people for the repeal of this act, and as it is of ſo little importance, I think they ought to be humoured; for this ſort of people in every country, like children, take now and then a fancy to a hobby-horſe, without which there is no keeping them quiet.

But I am really ſurprized, Sir, to hear gentlemen talk ſeriouſly of this act, as if it were an affront to our religion, and of the moſt dangerous conſequence to our liberties. With reſpect to our religion, I think, the act is plainly founded upon that unbounded charity and univerſal benevolence, which is the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick of Chriſtianity. How then can this act be an affront to that religion which we have ſo great reaſon to believe to be the pureſt Chriſtianity now eſtabliſhed in any country under the ſun? And with reſpect to our liberties, every one knows, that the liberties we enjoy is what makes the Jews ſo fond of coming to ſettle in this country. Can we then ſuppoſe, that they would ever contribute to the deſtruction of that which is their chief temptation for coming hither? Surely, Sir, the opinion of ſome gentlemen with regard to the Jews muſt be very much changed from what it was ſome years ago; for I remember when I had the honour to receive the commands of this houſe to prepare and bring in a bill for a general naturalization of foreign Proteſtants (and I ſhall always look upon it as an honour) the Jews applied to me for a clauſe in their favour, and I was inclined to have added ſome clauſe for that purpoſe; but I was afraid leſt it might obſtruct the bill, and therefore I refuſed to comply with their requeſt. Yet I afterwards found, that the want of ſuch a clauſe was made one of the chief arguments againſt my bill; for the Jews were then repreſented as a moſt innocent, harmleſs, and uſeful people, and many advantages were talked of, which might accrue to this nation from their naturalization.

Now, Sir, with regard to the reflexion ſaid to be caſt by this preamble upon the people of this kingdom, I do not think it a falſe or an unjuſt reflexion to ſay, that the lower ſort of people in any country may be impoſed on and miſled by artful and deſigning men. It is ſo in all countries: It will always be ſo: Any thing will upon ſome occaſions ſerve for a popular cry: We know what a combuſtion was once raiſed in this country by the cry of the church's being in danger; and yet it was never brought into greater danger, than it was by thoſe very men who were the authors of that cry. Even at this preſent time, there is among the country people a very general clamour againſt the New-Stile act; and as I have been, ever ſince my appearing for a general naturalization of foreign Proteſtants, repreſented as the author of every thing they think bad;

bad; I was ſaid to be the author of that act, and am now ſaid to be the author of this Jews act; on the hearing of which an old woman made this judicious remark, Ay, ſays ſhe, it would be no wonder ſhould he be for naturalizing the devil, for he was one of thoſe that baniſhed Old Chriſtmas.

And next, Sir, as to the ſuppoſed reflexion upon the wiſdom and vigilance of our miniſters, I am ſurpriſed to hear any ſuch thing ſuppoſed by a gentleman who is ſo well acquainted with the nature of mankind; for it is well known, that the people in all countries are apt to be jealous of, and to envy thoſe that are placed in authority over them, therefore they are always more ready to give ear to, and to place an implicit faith in what is ſaid or wrote againſt miniſters, than in what can be ſaid or wrote in their favour. For this reaſon, a wiſe and ſteady miniſter will give himſelf very little trouble about any groundleſs clamour that may be artfully raiſed amongſt the populace. If it be a matter of importance he will ſtand ſteadily to the meaſure he has reſolved on, and leave the people to cool by themſelves; for, like all whimſical men, the more you oppoſe their whim, the more ſtiffly and violently they adhere to it: And if it be a matter of no importance, he will comply with the popular humour, which in the preſent caſe was, I believe, long ſince reſolved on by our miniſters, and conſequently, they had no occaſion to give themſeves any trouble about ſetting the people right in their way of judging about the act which is now to be repealed. Therefore, Sir, the preamble, as it now ſtands, rather ſhews the good-nature and complacency of our miniſters, than any want of wiſdom or vigilance; and as the word *groundleſs*, is not inſerted in this preamble, I think it a manifeſt proof, that thoſe who had the preparing of this bill, were careful not to throw any reflexion upon the people; for if ſuch had been their deſign, they would certainly have made the preamble run thus; and whereas occaſion has been taken from the ſaid act, to raiſe *groundleſs* diſcontents, and *without any juſt cauſe* to diſquiet——and even if it had run thus, I ſhould have been ready to have agreed to it, becauſe I think it would have contained nothing but what was juſt and true.

As to the act of the 7th of the late king, which was repealed the next following ſeſſion, ſurely, no gentleman can think there is any ſort of reſemblance between that act and this which is now to be repealed. By that act the liberty of every man in the kingdom was actually given up; for the government were empowered to impriſon in a lazaret any man they pleaſed to ſay was ſuſpected of being infected with the plague, without either judge or jury to determine, whether or no there was any ground for that ſuſpicion. This, I am ſure, no Britiſh parliament would ever have agreed to, if they had not been thrown into a panick by the plague, which was then raging at Marſeilles in France, and by a well-grounded apprehenſion, that it would ſpread over that whole kingdom, and from thence make its way to this. Therefore we cannot wonder, that when the panick was over, the parliament took care to repeal ſo dangerous a law, or to prefix to the repeal ſuch a preamble as the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to mention. But as I can ſee no reaſon for repealing the law now under our conſideration, ſave only the occaſion which has been from thence taken, in my opinion, with great art and induſtry, to raiſe diſcontents among the people, I think the preamble cannot be more properly worded than it is, and therefore I ſhall be againſt the amendment propoſed.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Of

Of the two ingenious Letters in The WORLD *of* Oct. 24, *we gave our Readers the latter in our laſt, p.* 440; *and ſhall now give the former, as follows.*

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

THE golden mean, or middle track of life, has always been eſteemed the beſt, becauſe it is the happieſt: And I believe, upon enquiry, it will be found to be the happieſt, becauſe the people ſo ſituated are the wiſeſt part of mankind; and being the wiſeſt, are beſt able to ſubdue thoſe turbulent paſſions, which are the greateſt enemies to happineſs.

But has not a man of the firſt rank and fortune a greater opportunity, in proportion to that fortune, to acquire knowledge, than a man in middling circumſtances? Moſt certainly he has; and I make no doubt but that perſons of the firſt quality would be perſons of the firſt underſtanding, if it was not for one very material obſtacle, I mean Faſhion. There are no two characters ſo entirely incompatible as a man of ſenſe and a man of faſhion. A man of faſhion muſt devote his whole time to the faſhionable pleaſures; among the firſt of theſe may be reckoned gaming, in the purſuit of which we cannot allow him leſs than a third part of the 24 hours; and the other 16 (allowing for a little ſleep) are to be ſpent in amuſements, perhaps, leſs vicious, but not more profitable.

I would not here be underſtood to mean, that every man of quality is a man of faſhion; on the contrary, I know of ſeveral whoſe titles ſerve to make their merits more conſpicuous; but I cannot help obſerving, that the noble lord who holds the firſt place amongſt the men of wit and genius, has not been known to alter the cock of his little hat for above theſe 20 years.

If we conſider the loweſt claſs of life but for a moment, we ſhall not be at a loſs to account for their ignorance. They have little more time from their labour than what is neceſſary for refreſhment. They work to ſupply their own neceſſities, and the luxuries of the great. Let us examine now how far theſe two extremes of life reſemble each other in their recreations and diverſions. John Slaughter, the butcher, trots his gooſe-rumped mare 12 miles within the hour for 20 guineas. My lord rides his own horſe a match for 500. Two bricklayer's labourers play at all-fours in an alehouſe on a Saturday night for their week's wages. His grace and count Baſſet are doing the ſame thing at White's for all they are worth in the world. My lord, having been unfortunate in an amour, ſends to the doctor at Whitehall. Tom Errand, in the ſame dilemma, runs away to the licentiate upon Ludgate-hill. In their taſte too they are the ſame. It is common in our theatres for the plaudit to come at one and the ſame time from the boxes and the upper gallery. In their plurality of wives and miſtreſſes, in their non-obſervance of religious ceremonies, and in many other particulars, which I ſhall forbear to mention, they ſeem entirely to agree.

For my own part, I imbibed early the love of mediocrity; and I find it growing upon me, as I encreaſe in years: Inſomuch that my diſcourſe, let the ſubject be what it will, is generally tinctured with it. Nay, I am even afraid, Mr. Fitz-Adam, when I tell you ſome little anecdotes of my life, that you will accuſe me of running into the extreme, by adhering too cloſely and circumſtantially to the medium. For example: I gave more for my chambers than I need to have done, becauſe I would have them in the Middle-Temple, a ſituation very agreeable to me, as lying in the midway between the city and the court. I have never thought myſelf ſo happy at the playhouſe, ſince Burton's box was taken down, tho' I always ſit in the center of the middle gallery. And to tell you the truth, I have often wiſhed myſelf ſhorter, becauſe I am ſomewhat above the middle ſtature.

This particular way of thinking very frequently ſubjects me to little rudeneſſes and affronts. It was but t'other night that a young gentleman of our inn, who aſpires at being lord chancellor, wiſhed me in the middle of a horſe-pond, for dwelling, perhaps, a little too long on the happineſs of a middle ſtate; and it is no new thing to me at Nando's, to overhear the ſmarts, at my entrance into that coffee-houſe, crying out, "Here "comes old Medium."

Theſe, Mr. Fitz-Adam, are diſagreeable things; but then I have the ſelf-ſatisfaction of knowing that I am in the right. But I treſpaſs on your patience, and beſides, have made my letter longer than I intended: I ſhall therefore conclude abruptly with that excellent wiſh of Agur's, "Give me neither poverty "nor riches."

Farther Reflections of a French *Author on the* Britiſh *Colonies in* North-America. (*See p.* 459.)

THE trade of Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, is partly the ſame as

that of the other Engliſh ſettlements in North-America, ſending to Europe pitch, tar, turpentine and ſkins: Carolina particularly, ſends great quantities of deer-ſkins; Virginia and Maryland, ſtaves and unwrought iron: From theſe alſo the iſlands are ſupplied with wood, corn, and ſalted proviſions.

The Engliſh incommode the entrance into Canada, by their poſſeſſion of Newfoundland, which we ceded to them at the treaty of Utrecht.

In itſelf it is no great prize, but very important from being ſituated near the cod-fiſhery bank, as the poſſeſſor of this iſland muſt naturally command the fiſhery; it is only keeping ſome cruiſers to moleſt the enemy's fiſhing barks, unleſs convoyed by a ſuperior force; and at leaſt it is a retreat in caſe of inferiority.

South-eaſt of this iſland is our noble ſettlement of Cape-Breton, ſo uſeful to our cod-fiſheries, our navigation in the gulf of St. Laurence, and conſequently to the Canada trade.

The trade of New-England and Nova-Scotia conſiſts of ſkins, fiſh, wood, grain, tar and ſhips. The fiſheries of New-England are very conſiderable; and the fiſh is carried directly into Spain, and all over the Mediterranean. They furniſh the Engliſh iſlands with houſe timber, and ſtaves for their ſugar-caſks; they alſo carry thither flour, and corn to Spain and Portugal; ſhip-building is likewiſe another beneficial article to them.

New-England formerly drove a very conſiderable trade on the Spaniſh main in America, and eſpecially in time of war. Tortuga, an iſland lying off the Spaniſh coaſts, is the place from whence they fetch the ſalt for their fiſheries. But the Spaniards ſeem at laſt to be taking a courſe for effectually ſuppreſſing theſe clandeſtine dealings; and the next ſtep, very probably, will be to aſk the Engliſh what buſineſs they have at Tortuga; tho', it is certain, the latter may plead preſcription from their immemorial poſſeſſion of it.

If this trade contributed to the opulency of New-England, it alſo introduced a luxury not to be ſeen in Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, tho' the native commerce of theſe colonies be both more certain and valuable. This luxury ſo ſenſibly preys upon New-England, that it daily ſinks deeper into debt, its trade not balancing its European imports.

From debts has ſprung that paper-money, which by authority of their governments obtains in this and moſt other colonies, under the name of currency, by way of diſtinction from the ſterling money: The arbitrary increaſe of this pecuniary paper, without any funds aſſigned for reimburſement, leſſens its value, and does infinite damage to trade, by which the merchants of England are always the ſufferers.

A

SEQUEL *of the* OBSERVATIONS ON BEES. (*See p.* 450.)

FOR preventing the ravages of foreign bees, it muſt be remembered, that theſe wars generally happen twice a year, ſooner or later, according to the heat or forwardneſs of the ſummer. Spring and autumn are the ſeaſons, if weather permits, for their excurſions, but the havock is much greater in the former than the latter: The only ſafeguard being to ſtop up the hive, with the admiſſion only of a ſupply of air for your bees; for otherwiſe theſe creatures having lungs and a ſtomach, would be ſtifled; beſides, it would hinder them in collecting their honey; for tho' the majority be a foraging, which is the very juncture for theſe freebooters, yet ſome are left at home, and theſe never fail to gather it up to the laſt drop: As for drones, they diſcover themſelves, coming alone, or in ſmall parties, and fluttering from ſide to ſide of the hive, to reconnoitre its weak parts; upon ſight of theſe the bees ſally out, and furiouſly attack them, and put them to flight. If the ſpy-drone has diſcovered any entrance into the hive, he returns for a reinforcement, in order to begin ſtorming. To ſave the hive from being pillaged by them, leave only an aperture juſt big enough for two ſtout bodied bees to march abreaſt, as more defenſible than a wider: The following method is likewiſe of uſe in theſe dangerous junctures. Take a piece of wood three inches long, and an inch in breadth and thickneſs; having rubbed it over with bird-lime, place it at the gate of the hive, on which you conceive the enemy to have deſign. If it be a ſugar-loaf hive, remove it elſewhere; if of wood, this precaution is ſuperfluous: This hive muſt remain in its new ſituation the whole winter, and ſo far in the ſpring till the plundering ſeaſon be over, which is uſually at the beginning of April, tho' ſometimes in the middle of March, as the flowers happen to blow, for then there is no apprehenſion of any depredations: Some of the empty cellules may alſo be done over with bird-lime, or little wooden ſkewers gummed, that the enemy may hamper himſelf in them. The ſmaller feathers of birds would ſtill do better.

B C D E F G

Tho' bees are the moſt terrible enemies to bees, yet are there others which greatly annoy

annoy them. Imagine how a mouſe muſt ranſack a hive; they eat up the honey, and ſometimes neſtle themſelves in the nook of the comb; this is the reaſon why the entrance of the hive ſhould be ſmall; and near it place traps, eſpecially in winter, when the hives are lined, as then they moſt eaſily inſinuate themſelves; or rather, unleſs the winter be ſevere, forbear lining, but be careful to give an eye now and then, if there are any bits of wax before the hive; if ſo, a mouſe has taken poſſeſſion.

It is ſomething ſtrange that waſps, otherwiſe ſuch enemies to bees, ſhall, when the buſineſs is to plunder a hive, join forces with them. The way to leſſen theſe enemies, is to ſeek out the waſp-neſts, and if you ſee any of the waſps come to drink where your bees frequent, do not ſpare them. If the eggs be hatched, track the ſhe waſp, and where ſhe alights, dig; there is a neſt, burn or ſcald it.

Another declared enemy of the bees is the hornet; his chief occupation being to hunt after bees as its favourite food. It hovers about the hives, and if it ſpies a ſtraggling bee, it makes a ſtoop on the poor creature, and ſeizing it, flies away with a buzz of exultation: This I have often ſeen: Sometimes it will even venture into the hives and bring off a bee. Theſe, however, are but ſlight matters to the havock made by the tomtit, who devours them by dozens, and feeds its young with them; ſometimes it thruſts its bill into the hive, ſometimes ſits upon the catch near the entrance, ſometimes watches them upon the willows, or in ſpring lurks among the flowers. The ſparrows alſo do not ſpare them, but eat only the males; laſtly, the ſwallows and ſtorks alſo prey upon them. Take particular care that there be no cobwebs among or near your hives, theſe being ſnares laid by the ſpiders who alſo love bees: They ſometimes are known to ſpin their webs into their very hives, ſo that it is not amiſs frequently to inſpect into them.

The wood-louſe is alſo a troubleſome enemy to hives, tho' never offering to ſettle there but when it is thin of bees, or without a queen; then it makes the place its own, lays its eggs, and multiplying ſo exceſſively, utterly ſpoils and ruins it.

Emmets eat the honey, and are very troubleſome to the bees; therefore ſcald their neſts, and rub tar over the place by which they climb up to the hives.

Burnt ſhell-fiſh, and the ſmell of dung, is very noxious to bees, but nothing affects them worſe than noiſes, therefore the hives are by no means to be placed near an echo.

At the melting of the ſnow, however fair and ſerene the weather, let your bees remain within doors, for the ſnow dazzles them ſo, that they fly about at random, and alighting to reſt themſelves they die almoſt upon touching the ſnow.

Let the expoſure of your hives be little in the wind, but as much ſun as can be; wind, cold, and damps, being very hurtful to them: For the ſame reaſon the hives muſt be but about a foot or a foot and a half from the ground, as otherwiſe, the bees being ſpent in their ſtruggles againſt the haraſſing wind, which alſo beats them down, would not be able to reach them.

In barren years, or when the flowers miſcarry, the bees are actually ſick. If they happen to ſuck dandelion or bloſſoms of ſweet cherries, the conſequence is a violent diarrhœa, which generally carries them off: All that can be done here, is to place the hives at a diſtance from the temptation.

Concluſion of the ninth Letter from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland, *&c.* (*See p.* 454.)

THERE is one thing which I always greatly diſapproved, which is, that when any thing is whiſpered, tho' by few, to the diſadvantage of a woman's reputation, and the matter be never ſo doubtful, the miniſters are officiouſly buſy to find out the truth, and, by that means, make a kind of publication of what, perhaps, was only a malicious ſurmiſe; or, if true, might have been huſhed up. But their ſtirring in it, poſſeſſes the mind of every one, who has any knowledge of the party accuſed, to her diſadvantage: And this is done to prevent ſcandal!

If a woman of any conſideration has made a ſlip which becomes viſible, and her lover be a man of ſome fortune and an inhabitant, the kirk will ſupport her, and oblige him either to marry her, to undergo the penance, or leave the country. For the woman in that circumſtance always declares ſhe was deceived under promiſe of marriage; and ſome of them have ſpread their ſnares with deſign, by that means, to catch a huſband. Nay, I have known Engliſh gentlemen, who have been in government employments, that after ſuch an affair, have been hunted from place to place, almoſt from one end of Scotland to the other, by the women, who, wherever they came, have been favoured by the clergy, and at beſt the man has got rid of his embarraſſment by a

compoſition. And, indeed, it is no jeſting matter; for altho' his ſtay in this country might not be long enough to ſee the end of the proſecution, or, by leave of abſence, he might get away to England, yet the proceſs being carried on from a kirk ſeſſion to a preſbytery, and thence to a ſynod, and from them to the general aſſembly, which is the dernier reſort in theſe caſes; yet from thence the crime and contempt may be repreſented above; and how could any particular perſon expect to be upheld in the continuance of his employment, againſt ſo conſiderable a body as a national clergy, in tranſgreſſion againſt the laws of the country, with a contempt of that authority by which thoſe laws are ſupported. I mention this becauſe I have heard ſeveral make a jeſt of the kirk's authority.

When a woman has undergone the penance, with an appearance of repentance, ſhe has wiped off the ſcandal, and a female ſervant, in that caſe, is as well received into a family, as if ſhe had never given a proof of her frailty.

There is one kind of ſeverity of the kirk, which I cannot but think very extraordinary, and that is, the ſhameful puniſhment by penance for ante-nuptial fornication, as they call it; for the greateſt part of male-tranſgreſſors that way, when they have gratified their curioſity, entertain a quite different opinion of the former object of their deſire, from what they had while ſhe retained her innocence, and regard her with contempt if not with hatred. And therefore one might think it a kind of virtue, at leaſt honeſty, in the man who afterwards makes the only reparation he can for the injury done, by marrying the woman he has otherwiſe brought to infamy. Now may not this publick ſhame deter many from making that honeſt ſatisfaction? But the great offence is againſt the office, which formerly here was the prerogative of the civil magiſtrate, as well as the miniſter, till the former were joſtled out of it by clamour.

There happened, a very few years ago, a fatal inſtance of the change of opinion above-mentioned. A young gentleman (if he may deſerve the title) made his addreſſes to the only daughter of a conſiderable merchant in a city of the Lowlands; and one evening, as the young people were alone together, being ſuppoſed to be juſt upon the eve of marriage, and the young woman's father and mother in the next room, which was ſeparated only by a ſlight partition; the eager ſpark made his villainous attempt with oaths and imprecations, and uſing the common plea, that they were already man and wife before God, and promiſing the ceremony ſhould be performed the next day, and perhaps he meant it at that inſtant. By theſe means he put the poor girl under a dilemma, either to give herſelf up, or by reſiſting the violence, to expoſe her lover to the fury of her parents. Thus ſhe was—what ſhall I ſay—one muſt not ſay *undone*, for fear of a joke, tho' not from you. And as that kind of conqueſt, once obtained, renders the vanquiſhed a ſlave to her conqueror, the wedding was delayed, and ſhe ſoon found herſelf with child. At length the time came when ſhe was delivered, and in that feeble ſtate ſhe begged ſhe might only ſpeak to her deceiver, who, with great difficulty, was prevailed with to ſee her. But when ſhe put him in mind of the circumſtance ſhe was in when he brought her to ruin, he, in a careleſs indolent manner, told her ſhe was as willing as himſelf, upon which ſhe cried out—Villain, you know yourſelf to be a liar! and immediately jumped out of bed, and dropped down dead upon the floor.

But I muſt go a little further to do juſtice to the young gentlemen of that town, and the neighbourhood of it; for as ſoon as the melancholy cataſtrophe was known, they declared to all the keepers of taverns and coffee-houſes where they came, that if ever they entertained that fellow, they would never enter their doors. Thus, in a very little time, he was deprived of all ſociety, and obliged to quit the country.

I am afraid your ſmart ones in London, would have called this act of barbarity, only a piece of gallantry; and the betrayer would have been as well received among them as ever before.

I know I ſhould be laughed at by the libertines, for talking thus gravely upon this ſubject, if my letter were to fall into their hands. But it is not in their power, by a ſneer, to alter the nature of juſtice, honour or honeſty, for they will always be the ſame.

What I have ſaid is only for repairing the effect of violence, deceit and perjury; and of this, every one is a conſcious judge of himſelf.

If any one is brought before a preſbytery, &c. to be queſtioned for *ſculduddery*, i. e. fornication, or adultery, and ſhews a neglect of their authority, the offender is not only brought to puniſhment by their means, but will be avoided by his friends, acquaintance, and all that know him and his circumſtance in that reſpect.

I remember a particular inſtance in Edinburgh, where the thing was carried to an extraordinary height.

A married footman was accuſed of adultery with one of the wenches in the ſame family where he ſerved, and, before a kirk ſeſſion, was required to confeſs, for nothing leſs will ſatisfy: But he perſiſted in a denial of the fact.

This contempt of the clergy and lay elders, or, as they ſay, of the kirk, excited againſt him, ſo much, the reſentment and horror of the ordinary people, (who looked upon him as in a ſtate of damnation, while the anathema hung over his head) that none of them would drink at the houſe where his wife kept a Change.

Thus the poor woman was puniſhed for the obſtinacy of her huſband, notwithſtanding ſhe was innocent, and had been wronged the other way.

I was told in Edinburgh, that a certain Scots colonel being convicted of adultery (as being a married man) and refuſing to compound, he was ſentenced to ſtand in a hair-cloth, at the kirk door, every Sunday morning for a whole year, and to this he ſubmitted.

At the beginning of his penance he concealed his face as much as he could, but three or four young laſſes paſſing by him, one of them ſtooped down, and cried out to her companion, Lord! it's colonel ———. Upon which he ſuddenly threw aſide his diſguiſe, and ſaid, Miſs, you are right, and if you will be the ſubject of it, I will wear this coat another twelvemonth.

Some young fellows of fortune have made ſlight of the ſtool of repentance, being attended by others of their age and circumſtances of life, who, to keep them in countenance, ſtand with them in the ſame gallery or pew, fronting the pulpit; ſo that many of the ſpectators, ſtrangers eſpecially, cannot diſtinguiſh culprit from the reſt.

Here is a long extemporary reproof and admonition, as I ſaid before, which often creates mirth among ſome of the congregation.

This contempt of the puniſhment has occaſioned, and more eſpecially of late years, a compoſition in money with theſe young rakes; and the kirk treaſurer gives regular receipts and diſcharges for ſuch and ſuch fornications.

As I have already told you how much the miniſters are revered, eſpecially by the commonalty, you will readily conclude the mob are at their devotion, upon the leaſt hint given for that purpoſe, of which there are many riotous inſtances, particularly at the opening of the playhouſe in Edinburgh, to which the clergy were very averſe, and left no ſtone unturned to prevent it.

I do not indeed remember there was much diſturbance at the inſtitution of the ball or aſſembly, becauſe that meeting is chiefly compoſed of people of diſtinction, and none are admitted but ſuch as have, at leaſt, a juſt title to gentility, except ſtrangers of good appearance. And if by chance any others intrude, they are expelled upon the ſpot, by order of the directrice or governeſs, who is a woman of quality. I ſay it is not in my memory there was any riot at the firſt of theſe meetings, but ſome of the miniſters publiſhed their warnings and admonitions againſt promiſcuous dancing. And in one of their printed papers, which was cried about the ſtreets, it was ſaid, that the devils are particularly buſy upon ſuch occaſions. And Aſmodeus was pitched upon, as the moſt dangerous of all, in exciting to carnality. In both theſe caſes, viz. the playhouſe and the aſſembly, the miniſters loſt ground to their great mortification, for the moſt part of the ladies turned rebels to their remonſtrances, notwithſtanding the frightful danger.

But I have not done with my kirk treaſurer. This in Edinburgh is thought a profitable employment.

I have heard of one of them (ſevere enough upon others) who having a round ſum of money in his keeping, the property of the kirk, marched off with the caſh, and took his neighbour's wife along with him, to bear him company and partake of the ſpoil.

There are ſome rugged hills about the ſkirts of that city, which, by their hollows and windings, may ſerve as ſkreens from incurious eyes; but there are ſets of fellows, enemies to love, and lovers of profit, who make it a part of their buſineſs, when they ſee two perſons of different ſexes walk out to take the air, to dog them about from place to place, and obſerve their motions, while they themſelves are concealed. And if they happen to ſee any kind of freedom between them, or perhaps none at all, they march up to them and demand the bulling filler (alluding to the money uſually given for the uſe of a bull;) and if they have not ſomething given them, (which to do would be a tacit confeſſion) they, very likely, go and inform the kirk treaſurer of what perhaps they never ſaw, who certainly makes the man a viſit the next morning. And as he, the treaſurer, like our informing juſtices formerly, encourages theſe wretches, people lie at the mercy of villains, who would, perhaps, forſwear themſelves for ſixpence a-piece.

The ſame fellows, or ſuch like, are peeping about the ſtreets of Edinburgh in the

the night-time, to ſee who and who are together, and ſometimes affront a brother and ſiſter, or a man and his wife.

I have known the town-guard, a band of men armed and cloathed in uniforms like ſoldiers, to beſet a houſe for a whole night, upon an information that a man and a woman went in there, tho' in the day-time. In ſhort, one would think there was no ſin, according to them, but fornication; or other virtue beſides keeping the ſabbath.

People would ſtartle more at the humming or whiſtling part of a tune on a Sunday, than if any body ſhould tell them you had ruined a family.

I thought I had finiſhed my letter, but ſtepping to the window, I ſaw the people crowding out of the kirk from morning ſervice; and the bell begins to ring, as if they were to face about and return. And now I am ſat down again to add a few words on that ſubject.

This bell is a warning to thoſe who are going out, that they muſt ſoon return, and a notice to ſuch as are at home, that the afternoon ſervice is ſpeedily to begin. They have a bell in moſt of the Lowland kirks; and as the preſbyterians and other ſectaries in England are not allowed to be convened by that ſound (of their own) ſo neither are thoſe of the epiſcopal church in Scotland. But I need not tell you, that every where the reigning church will be paramont, and keep all other communities under. The people, in the ſhort interval between the times of ſervice, walk about in the church-yard, the neighbouring fields, or ſtep home and eat an egg or ſome little ready-dreſſed morſel, and then go back to their devotions. But they fare better in the evening, which has given riſe to a common ſaying in Scotland, viz.

"If you would live well on the ſabbath, you muſt eat an epiſcopal dinner, and a preſbyterian ſupper." By this it ſhould ſeem, that the epiſcoparians here provide a dinner, as in England; I ſay it ſeems ſo, for I never was at one of their meetings, or dined with any of them at their houſes on a Sunday.

I have juſt now taken notice, that each church has but one bell, which leads me to acquaint you, that on a joy-day, as the king's birth-day, &c. (we will ſuppoſe in Edinburgh, where there are nine churches) the bells are all rung at a time, and almoſt all of them within hearing. This cauſes a moſt diſagreeable jangling, by their often claſhing one with another. And thus their joy is expreſſed by the ſame means, as our ſorrow would be for the death of a good king.

But their muſick-bells (as they call them) are very entertaining, and a diſgrace to our clock-work chimes.

They are played at the hours of exchange, that is, from eleven to twelve, upon keys like an organ or harpſicord, only as the force, in this caſe, muſt be greater than upon thoſe inſtruments, the muſician has a ſmall cuſhion to each hand to ſave them from bruiſing.

He plays Scots, Engliſh, Iriſh, and Italian tunes to great perfection, and is heard all over the city. This he performs every week-day, and, I am told, he receives from the town, for this ſervice, a ſalary of fifty pounds a year.

As ſome Ladies, by their natural Paleneſs, are obliged to make uſe of a little Red, when they are to appear in Publick; and as their making uſe of ſome of the Quack Preſcriptions, may do them an Injury, we ſhall give them a Preſcription for this Purpoſe, from a little Book lately publiſhed, entitled, Abdeker: Or, The Art of preſerving Beauty. *Tranſlated from an* Arabian *Manuſcript.*

A Kind of PAINT *that reſembles the natural* RED.

TAKE Benjamin, Braſil wood, roch-alum, of each half an ounce; of red ſanders an ounce. Macerate the whole in a pint of ſtrong brandy for the ſpace of twelve days; ſhake the bottle every day, let it be well corked, and keep it for uſe. A ſlight touch of this liquor gives ſuch a beautiful red to the cheeks, that it can hardly be diſtinguiſhed from the natural: And what renders this ſecret the moſt valuable is, that its uſe is attended with no ill conſequences. Such women as dare not paint for fear it ſhould be perceived, may uſe this compoſition without any danger of being ſuſpected.

For the ſake of Variety, and by Way of Amuſement, we ſhall give our Readers one of the Epiſodes in a NOVEL *lately publiſhed, being a Story told by a Gentleman in a Stage Coach, for the Entertainment of his Fellow-Travellers, among whom was* Eliza, *who had juſt made her Eſcape from her Parents, to prevent her being forced by them to marry a Man ſhe could not love, but was then in Diſguiſe and quite unknown to the Company in the Coach. The Story is as followeth.*

THERE is, ſays the traveller, in the pariſh where I live, a gentleman whoſe name is Sharply, if ſuch a man can be called a gentleman, who was made guardian to a young lady of great fortune

in the country, being not leſs than 20,000l.

In the pariſh adjoining is a gentleman of an ancient family, and ſtrict honour, whoſe name is Trueman; the eſtate indeed is not very large, being no more than a thouſand a year; at the ſame time this gentleman having a numerous family, which he has educated well, and living with hoſpitality, tho' without profuſion, which a generous heart can with difficulty avoid, he has ſaved but little money for his family.

On this account he has bred his eldeſt ſon to the bar, who is like to make an illuſtrious figure in his profeſſion, being eſteemed the moſt promiſing young man of his ſtanding; he has mixed in his compoſition great readineſs of imagination, much aptneſs of expreſſion, a fine perſon, a pleaſing voice, and his mind well ſtored with that which is neceſſary to be known in the law, and ſteady attendance at Weſtminſter-Hall.

This gentleman came down to his father's ſeat, during the vacation, where the father, mother, three brothers, and four ſiſters, attended him with the utmoſt impatience; never was there a family ſo remarkable for loving each other, their faces filled with attention and ſmiles at each other's converſation was a more pleaſing concert to the eye than any thing which can be conveyed thro' the ear in muſick.

Perhaps no ſight could be more pleaſing to a generous heart, than the reception which the parents, brothers, and ſiſters, gave this their elder brother at his coming into the country, each ſtriving to expreſs their love by the tendereſt embrace, and deepeſt impreſſed kiſſes, intermixed with ſmiles and tears like April ſuns ſhining thro' the tranſient ſhowers.

Three or four days after his arrival in the country, the old gentleman and his ſon walking together thro' his eſtate, My dear child, ſays the father, I need not tell you my circumſtances, that my family and manner of living have prevented me from ſaving much money for my younger children; therefore, ſays he, my dear ſon, as they may want money to ſettle them before you are in great practice in the law, I have one thing to propoſe to you.

Sir, ſays young Trueman, if you want to raiſe money on your eſtate to ſettle my brothers, or marry my ſiſters, I ſhall readily join with you; tho' the laws of England have given me ſole poſſeſſion of it after your deceaſe, they have not diveſted me of humanity. Tho' it may be very right in a political view, to give that male the family eſtate, who has the chance of being born firſt; it is not ſo in a natural one, where all children ſeem to claim an equal diviſion, and parental attention. At leaſt, I can anſwer for my own heart, that nothing ſhall prevent me from making thoſe brothers and ſiſters happy, whoſe happineſs has always appeared the making me ſo.

My ſon, ſays the old gentleman with tears in his eyes, your goodneſs is beyond what I aſk; you will overpower my old heart with your more than filial duty. Good heavens! ſays he, how have I reaſon to thank you, that you have beſtowed me ſuch a child—You have many, Sir, ſays the ſon; all my brothers, all my ſiſters, would do the ſame thing by me; I am convinced they would.

But, my dear child, ſays the weeping parent, taking him to his boſom, let me explain what I intended ſaying to you; and here, ſays he, I will demand one promiſe from you, that your duty to me does not carry you to any exceſs of obedience; it is an article in which you are moſtly intereſted, and therefore your happineſs alone can make it mine.

There is, my ſon, ſays he, a young lady in the next pariſh, whoſe name is Sucky Brightley, the heireſs of Mr. Brightley, whom you have heard me mention, I believe. This young lady is left as a ward to Mr. Sharply; ſhe has 20,000l. in ready money, and is, indeed, but little more than eighteen at preſent, but grown a woman, and of an amiable perſon, if my old eyes can determine of ſuch an object, which is truly that of youth only: We will, if you pleaſe, make a viſit to Mr. Sharply, where we ſhall ſee the young lady, and you may determine of her perſon. For, my ſon, ſays he, tho' I could marry you to the richeſt woman in England, I ſhould make myſelf extremely wretched if you could not love her; believe me, child, ſays he, that paſſion which has been ſo truly ſupported between me and your mother, (however they tell me it is the faſhion to deride it at preſent) is beyond what all the riches in the world can poſſibly beſtow on mankind without it.

Therefore I here exact your promiſe, that you do not think of marrying this young lady, without you are convinced you can love her, and find her agreeable in all reſpects. There is no haſte, ſhe may grow older, without being too old for marriage, ſays the old gentleman, ſmiling; and you may have opportunities of

of viſiting her, and be truly acquainted with her character whilſt you remain in the country.

However, ſays he, I think the firſt viſit we make, I will tell Mr. Sharply my intention; you know it is neceſſary to have his conſent, and therefore we will proceed like men of honour, and not ſeem to have any deſign upon the young lady's affections, without firſt acquainting the guardian; and yet, my ſon, it ſhould be ſignified in ſuch a manner, that your addreſſes will only be made if you like her perſon and diſpoſition. To this young Trueman conſented.

A few days after, the father and ſon made a viſit to Mr. Sharply, and were politely received; the young gentleman liked the young lady very well for the firſt converſation; and Mr. Trueman, the father, told Mr. Sharply the intent of bringing his ſon thither, and aſking permiſſion for him to viſit her; the guardian was not at all averſe to his viſiting, he ſaid Mr. Trueman would always find a welcome at his houſe; and added, Sir, Miſs Brightley and I will return the viſit; and thus ſhe will make ſome acquaintance with your young ladies, which I am convinced will be very agreeable to her.

Both families parted well pleaſed with each other; Mr. Trueman, the father, fancying that Mr. Sharply would be very willing of this union between his ſon and his ward; and young Trueman believing he ſhould like her well enough to make her his wife.

She was, indeed, a perſon which no man could diſlike; being of the middle ſize, a good ſhape without appearing to be juſt joined in the middle of her body like a fly; her hair was jet-black, yet ſoft and ſilky; her eyes were of the ſame colour, quick and piercing; an aquiline noſe, good teeth, pretty mouth, and roſy cheeks; her ſkin, indeed, was inclining to the olive.

As to her underſtanding, ſhe had contracted a reſerve, from being much in company with Mr. Sharply; and which he had purpoſely given her for reaſons which will be ſeen hereafter. On this account ſhe appeared aukward in his company; and this was what was diſagreeable to young Trueman in his firſt viſit.

Mr. Sharply returned the viſit the ſame week to Mr. Trueman's, with Miſs Brightley; where, being along with the young ladies of the Trueman family ſeperate from her guardian, ſhe had a frankneſs and eaſe which formed the moſt amiable behaviour upon earth, and which really made great impreſſion on the heart of young Trueman; inſomuch, that he was determined to make his addreſſes to her.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

For the ASTHMA.

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of ſena, half an ounce of flower of ſulphur, two drachms of ginger, and half a drachm of ſaffron, powdered and mixed with four ounces of honey.

Take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, as occaſion requires.

See a Deſcription of the Iſland of St. Helena, of which we have now given a PROSPECT, in our Magazine for September laſt, p. 387, 388.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following letter which I have exactly copied from the authentick collection of State Papers, publiſhed by Dr. Forbes in 1740, gives ſuch a lively picture of French politicks, and ſuch a good rule for negotiating ſucceſsfully with them, that I am perſuaded you will, even at this time, think it worthy of a place in your Magazine; but for the ſatisfaction of the reader, I think it neceſſary to premiſe a ſhort account of the ſtate of the two courts of England and France, and of the affairs of Europe, at the time this letter was wrote.

Queen Elizabeth ſucceeded to be queen of England, France, and Ireland, upon the death of her ſiſter Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. At her acceſſion the Roman catholick religion was the eſtabliſhed religion of this kingdom, and all our clergy, nobility, and landed gentlemen, were either real papiſts, or ſuch as pretended to be ſo; but as ſhe was herſelf a proteſtant, as ſhe knew that a great majority of her people were proteſtants; and chiefly as the right and title ſhe had to the crown depended upon the overthrow of popery, ſhe reſolved to reſtore and eſtabliſh the proteſtant religion in her two kingdoms of England and Ireland; and this ſhe effectuated in her very firſt parliament, which aſſembled at Weſtminſter, Jan. 23, 1558-9, and was diſſolved May 8, prorogations not being then uſual. This of courſe made all the real papiſts in England her enemies; and they were the more formidable, as they were united under Mary queen of Scotland, then juſt married to the dauphin of France, which queen they all thought the only rightful heir to the crown of England, becauſe they

they could not but look on queen Elizabeth as a baſtard. Then as to Ireland, the people of that kingdom were not only all papiſts, but the far greateſt part of them originally Iriſh, who had never patiently ſubmitted to the yoke of England, and were then juſt ripe for a revolt, which actually broke out in 1560. To all which we muſt add, that queen Elizabeth found not only the exchequer quite exhauſted, but the crown very much in debt.

Thus we may ſee what a tickliſh and dangerous ſituation ſhe was in with regard to domeſtick affairs; and with regard to foreign it was equally bad. Her ſiſter Mary had left her engaged in a war, in conjunction with Spain alone, againſt France and Scotland; and ſoon after her acceſſion, ſhe found herſelf deſerted by Spain, and without ſo much as the hope of aſſiſtance from any foreign power whatſoever; yet with the ſmall ſubſidies the parliament had granted her, ſhe made ſuch preparations, and privately gave ſuch encouragement to the proteſtant malecontents both in France and Scotland, that ſhe frightened both courts into honourable terms of peace by a treaty concluded, April 2, 1559.

Soon after this treaty, viz. July 10, Henry II. of France was accidentally killed, by which Mary, the pretender to her crown, became queen of France as well as of Scotland, the former of which kingdoms came thereby under the abſolute government of the duke of Guiſe and cardinal Lorrain, his brother, who were at the head of the violent popiſh party in France, and their ſiſter the queen dowager and regent of Scotland, put herſelf at the head of the violent popiſh party in that kingdom, the conſequence of which was to proſecute a reſolution taken ſome time before, to exterminate the proteſtants in both kingdoms, but to begin with thoſe in Scotland; for which purpoſe a large body of French troops was ſent to Scotland, preparations were making for ſending thither a much larger, and a perſecution of the proteſtants had actually been begun there.

As the Scotch were never very apt to ſubmit quietly to oppreſſion, a part of the proteſtants flew immediately to arms; but there being no general concert, and the government being ſupported by French troops as well as money, they were ſoon diſperſed, and obliged to take ſhelter in the Highlands, from whence they ſent a gentleman to ſollicit queen Elizabeth's aſſiſtance, in November, 1559.

If this queen had, like ſome weak politicians, given herſelf no trouble about diſtant dangers, as long as ſhe could enjoy a little preſent tranquillity, ſhe would have given this Scottiſh envoy a very cold reception; eſpecially, as the French court then treated her not only with great politeneſs, but even with a ſort of ſubmiſſion, by overlooking ſeveral real inſults that had been put upon them by the Engliſh at ſea; but ſhe knew, that danger, like fame, acquires ſtrength in its progreſs, and therefore ſhe not only gave a gracious reception to this envoy from the Scottiſh diſtreſſed proteſtants, but concluded a treaty with them, which was ſigned at Berwick the very day on which the following letter bears date, that is to ſay, Feb. 27, 1559 60. In purſuance of which her army entered Scotland ſoon after, drove out the French from thence, and eſtabliſhed the proteſtant religion in that kingdom; from whence it appears, that ſhe had the ſame way of thinking about the French court, and the true method of negotiating with them, which we find ſo fully ſet forth in this letter from Sir Nicholas Throkmorton, then her miniſter at the court of France, as follows, viz.

To the Right Hon. my verie good Lordes, the Lordes and others of the Queenes Majeſties Privie Counſell.

HIT maye pleaſe your good lordſhippes t'underſtand, that the xxi of this preſent the king came to this towne, where I arrived the xxiiii of the ſame. And becauſe I was appointed to have audyence heere, as I wrote to your lordſhippes by my laſt lettres of the xx of this moneth; the eveninge of myne arryvall, I ſent to the cardinall of Lorrayne to advertiſe him of my comminge, and to know when it wold pleaſe the king to gyve me audience. The cardinall ſent me worde, that if I wold comme to dyner to him the next daye, being the xxv, I ſhulde be welcomme; and then ſhuld I ſpeake with the king: which I didde. And how I procedid with the cardinall, and after him with the king, and next with the duke of Guiſe, and laſt of all with the two queenes, ſhall appeere unto your honnours, as well by my lettres now to the queene's majeſtie, as alſo by Mr. Killigrew this bearer; to whome I have communicated the ſame: wherunto I referre your honnours.

By this *faire language of theſe men it may appeere to you, that both they and their ambaſſadour ſeeme are ſo well prepared and ſcholed to obſerve one order, and ſinge in one tune, in this their hard caſe, as nothing that can be deviſed, or ſhall ſeeme meete to be ſaid and in wordes offered, to bring the queene's majeſtie to*

lay downe her forces, ſhall be left unſayed nor unoffered; whereof, I truſt, your lordſhips are long er this fully perſuaded, and ſo take it. And your lordſhips may well beleeve and thereupon reſt, that the cauſes that now move them hereunto, emong other, are: firſt their awn unreadines at home; the litle meanes they have preſently to put themſelfs in order; their ſhortneſſe of finances; the danger they feare might happen unto theim by their awne ſubjects by meanes of religion, they being once entred into war; the danger *that they ſee plainly before their eyes of their excluding from Scotland; and ſo theimſelfs to be with the time noted, yea charged to be the cauſers theirof, and in that cace in no ſmalle danger of honour, and ſomewhat els.* Theſe things, with a greate manye other, *have they to conſider, for ſuch maters as are now betwixt us and theim, in this cace.*

Then have they other matters to think upon beſide, wherwith, being ones in warre, (and having perhappes the after deale) *others wald cloy theim: and namely they of th' empire* may eſpye their tyme, and ſo proſequte their matters *with more advantaige; beſides a ſea of other things that they are preſently encomored withall. They then knowing ſome of theſe things; and ſeeing the reſt like enough to happen, if the quene's majeſtie procede in her doings; and eſpecially perceiving her preſent readineſs to be doing allready, and that her miniſters want but as it were their watch word to put the ſame in execution, make them with toth and naile to beſturre theimſelfs with theſe honied wordes, great perſuaſions, and large offres; yea and, contrary to their awne nature, to be now brought to be made tractable: and at what point they are then,* the world may eaſily judge, and your lordſhippes ar not ignorant. *But if this be not followed, and now in time handiled while it is hot; we ſhall, I feare, I feare, within few years ſay to our coſt, that all this of the French came but from the teth forward: and ſo contrarily being plied, and no eare given to their enchantings; we ſhall compell theim to perfourme in effect better things, then thoſe wherewith they hope with daliance and lippe labour to betrap us.*

They have alſo certein griefs whereof they complain too, which at other times wold be made matter enough to breede unquietneſs alone: and that is, Mr. Winter's and others late taking of ſame of their ſhips of war. But rather then that ſhuld occation any unkyndneſſe, *as farre as I can perceive, they wolde be content to hear no more of it: which, emong other things, argueth their little luſt to have to do, but be rather looſers then lookers.* This their grief, with certeyn offres *which they make to the queen's majeſtie to qualifye all theſe garboils, the cardinal of Lorrain tolde me he wold put in writing, and ſend me to be ſent to the queen's majeſtie. But the next morning the ſecretary l'Aubeſpine came to me from the cardinal, and tolde me, that the king his maſter wold ſend thoſe things to his ambaſſadour in England, to be by him declared to the queen's majeſtie, and ſo followed by him.* Wherby your honnours may *ſtille perceive the double dealings of theſe folk, as this ſaid bearer can further declare unto you.* And to ſhew *my poore opinion hereupon, I gather, that their wordes and meaning being farre aſonder, they will put nothing in writing that they meane hereafter to ſtand unto, or have remaine of authorité; but work by wordes: which as they are but wind; ſo care they litle, how coldly they perfourme theim.*

My lords, as I have heeretofore dyvers tymes written to your honnours, and by my letters and judgement heald opinion, that all theeſe *fawnings are but procurments to perſuade the queen's majeſtie and your lordſhips to beleve, that all ſhall be friendly companded, and ſo be well; and uſing their old wont, winne time, and wery the queen's majeſtie with the great charges that ſhe ſhall be at in the meane time, without doing any thing; and ſo bring her to* revoke her forces, diſcharge her men, and lay up her ſhippes, and finally to breake up all theſe her highnes proviſions: ſo do I eftſones reiterate the ſame to your lordſhippes; *being for my part fully perſuaded, that it is done for none other pourpoſe: and ſo will they lay up theſe matters in their ſtomake in ſtore till another time, when both by meanes and habilité they ſhall be better able to digeſt theim; which we muſt aſſuredly looke for. And though the French will needes, that theſe matters* be handled by commiſſioners, or otherwiſe; *and ſo promis to end all things, even with ſuch condicions as the queen's majeſtie will deſyre theim: yet to avoid abuſe, myne adviſe were, that the queen's majeſtie's ſhips ſlack not to do what ſervice they can; and that by no meanes there be an ſuſpence or ſurceaſſe of armes in the meane tyme: for that is the thing that they ſeke; and ſo will they paſs over ſo much time, that the queen's majeſtie ſhall be wery of it, and in the ende do no good neither. And becauſe the cardinal of Lorrain hath conjured me to travail for the pacificacion of theſe matters, as much as in me lieth: I beſech your lordſhips to ſhew me ſo much favour, as to let the French ambaſſadour there underſtand, that I have ſo done, and for that pourpoſe have written preſently over; and to bring theſe men to have a better opinion of me, than ſome have put into their heads of me in myne abſence.*

For ſuch intelligences and occurrences as ar comme to my knowledge, I reſerre your honnours to this ſaid bearer's credict; whom I require your lordſhippes to credict in that behalf: whome I do alſo

alſo recommend unto yow, as one that hath painfully, honeſtly, and chargeably ſervid the quene's majeſtie heere. And therfore I beſech your honnours to have him ſo in your good remembrance to her highneſſe, as that therby it may pleaſe her to conſider the ſame towards him. And thus I take my leave of your honnours: wiſhing the ſame in health, honnour, and all felicité. From Amboiſe, the xxvii of February, 1559.

Your lordſhippes ever at commandment,

N. THROKMORTON.

N. B. What we have printed in Italicks was originally in cypher, and we have preſerved the orthography, to ſhew its being authentick.

SIR,

AS no ſolution has yet appeared to my Intereſt Queſtion, propoſed in your Magazine for Auguſt, 1753, it has excited me to ſend you the ſubſequent, which is at your ſervice to inſert.

Let $r = 1$ pound and its intereſt for 1 month, $12 \times 4 (=48) = n$, the number of payments, $m = 639.63125$, $p = 100000$, $d = 80000$. Then $Pr =$ amount of P, at the firſt month's end, and $Pr - m =$ principal running on at ditto; which drawn into r, gives $Pr^2 - mr =$ the amount at the ſecond month's end, and m being then paid, gives $Pr^2 - mr - m =$ principal running on the third month, and ſo on to n payments: Ergo the ſum of all the terms, except the firſt, will be $= m \times \frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1}$ (by a theorem for ſumming geometrical progreſſions) whence by queſtion $Pr^n - \frac{mr^n + m}{r - n} = d$, which reduces to

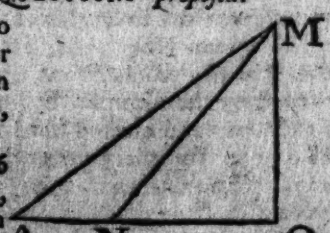
$$r^{n+1} - \frac{r^n - mr^n - dr}{p} = \frac{d - m}{p}:$$

In numbers $r^{49} - 1.00639631 25 r^{48} -$, $8r = -.80639631 25$, $\therefore r = 1.00246627$ fere, and $r^{12} = 1.03$ nearly: Whence the rate per cent. per ann. is 3l. fere. Q. E. D.

West-Smithfield. THO. TODD.

Other QUESTIONS *propoſed.*

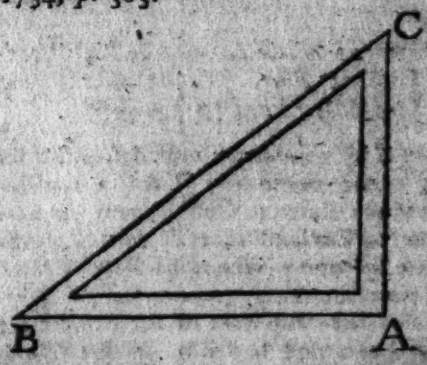
In the two fields (as per figure) is given A O and N O, perpendicular to M O, = 16 and 9 chains, to find the area of each field, ſuppoſing the angle A M N a maximum.



Required the greateſt fruſtum of a cone that can be inſcribed in a globe, whoſe axis is 100 inches?

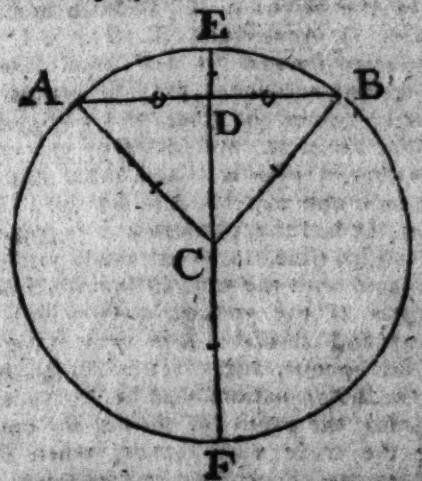
THO. TODD.

A SOLUTION *to Mr.* HEMMINGWAY'S QUESTION *in the* Magazine *for* Aug. 1754, *p.* 363.



THERE is given a triangle, whoſe ſides are = 30. 40. 50. as the triangle A B C. Put $c = 30$, $b = 40$. $x =$ the area of the triangle; $a = 9$ □ feet, $d = 6$ □ feet. Then $c \times b - 2 = x \times a$ 5400 feet, $\frac{5400}{4} = 1350$; but $5400 - 1350 = 4050$, the area of the incloſed △. And $1350 \times d = 8100 =$ the mould that is to be laid on the incloſed △.

A SOLUTION *to Mr.* HEMMINGWAY'S QUESTION *in the* Magazine *for* September, *p.* 416,



LET R = the radius, $d =$ the difference between the verſed ſine and radius, $C = \frac{1}{2}$ the chord of the ſegment's baſe, and S = the area of the ſegment.

Here is given D E the verſed ſine = 3 chains, and A C = the radius = 12. To find the area of the ſegment in acres, and the purchaſe money at 500l. per acre.

Then it will hold thus: $2\frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{RR - 1\frac{1}{3}Rd - dd}{1\frac{1}{3}R + d} \times C = S = 3 \text{ acres } \frac{2}{3}.$$

3 acres = 1500l.
and $\frac{2}{10}$ = 100

1600 = the whole purchase of the segment.

THOMAS GRIMES, *teacher of a private school at Norwich.*

MEMOIRS *of the late worthy Sir* Theodore Janssen, *Bart. (Father of the present Lord-Mayor) and his Family* *.

THIS gentleman was descended from the baron de Heez, a family of great eminency in Guelderland, and came over to England in 1680 with a considerable fortune; where he betook himself to merchandizing, and married Williamsa, one of the daughters of Sir Robert Henley, Bart. and had issue by her five sons and three daughters, whereof the present Sir Abraham Janssen, Bart. is the eldest son.

In the reign of K. William III. Sir Theodore had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and upon account of his learning and great abilities he was created a baronet by his late majesty king George I. on March 18, 1714, at the especial recommendation of his present most sacred majesty when prince of Wales; and in the same year he was elected member of parliament for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight

In the reigns of K. William and Q. Mary, Q. Anne, and K. George I. Sir Theodore shewed his zeal upon several important occasions, for the prosperity and welfare of the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and for many years before that of 1720 was accounted one of the most able merchants in Europe: Besides, he had the pleasure and happiness, during his time, to be extremely well acquainted with the most distinguished personages of the greatest quality both at home and abroad: And what is highly to his honour, and much endeared him to the British nation, was his strenuously opposing the passing of the bill for opening the trade with France, when that matter was depending in parliament in 1713, which, when brought to the last reading, was thrown out, on a division, 185 for the bill, and 194 against it. By so small a majority was a bill of so great importance to France lost. But never was more joy and satisfaction seen in the countenances of all those embarked in the Turkey, Italian, and Portugueze trade, and, in short, in all others that were any way concerned in the woollen and silk manufactures, than the evening they heard the fate of the bill; and this they further expressed by publick rejoicings, not only in London, but throughout the kingdom.

It was Sir Theodore's misfortune to be one of the directors of the South-Sea company in 1720, a year that will be ever remarkable for the folly and madness of the people, as the next will be for the heat and resentment that followed; insomuch, that in the fury (as I may call it) of prosecuting some of the projectors of that infamous scheme, the innocent fell with the guilty, for no other reason than that they were unhappily in the direction with them; which was this gentleman's case. He had no share in forming the project, and instead of being a gainer, was a considerable loser by having any dealings with the company; for he had, before the famous South-Sea year, acquired, by 40 years success in trade, a very large and grand fortune, joined to that of his own and lady's patrimony, of which he was in an instant deprived, in 1721, of no less than 193,244l. 3s. 11d. and allowed out of his whole estate of 243,244l. 3s. 11d. the sum of 50,000l. only. However, under so great and so severe a trial, this worthy, tho' unhappy gentleman bore the wrongs he suffered with the utmost patience and resignation.

Sir Theodore, as he increased in age, spent a great deal of his time at Wimbleton; however, he continued to merchandize and to correspond with several great personages abroad: And we are informed, that his majesty, the present learned king of Prussia, had a great value and respect for this gentleman, and even so far condescended as to write to Sir Theodore several letters in French.—By degrees he became worn out with old age, having lived to be near 100, and died Sept. 22, 1748, (See Mag. for that year, p. 429)

——— *The memory of the just*
Smells sweet, and blossoms in the dust.

Stephen-Theodore Janssen, Esq; our present worthy lord-mayor, became early in life a very considerable merchant, and as such respected by the citizens of London. In 1747 he was elected one of their representatives in parliament, was made an alderman Nov. 1748, sworn in one of the sheriffs, Michaelmas 1749, and returned by the common hall to the court of aldermen, and elected lord-mayor, Sept. 28, 1754. for the year ensuing. (See p. 427.) The citizens, upon the occasion, were almost unanimous, and, by their so electing him into this high office, fully evidenced their grateful remembrance of his

* See London Magazine for 1748, p. 476.

his paſt ſervices, in oppoſition to ſome *baſe* and *malicious inſinuations* raiſed by *deſigning men*, in order to divert them from ſo laudable a choice; but ſuch was their firmneſs, and the appearance ſo uncommonly great in his favour on the day of election, that even *envy* itſelf was ſtruck *dumb*.—As ſheriff, every one knows he diſcharged that important, tho' troubleſome office, with great applauſe: It was this gentleman who refuſed the aſſiſtance of ſoldiers upon a publick execution, when they were waiting for that purpoſe at Holborn-Bars, giving the commanding officer to underſtand, that the civil power was ſufficient, if properly exerted, to execute the proceſs of law without the aid of a military one. (See Mag. for 1749, p. 479.)

In parliament he behaved with the ſtricteſt attention to the honour and true intereſt of his country; to him we are greatly indebted for the paſſing thoſe valuable acts reſpecting the tea and cambricks. By that of reducing the duty on tea, and conſequently lowering the price, the revenue, inſtead of being a loſer, it is well known, has gained at leaſt 85,000l. yearly; and by that for prohibiting the uſe of French cambricks ſeveral 1000l. a year have been ſaved to the nation; for before, one year with another, not leſs than 200,000l. was ſent into France to purchaſe that article only. Nor ſhould we forget (without mentioning the herring-fiſhery, &c.) his indefatigable zeal and endeavours to deſtroy and put an end to the infamous practice of ſmuggling (ſo injurious to the fair trader) and that of running of wool; tho' it has not yet had all the deſired effects, ſtill it muſt be owned, that both one and the other have been greatly checked, and not carried on ſo daringly as heretofore. Surely, every honeſt man will acknowledge theſe as publick-ſpirited attempts, worthy a true lover of the laws and liberties of his country, and, as ſuch, well deſerving the high honour now conferred on him; and it is not doubted but he will diſcharge the important truſt committed to his care with ſtrict regard to the preſervation of the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens.

Subſtance of his MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes, on* Thurſday, Nov. 14, 1754.

HIS majeſty firſt acquaints both houſes, that it was with great pleaſure he met them in parliament, at a time, when the late elections had afforded his people an opportunity of giving freſh proofs of their duty and affection to his perſon and government, in the choice of their repreſentatives.

That the general ſtate of affairs in Europe had received very little alteration ſince their laſt meeting. But he had the ſatisfaction to acquaint them, that he had lately received the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from his good brother the king of Spain, of his firm reſolution to cultivate friendſhip and confidence with him, with reciprocal acts of harmony and good faith; and that he will perſevere in theſe ſentiments. That it ſhall be his principal view, as well to ſtrengthen the foundations, and ſecure the duration of the general peace, as to improve the preſent advantages of it, for promoting the trade of his good ſubjects, and protecting thoſe poſſeſſions, which make one great ſource of our commerce and wealth.

That the plan formed by the laſt parliament for appropriating the forfeited eſtates in the Highlands to the publick benefit, appeared to be of ſuch national importance, that he was perſuaded they would not omit any proper opportunity of compleating it. And he alſo recommends it to them, to make ſuch further proviſions, as may be expedient for perpetuating the due execution of the laws, and the juſt authority of his government, in that part of the united kingdom.

Then he tells the houſe of commons, That he had ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be prepared and laid before them. That the ſupplies he had to aſk of them, were ſuch as ſhould be neceſſary for the ordinary ſervices; for the execution of ſuch treaties as had been communicated to them, for conſolidating and maintaining that ſyſtem of tranquillity, which was his great object; and, at the ſame time, for ſecuring ourſelves againſt any encroachments.

That the gradual reduction of the national debt, which had been ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully begun, would, he made no doubt, have their ſerious and conſtant attention.

After which, ſpeaking to both houſes, he concludes thus: "It is unneceſſary for me to uſe any arguments to preſs upon you unanimity, and diſpatch in your proceedings. I have had ſuch an ample experience of the fidelity, zeal, and good diſpoſition of my parliaments, during the courſe of my reign, that I truſt there is a mutual confidence eſtabliſhed between us; the ſureſt pledge of my own, and my people's happineſs.

The

The humble ADDRESS *of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, preſented on* Friday, Nov. 15.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We are truly ſenſible of your majeſty's wiſe and publick-ſpirited views to ſtrengthen the foundations, and ſecure the duration of the general peace, in which every part of Europe is ſo nearly intereſted. And nothing can excite our warmeſt gratitude more than that concern, which you are pleaſed to expreſs, that the advantages of this peace may be rendered laſting to your people, by promoting their commerce, and protecting thoſe poſſeſſions which are ſo eſſential to it; and are an object of the publick care, never to be departed from by this country.

The friendly aſſurances, which your majeſty has lately received from the king of Spain, give us great ſatisfaction, as we promiſe ourſelves, that they will be followed with very ſalutary effects, for advancing the important ends already mentioned, in which both nations will find a reciprocal benefit.

Your majeſty's goodneſs to your people, in conſenting to apply the forfeited eſtates in the Highlands to thoſe publick uſes, to which they ſtand appropriated by the laſt parliament, will always be thankfully remembered by us. We ſhall, with the greateſt readineſs, concur in any proviſions, that may render that meaſure as perfect and uſeful as poſſible, for improving that part of the united kingdom, and preſerving its tranquillity.

The enforcing the due courſe and execution of the laws, and ſecuring the authority of your majeſty's government there, of which thoſe laws have always been the rule, are one and the ſame object, which will not fail to meet with our conſtant attention.

Permit us, Sir, to take this opportunity to renew the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of our inviolable fidelity and affection to your ſacred perſon, and government. In this, our duty and our intereſt unite, and are inſeparable. Our reſolution is fixed and unalterable, to ſtrengthen your majeſty's hands, for preſerving the peace, ſupporting the honour of your crown, and maintaining the rights and poſſeſſions of your kingdoms, againſt any encroachments. The maxim, graciouſly laid down by your majeſty, that a mutual confidence between you and your parliament is the ſureſt pledge of the happineſs, both of king and people, is highly worthy a Britiſh monarch; and it ſhall be our zealous endeavour, to demonſtrate to the world the ſtability of that confidence; and, under the protection of the Divine Providence, to tranſmit to our poſterity the bleſſings of your majeſty's reign, in the perpetuity of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal houſe.

His MAJESTY'S *moſt gracious* Anſwer.

My Lords,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The zeal you expreſs for my perſon and government, and for maintaining the rights and poſſeſſions of my crown, cannot fail to have the beſt effects, both at home and abroad. The confidence, which you repoſe in me, ſhall always be made uſe of for the true intereſt of my people.

ADDRESS *of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, preſented on* Nov. 18.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our unfeigned thanks, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; and to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful commons will gladly embrace every opportunity of teſtifying their inviolable attachment and duty to your royal perſon, family, and government.

It gives us the greateſt ſatisfaction to find, that the wiſe meaſures your majeſty has purſued, for ſtrengthening and ſecuring the general peace, have been attended with ſo explicit a declaration on the part of the king of Spain, of his reſolution to cultivate friendſhip and confidence with your majeſty.

We acknowledge, with the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude, your majeſty's conſtant and uniform endeavours for the preſervation of the publick tranquillity, at the ſame time, that your majeſty has not ſuffered your attention to be diverted from the neceſſary conſideration of ſelf-defence; and we aſſure your majeſty, that we will ſupport your majeſty, and chearfully grant ſuch ſupplies, as may give weight and efficacy to your majeſty's meaſures, for the preſervation of the general peace, and enable your majeſty to vindicate your juſt rights and poſſeſſions from all encroachments.

We

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our parts, to complete, and render effectual, to the common benefit of the united kingdom, that ſalutary plan, formed by the laſt parliament, for appropriating the forfeited eſtates in the Highlands to the uſes of the publick; and we aſſure your majeſty, that the gradual reduction of the national debt, and the improvement of trade and commerce, ſo eſſential to the ſtrength and power of this kingdom, ſhall be the objects of our ſerious and conſtant attention.

His MAJESTY'S *moſt gracious* Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my thanks for your moſt dutiful and loyal addreſs.

So early and unanimous a mark of the truſt and confidence, which my faithful commons repoſe in me, gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction.

You may rely on the continuance of my endeavours to preſerve the publick tranquillity, to aſſert and vindicate the juſt rights and poſſeſſions of my ſubjects, and to do every thing on my part, which can render this nation happy and flouriſhing both at home and abroad.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Oct. 21, 1754.

UPON reading an account of my lord Bolingbroke's works, I made ſome obſervations as they naturally occurred to me, upon that part which is levelled againſt the authority of revealed religion, more particularly the Old Teſtament. I make no doubt but that ſome large and elaborate anſwers will be publiſhed againſt the writings of ſo celebrated an unbeliever. Poſſibly the following curſory reflexions may be of ſome ſervice in the mean time; for which purpoſe I could think of no better a method than to recommend them to a place in your very uſeful Magazine, of which I have been a conſtant reader for many years.

Your humble ſervant,

PHILALETHES.

LORD Bolingbroke, in ſome letters, written originally in French, about the year 1720, and publiſhed in the third volume of his works, is very ſevere upon the authority of Moſes. He animadverts upon an obſervation of Tillotſon's, who, in debating the point of the commencement of the world with an atheiſt, claims no other credit to be given to Moſes than any other old hiſtorian.

The moſt material thing advanced by his lordſhip in anſwer to Tillotſon, is this: "If Moſes had taken his materials from the mouth of Adam himſelf, they would not have been ſufficient vouchers of all that he relates. Adam might have related to him the paſſages of the ſixth day, ſomething even of his own creation: But Adam could have told him nothing that preceded this, even on the ſixth day, nor by conſequence on the other five, wherein the whole material world was created. Moſes therefore, notwithſtanding his antiquity may afford an inſtance in proof of the univerſality of the tradition; his writings afford no hiſtorical evidence."

I anſwer, that Tillotſon wanted no more than a well atteſted tradition, from the earlieſt ages, of the commencement of the world, that being denied by an atheiſt: And, ſurely, Moſes's account of it, admitting its antiquity, is as good a proof of this point, as the nature of the ſubject requires, tho' his authority might not be deemed ſufficient to bear the weight of what his lordſhip demands. Tillotſon underſtood reaſoning better than to talk to an atheiſt of Moſes's being inſpired by God.

With regard to the particulars urged by his lordſhip, I freely allow, that no perſon's authority is ſufficient to eſtabliſh the belief of them, unleſs we ſuppoſe him inſpired by God; it being abſolutely impoſſible for Adam himſelf to have had a preciſe notion of what is recorded in the firſt chapter of Geneſis, unleſs it was ſome way or other communicated to him by God.

His lordſhip proceeds upon Tillotſon's obſervation; and after having put together a great many objections to the Moſaick hiſtory in a declamatory manner, he concludes, "That no credit is due to it, according to the rules of good ſenſe, or criticiſm." The moſt conſiderable obſervation upon this head is, that the whole hiſtory contains incredible relations. With regard to this point, it is readily granted, that the Bible contains accounts of many tranſactions repugnant to common experience, and what we might very rationally diſbelieve, if found in any other hiſtory. I allow and contend, that facts of an extraordinary nature require extraordinary evidence. In this caſe we have, I verily think, extraordinary evidence. Not to take notice of a tradition almoſt univerſal of a general flood, in which the oldeſt writers agree with the Moſaick account: Not to inſiſt upon the deſtruction of Sodom and Gomorrha, which is confirmed by the teſtimony of ſeveral heathen writers,

ters, and of which, indeed, there remain evident footsteps to this very day: Without having recourse, I say, to these and many other important particulars, credibly attested by heathen writers, the Pentateuch itself contains several remarkable prophecies, which have been undeniably fulfilled many hundred, and even some thousands of years after they were delivered. The state of the Jewish people at this very time is exactly agreeable to the predictions of Moses, Deut. xxviii. 25. Levit. xxvi. 33, 39. Deut. iv. 27. xxviii. 64, 65. It is observable, that this prophetick description was given more than 3000 years ago. There are likewise in the Pentateuch express prophecies of our Saviour, which were punctually and literally fulfilled, of which sort is Deut. xviii. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, delivered above 1400 years before the event. Here therefore we have extraordinary evidence for the extraordinary facts delivered by Moses. Nothing can possibly be a stronger demonstration of the inspiration of Moses, than the spirit of prophecy, it being absolutely impossible for the most sagacious impostor to foretel a series of events thousands of years before they exist. There is no room for the supposition of a cheat in this affair, it being a notorious matter of fact that the books of Moses existed many hundred years before the completion of some of the prophecies, and some thousands before the others. What reason can be assigned, why we should disbelieve any extraordinary accounts delivered by Moses, when we find his prophecies fulfilled, which is a growing evidence, rendered stronger by length of time; and which, I will venture to affirm, is something of a more extraordinary nature than miracles themselves?

My lord Bolingbroke now proceeds to consider the Pentateuch as divine, and endeavours to shew, that it contains many things unworthy of the one supreme God, whom he allows Moses and the Jews to have held. He ridicules his account of the creation, as absurd and unphilosophical. The only particular alledged in proof of this assertion is, that "Moses represents light as created, and the distinction of day and night, before the sun, moon, and stars, were produced." I answer, There is nothing absurd in the supposition, that light existed before the sun. Light (as the ingenious * Mr. Hay rightly observes) hath ever been, and is (with reverence let me speak it) a property of the Deity. The words of Moses do not imply, that light was then created, but only that it appeared on the earth. His lordship, so well acquainted with ancient and modern learning, could not possibly be ignorant of the late learned Mr. Whiston's explication of the first chapter of Genesis, in his Theory of the Earth, which entirely removes all the difficulties relating to it. Moses in the first verse describes, in a very short and glorious manner, the earth and the whole universe as produced out of nothing by the one supreme God. Then he proceeds to consider the chaos, out of which the earth was formed, and confines his account to it alone with its dependencies; so that, according to this rational interpretation, the sun, moon, and stars, were created before the earth was formed out of the chaos. When therefore we read, verse 16, of God's making two great lights, &c. and verse 17, of God's setting them in the firmament of heaven, the natural meaning is, that the sun, moon, &c. became visible on the earth. It is observable, that the verb in verse 16, is different from that in verse 1, and does not signify to create, but prepare, form, or set in order. Moses places them in the firmament of heaven, to make it intelligible to the vulgar, who call every thing heaven that appears in the air over their heads. He makes but slight mention of the stars, because foreign to his purpose, and describes the sun and moon only as they have relation to our globe. Or, if we take the new hypothesis of Mr. Hay, relating to the Mosaick † creation, which appears to me highly probable, the first chapter of Genesis will bear even a literal interpretation, consistent with reason and philosophy.

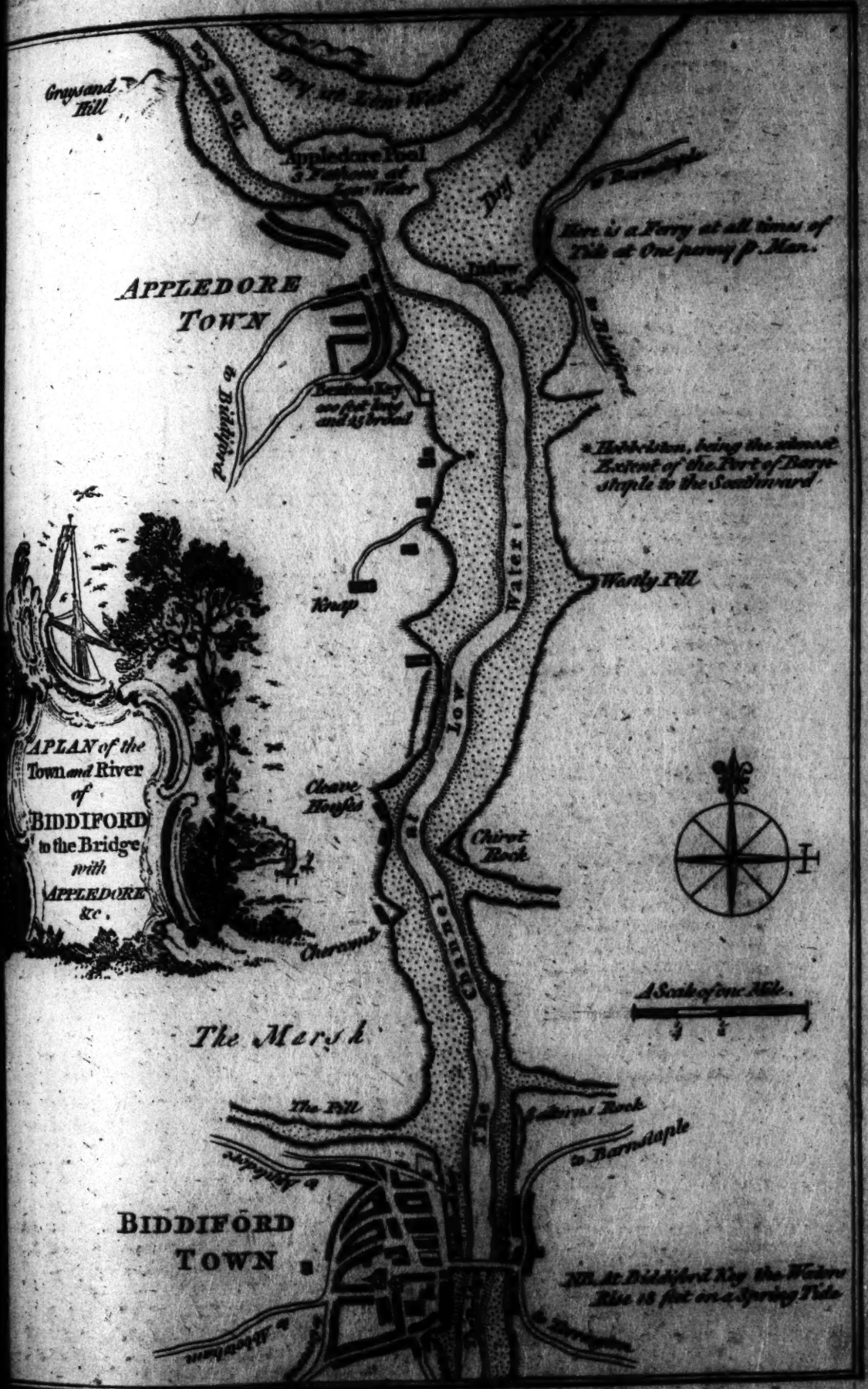
[*To be continued in our next.*]

* *Religio Philosophi, p.* 56.

† *Ibid. p.* 52, *&c.*

An Account of BIDDIFORD, *with a beautiful* PLAN *of the same.*

BIDDIFORD is a considerable town in the county of Devon, (of which we gave a MAP and description in our Magazine for 1750, p. 342—344.) And tho' it sends no members to parliament; it is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. It is seated on the river Towridge, and commodiously situated for shipping. It has a large stone bridge over the river, of arched work, consisting of four and twenty piers, and so high, that a vessel of fifty or sixty tons may pass under it; upon which account it equals, if not excels, all others in England. It has a well-frequented market on Tuesdays, is a large town of trade, well inhabited, and sends annually great fleets of ships to Newfoundland and the West-Indies. It was formerly in the pos-



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poſſeſſion of the Grandvill's, earls of Bath, which honour is extinct in that family, and is now in the family of Pulteney.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Nov. 21.

A FEW years ago an ingenious player gave notice in the bills for his benefit night, that the prologue ſhould be ſpoken by the pit, which he contrived to have repreſented on the ſtage. Another time he drew in the whole houſe to act as chorus to a new farce; and I remember, that in the laſt rebellion the loyal acclamations of "God ſave the king" might have been heard from Drury-Lane to Charing-Croſs. Upon theſe and many other occaſions the audience has been known to enter into the immediate buſineſs of the drama; and, to ſay the truth, I never go into the theatre without looking on the ſpectators as playing a part almoſt as much as the actors themſelves. All the company from the ſtage-box to the upper gallery know their cues very well, and perform their parts with great ſpirit.

The firſt part of the audience that demands our attention (on this occaſion) is ſo nearly allied to the actors that they always appear on the ſame level with them: But while the performer endeavours to carry on the buſineſs of the play, theſe gentlemen behind the ſcenes ſerve only to hinder and diſturb it. There is no part of the houſe from which a play can be ſeen to ſo little advantage as from the ſtage; yet this ſituation is very convenient on many other conſiderations, of more conſequence to a fine gentleman. It looks particular; it is the beſt place to ſhew a handſome perſon, or an elegant ſuit of cloaths: A bow from the ſtage to a beauty in the box is moſt likely to attract our notice; and a pretty fellow may, perhaps, with tolerable management, get the credit of an intrigue with ſome of the actreſſes. But notwithſtanding all theſe advantages accruing to our fine gentlemen, I could heartily wiſh they would leave a clear ſtage to the performers; or at leaſt, that none ſhould be admitted behind the ſcenes, but ſuch as would ſubmit to be of ſome uſe there. As theſe gentlemen are ready dreſt, they might help to ſwell the retinue of a monarch, join the engagement in a tragedy-battle, or do any other little office that might occur in the play, which requires but little ſenſe, and no memory. But if they have not any genius for acting, and are ſtill deſirous of retaining their poſts by the ſide-ſcenes, they ſhould be obliged to take a muſket, bayonet, pouch, and the reſt of the accoutrements, and ſtand on guard quietly and decently with the ſoldiers.

The boxes are often filled with perſons who do not come to the theatre out of any regard to Shakeſpear or Garrick, but, like the fine lady in Lethe, "becauſe "every body is there." As theſe people cannot be expected to mind the play themſelves, we can only deſire them not to call off the attention of others, nor interrupt the dialogue on the ſtage by a louder converſation of their own. The ſilent courtſhip of the eyes, ogles, nods, glances, and curtſies from one box to another may be allowed them the ſame as at church, but nothing more, except at coronations, funeral proceſſions, and pantomimes. Here I cannot help recommending it to the gentlemen, who draw the pen from under their right ears about ſeven o'clock, clap on a bag-wig and ſword, and drop into the boxes at the end of the third act, to take their half crown's worth with as much decency as poſſible; as well as the bloods who reel from the taverns about Covent-Garden near that time, and tumble drunk into the boxes. Before I quit this part of the houſe, I muſt take notice of that diviſion of the upper boxes, properly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Fleſh-market. There is frequently as much art uſed to make the fleſh exhibited here look wholeſome, and (as Tim ſays in the farce) "all over red "and white, like the inſide of a ſhoulder "of mutton," as there is by the butchers to make their veal look white; and it is as often rank carrion and flyblown. If theſe ladies would appear in any other quarter of the houſe, I would only beg of them and thoſe who come to market, to drive their bargains with as little noiſe as poſſible: But I have lately obſerved with ſome concern, that theſe women begin to appear in the lower boxes to the deſtruction of all order, and great confuſion of all modeſt ladies. It is to be hoped, that ſome of their friends will adviſe them not to pretend to appear there any more than at court; for it is as abſurd to endeavour the removal of their market into the front and ſide-boxes, as it would be in the butchers of St. James's Market to attempt fixing the ſhambles in St. James's Square.

I muſt now deſire the reader to deſcend with me among laced hats and capuchins into the pit. The pit is the grand court of criticiſm, and in the center of it is collected that awful body, diſtinguiſhed by the title of the Town. Hence are iſſued the irrevocable decrees, and here final ſentence is pronounced on plays and players. This court has often been very

ſevere in its deciſions, and has been known to declare many old plays barbarouſly murdered, and moſt of our modern ones *felo de ſe*; but it muſt not be diſſembled, that many a cauſe of great conſequence has been denied a fair hearing. Parties and private cabals have often been formed to thwart the progreſs of merit, or to eſpouſe ignorance and dullneſs; for it is not wonderful, that the parliament of criticiſm, like all others, ſhould be liable to corruption. In this aſſembly Mr. Town was firſt nominated Critick and Cenſor-general; but conſidering the notorious bribery now prevailing, I think proper to declare (in imitation of Tom in the Conſcious Lovers) that I never took a ſingle order for my vote in all my life.

Thoſe who pay their two ſhillings at the door of the middle gallery ſeem to frequent the theatre purely for the ſake of ſeeing the play; tho' theſe peaceful regions are ſometimes diſturbed by the incurſions of rattling ladies of pleaſure, ſometimes contain perſons of faſhion in diſguiſe, and ſometimes criticks in ambuſh. The greateſt fault I have to object to thoſe who fill this quarter of the theatre, is their frequent and injudicious interruption of the buſineſs of the play by their applauſe. I have ſeen a bad actor clapt two minutes together for ranting, or perhaps ſhrugging his ſhoulders, and making wry faces: And I have ſeen the natural courſe of the paſſions checked in a good one, by theſe ill-judged teſtimonies of their approbation. It is recorded of Betterton to his honour, that he thought a deep ſilence thro' the whole houſe, and a ſtrict attention to his playing, the ſtrongeſt and ſureſt ſigns of his being well received.

The inhabitants of the upper gallery demand our notice as well as the reſt of the theatre. The trunk-maker of immortal memory was the moſt celebrated hero of theſe regions; but ſince he is departed, and no able-bodied critick appointed in his room, I cannot help giving the ſame caution to the upper gallery as to the gentry a pair of ſtairs lower. Some of the under comedians will, perhaps, be diſpleaſed at this order, who are proud of theſe applauſes, and rejoice to hear the luſty bangs from the oaken-towels of their friends againſt the wainſcot of the upper gallery; but I think they ſhould not be allowed to ſhatter the pannels without amending our taſte; ſince their thwacks, however vehement, are ſeldom laid on with ſufficient judgment to ratify our applauſe. It were better therefore, if all the preſent twelvepenny criticks of this town, who preſide over our diverſions in the upper gallery, would content themſelves with the inferior duties of the office, viz. to take care that the play begins at the proper time, that the muſick between the acts is of a due length, and that the candles are ſnuffed in tune.

After theſe brief admonitions concerning our behaviour at the play, which are intended as a kind of *vade mecum* for the frequenters of the theatre, I cannot conclude my paper more properly than with an extract from the Tale of a Tub, ſhewing the judicious diſtribution of our play-houſes into boxes, pit, and galleries.

"I confeſs, that there is ſomething very refined in the contrivance and ſtructure of our modern theatres. For, firſt, the pit is ſunk below the ſtage, that whatever weighty matter ſhall be delivered thence (whether it be lead or gold) may fall plum into the jaws of certain criticks, (as I think they are called) which ſtand ready opened to devour them. Then the boxes are built round, and raiſed to a level with the ſcene, in deference to the ladies. The whining paſſions, and little ſtarved conceits, are gently waſted up by their own extreme levity, to the middle region, and there fix, and are frozen by the frigid underſtandings of the inhabitants. Bombaſtry and buffoonry, by nature lofty and light, ſoar higheſt of all, and would be loſt in the roof, if the prudent architect had not with much foreſight contrived for them a fourth place, called the Twelve-penny Gallery, and there planted a ſuitable colony, who greedily intercept them in their paſſage."

The ingenious Author, who, under the Character of a French *Writer, has publiſhed Remarks on the Advantages and Diſadvantages of* England *and* France *with regard to Commerce, has the following Obſervations concerning Marriage in* England,

WHAT ſuch grievous inconveniences has the liberty of marriage hitherto produced, that it is no longer to be borne? It will be anſwered, diſproportion in birth and fortune in matches. But what ſignify miſ-alliances in a nation in which equality is upheld and in eſteem; in which nobility is not ſolely derived from ancient extraction, and the higheſt honours are not excluſively appropriated to ancient birth; but nobility, according to the conſtitution, is conferred on ſuch as have merited high honours? Beſides, is not the union of the moſt diſproportioned fortunes, the beſt and moſt advantageous policy for the ſtate? It is ſordid intereſt, much more than a regard for publick

decency, or the aſſerting the right of parents over their children, that dictates theſe declamations againſt the freedom of marrying. It is the rich, not the noble, who clamour ſo loudly againſt it. If there are ſome matches, which the advice of parents might, perhaps, have aſſorted better than the inclination of their children (which, by the bye, is always a matter of indifference to the ſtate) will it not add much weight to the oppoſite ſcale, to conſider the great number of marriages, which the extravagance of parents, their unwillingneſs to part with any thing, or the grief of ſeparating from their children, wholly prevent or retard, to the prejudice of the ſtate, till the precious and too ſtinted term of fecundity in women be elapſed?

An account of the marriages and births in the ſeveral claſſes into which the inhabitants of this kingdom might be divided, and a compariſon between them, would ſhew us,

1. That the number of unmarried men, and of looſe women, in the town, grows in a direct proportion the one to the other; and hence ſo many quarrels and diſorders in families.

2. That the great number of proſtitutes, of which London alone reckons at leaſt 10,000, proceeds in part from the little regard that has been had to preſerve for women thoſe means of ſubſiſtance which become their ſex. The French faſhion has introduced, inſtead of women head-dreſſers, chambermaids, and women cooks, men hair-cutters, valets de chambre for ladies, men cooks, &c.

3. That the ſtockholders, at leaſt the life annuitants, people without employ, footmen, and the poor, are, generally ſpeaking, uſeleſs to population. Maſters are averſe to their ſervants marrying; and even clergymen have the cruelty to refuſe marrying thoſe whom they know to be poor, under pretence that their children would become a new burthen to their pariſh.

4. That the extreme poverty, as well as exceſs of riches, joined to the luxury and diſſoluteneſs which prevail in cities, are become great obſtructions both to the fruitfulneſs and multiplicity of marriages.

To ſome of theſe diſorders, ſo deſtructive to the human ſpecies, I preſume to propoſe certain remedies.

1. To ſubſtitute, in lieu of the expence of publick ſhews and feaſts, that of endowing a number of young men and women, in the country, or in manufacturing towns; of which France ſet an example at the birth of the duke of Burgundy.

2. To endow annually a number of young men and women in the country, on condition of their clearing for cultivation a certain number of acres, the moſt conveniently ſituated for them. To which lords of manors ſhould be invited to contribute on their reſpective eſtates, in conſideration of the publick intereſt and their own.

3. To exempt, in the country, from the poor's tax, every family that ſhould have children, or any number that may be fixed.

4. In all publick aſſembles to regulate the ranks between equals, according to the number of their children.

5. To declare all unmarried men incapable of filling the firſt places under the government, or in cities and corporations; incapable of holding places belonging to the revenue or cuſtoms, or other publick poſts (with an exception in regard to ſuch as may be endowed with extraordinary talents neceſſary for certain places, and perſons belonging to the army) in ſhort, incapable of voting at elections, or of being choſen members of parliament.

6. To declare any benefit from collateral inheritances, univerſal legacies or donations, forfeited by every batchelor above 30 years of age, unleſs he marry within the year of the commencement of his right.

7. To lay upon maſters of ſervants, in proportion to the number they keep, one or more of the taxes under ſpecified, or one compoſed out of them.

A tax upon the number of ſervants in town, not equally at ſo much per head, but in proportion to their numbers; as of 1, 4, 16, 64, &c. ſhillings, or in ſome other proportion.

A particular tax of pounds ſterling for men cooks, butlers, and valets de chambre, inſtead of female ones.
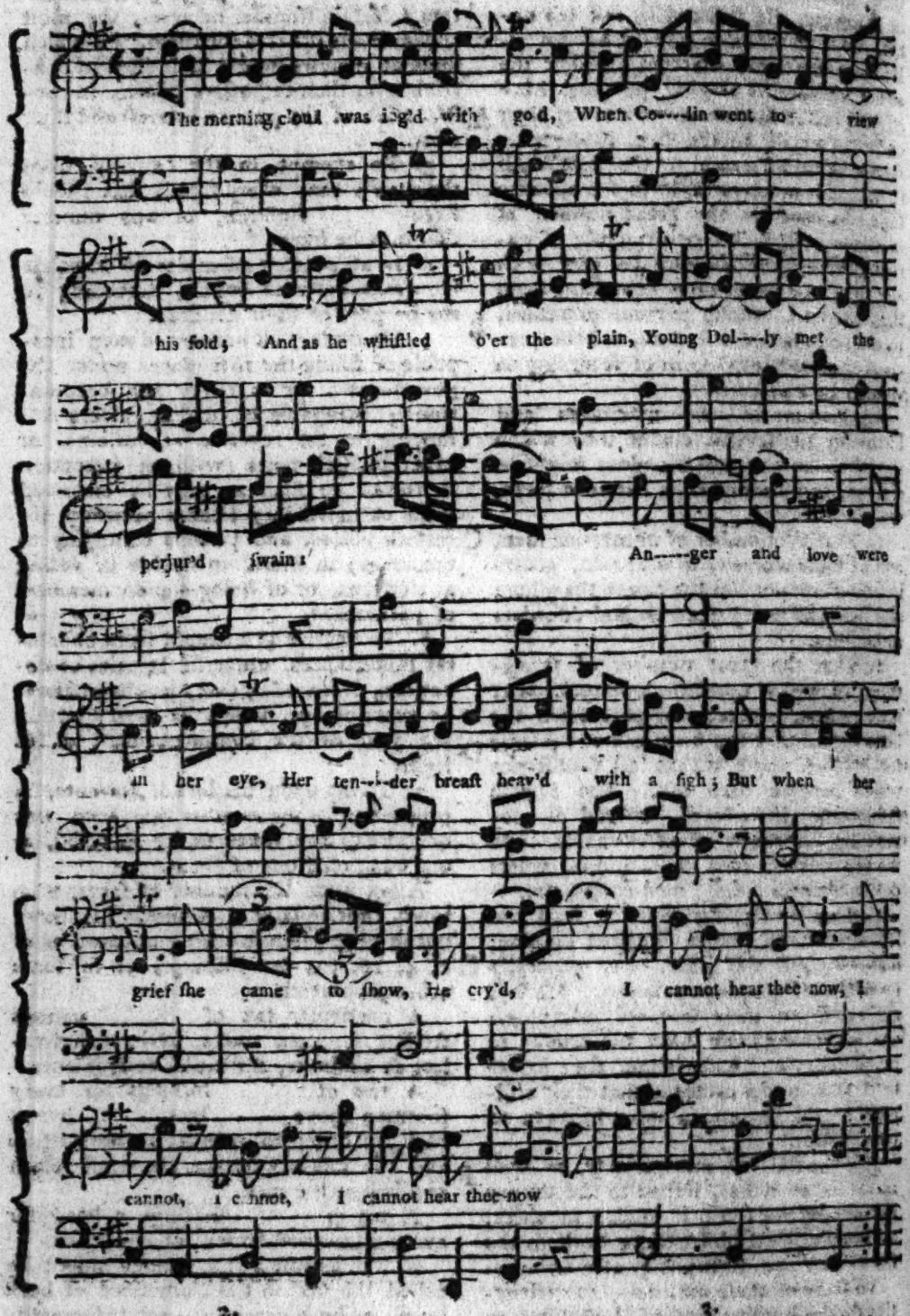
A tax of ſhillings for every footman above feet, inches high, in order to reſerve for agriculture and the military ſervice the moſt robuſt and beſt made men.

A tax of ſhillings a head for every unmarried ſervant of either ſex.

8. To impoſe a tax, which might be called the tax on the Unmarried of both ſexes, to be differently regulated according to the ages of 15, 18, 21, 25, and upwards, and payable by the fathers and mothers, or by themſelves, when come to the enjoyment of their rights and fortunes.

A tax on widowers, and widows, having no children.

A NEW SONG.



2.
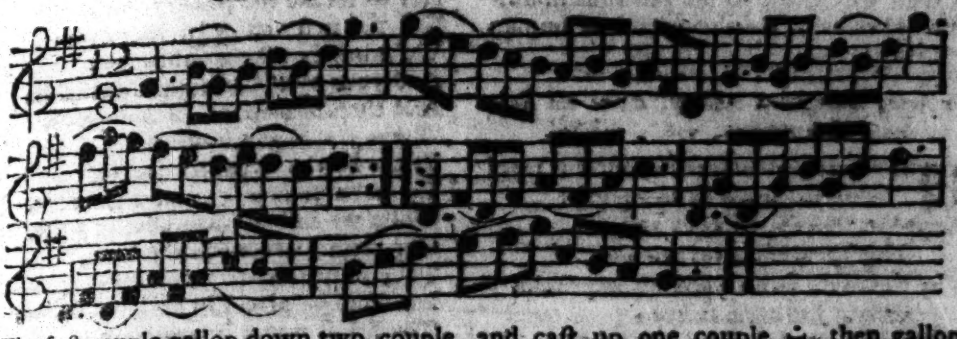
In moving words ſhe told a tale,
That might o'er any heart prevail;
Aſk'd why he had forſook her cot,
And was poor Dolly quite forgot?
If ſo (tears trembling in her eye)
She ſaid ſhe'd ſit her down and die;
Do ſo, ſays Colin, and I vow,
My dear, I cannot hear thee now.
I cannot, &c.

3.

Reſentment kindling o'er her cheek,
Says ſhe, another love I'll ſeek;
Damon will prize theſe ſlighted charms,
And kindly take them to his arms.
The ſwain, whom honour cou'd not move,
By jealouſy was wak'd to love;
Says he, forgive, ſee yonder mow,
Step there! I'll ſtay to hear thee now.
I'll ſtay, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

M'NIEL's BLUNDER.



The first couple gallop down two couple, and cast up one couple ⅃, then gallop up one couple, and cast off one couple ⅂, hands fix foot it, and turn your partner, leave them on contrary sides ⅂, foot it and turn, and get to your own sides ⅂ right and left quite round ⅃, and hands across quite round with the third couple ⅃, lead up to the top, foot it and cast off ⅂ and whole figure with the top couple.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* NOVEMBER, 1754.

To the Right Hon. HENRY FOX, *Esq; on the* MARRIAGE BILL.

UNAW'D by power, with all thy ſtrength of thought,
Well haſt thou, Fox, for marriage free-dom fought:
That freedom which by nature's charter's given,
By reaſon claim'd, and ſanctify'd by heaven,
The parent's eye, by narrower views con-fin'd,
O'er looks the treaſures of the heart and mind:
Hence all thoſe woes, nor pomp nor wealth can heal,
Hence all thoſe pangs, that thou canſt never feel.
By thy example we are taught to know,
That in free choice felicity muſt flow.
Had law the ſacred privilege reſtrain'd,
When thou in marriage ev'ry wiſh ob-tain'd,
That tyrant act had thwarted heaven's decree,
Nor had we envy'd Caroline, and thee.

To the MEMORY *of the late Sir* THEODORE JANSSEN, *Bart. Father to the Right Hon.* STEPHEN-THEODORE JANSSEN, *Eſq; the preſent Lord-Mayor.* *(See p. 508.)*

TO weep o'er virtue loſt, is tribute due,
From all mankind, but paid, alas, by few!
Yet when kings triumph, or when ſtateſ-men fall,
Praiſe ſounds her mean—her mercenary call;
With vanity's low incenſe clouds the air;
Where pow'r or wealth reſides—ſhe ſtill is there:
On the Promethean feaſt the vulture feeds
With eager zeal—and ſtill—and ſtill ſuc-ceeds.
Not ſuch, lamented JANSSEN, is the verſe
Should mourn thy death, or decorate thy herſe;
Chaſte are the trophies which ſurround thy bier,
While ev'ry honeſt man beſtows a tear;
A tear for undeſerv'd misfortunes paſt,
A tear, that goodneſs cannot always laſt!
That tear be joy—thy blameleſs courſe is run,
Thy toils are finiſh'd—and the prize is won!
On commerce' noble baſis JANSSEN built
His fair eſtate, unſtain'd by fraud or guilt;
Heav'n ſaw the purpoſe of his honeſt mind,
And proſper'd him that he might bleſs mankind!
Shew all his worth reveal'd to open views;
While fortune ſheds a luſtre ſeldom true;
With envy ſhe beholds where wiſdom rules,
And deals her gifts to madmen—knaves—and fools!
Not vain ambition ſo deſerves the crown,
As reaſon, that can wear, or lay it down:
From fate's rude ſhock can double vigour draw,
And ſmile at wrongs, tho' ſanctify'd by law!
That taſk was thine—the world in thee beheld
A proof, integrity can never yield;
But joys one equal temper to maintain;
In bliſs not arrogant, in woe ſerene!
The balm of life, which nothing can de-ſtroy;
The peaceful earneſt of eternal joy!
So, virtuous JANSSEN, in the rural bow'r
Thy good old age awaited nature's hour,
And, as the ſun ſets in the cloudleſs day,
So ſhed thy virtue its departing ray.
Nor loſt thy influence, nor extinct thy fame,
A ſon ſurvives who feels thy patriot flame!

To

To whom Auguſta, to his merit juſt,
Has giv'n her ſacred liberties in truſt:
A truſt well ſuited to his gen'rous mind,
Who lives belov'd—the friend of human kind.

On ſeeing Hangham-Abbey, *a fine old Ruin near* Shrewſbury, *white-waſhed.*

HOW venerable once thy ancient face!
How feminine in renewing!
Awful in looking ruinous and old,
This ſpruceneſs thy undoing.

Thy furrow'd looks by waſh improv'd,
Offend the curious eye;
Like paint, at diſtance beſt is ſeen,
Won't bear the being nigh.

In modern dreſs thou doſt appear
For proſpect, glare and ſhow;
Thy noble ancientry defac'd,
A mere, old batter'd beau.

Shrewſbury, Feb. 27, 1740. G. P.

The following Inſcription is for a Monument which is to be erected to the Memory of Thomas Tickel, *Eſq; at* Glaſnevin, *in* Ireland; *by Dr.* Clancy.

READ Tickel's name, and gently tread the clay
Where lie his ſole remains that could decay;
Then penſive ſigh, and thro' fair ſcience trace
His mind, adorn'd with ev'ry pleaſing grace;
Worth, ſuch as Rome would have confeſs'd her own,
Wit, ſuch as Athens would have proudly ſhewn:
Subſtance to thought, and weight to fancy join'd,
A judgment perfect, and a taſte refin'd:
Admir'd by Gay, by Addiſon belov'd,
Eſteem'd by Swift, by Pope himſelf approv'd.
His ſpirit, rais'd by that ſublime he knew,
Hence to the ſeat of bright perfection flew;
Leaving to ſorrowful Cletilda here,
A mourning heart, and never-ceaſing tear.

A REBUS *on whom it belongs.*

A VERY good fiſh, very good way of ſelling,
A very bad thing, with a little bad ſpelling;
Make the name by the parſon and god-father giv'n,
When a Chriſtian was made of an angel from heav'n.

A Receipt *to write Senſe. Humbly inſcribed to* Jemmy Cockleſhell, *Author of the ingenious Receipt to make* Currant Jelly. *By a* Lady. (*See p.* 424.)

'TIS quite abſurd, Sir, let me tell ye,
For men to write receipts for jelly;
No Salique law is ſo ſevere,
As to exclude our empire here:
But if a battle you dare venture,
My Muſe and I the liſts will enter;
Not to retake the paultry town,
No, the firſt victʼry be your own:
We'll boldly take a nobler aim,
And your moſt darling province claim;
And then remember, if you pleaſe,
'Twas you began hoſtilities.
Yours be the exquiſite delight,
To make your jelly clear and bright,
While we inſtruct you how to write.
Our recipes are much the ſame,
They only differ in a name.
Let ſenſe be plac'd in currants ſtation,
The fire is warm imagination;
And what you'll find quite apt and ſnug,
For earthen pan read knowledge' jug:
Then let your ſentiments be drawn,
And ſtrain'd thro' judgment's cleareſt lawn:
For ſugar diction ſtands, d'ye mind,
And this, like that, muſt be refin'd.
The ſcum that riſes, clear away,
In this be very careful, pray:
And let it ſimmer, I inſiſt on't,
Till like the jelly 'tis conſiſtent:
Then when you find it bright and clear,
Paper it up, and never fear,
But it will keep from year to year.

Imitation of an Epitaph *written in* French, *on Madame de* Fontanges.

YE fair, whom love or whom ambition fires,
Approach this tomb, and check thoſe vain deſires.
Ah! let the hapleſs fate of her, who here
Perhaps may claim the tribute of a tear,
Deter th' unwary——Hence, ye envious, ſee
How vain the pomp of courts, and pity me.
Dazzl'd by grandeur, and miſled by ſhow,
I trod the paths that lead to guilt and woe;
A king's gay, gaudy victim I became,
And rais'd to titles, they but told my ſhame.
May the Almighty, in his mercy, ſave
A wretch who came repentant to the grave:
And be this truth on ev'ry mind impreſt,
No real tranſport fires the guilty breaſt.
Imperfect are the pleaſures, tranſient all,
And from their greateſt height moſt dreadful is the fall.

On Mr. Allen's *Houſe at* Prior Park *near* Bath. *Written at the Bottom of the Aſcent.*

RAIS'D on her tow'ring ſteep, ſo rarely won,
Yon ſeat fair Virtue gave her favourite Son.

For

For the Honour of OLD ENGLAND.
A BALLAD.

1.

THE Ruſs loves brandy, Dutchman beer,
The Indian rum moſt mighty;
The Welchman ſweet metheglin quaffe,
The Iriſh aqua vitæ.

2.

The French extol the Orleans grape,
The Spaniard tipples ſherry:
The Engliſh none of theſe eſcape,
For they with all make merry.

3.

The Spaniard's conſtant to his plume,
The French inconſtant ever;
But for the beſt old hats of all,
Give me your Engliſh beaver.

4.

Some love the rough, and ſome the ſmooth,
Some great, and others ſmall things;
But, oh! your liquoriſh Engliſhmen,
They love to deal in all things.

5.

The Italian with her Syren voice,
Scotch laſs, and Holland frow too;
The Spaniſh ruff, the French madam,
They will not fear to go to.

6.

Nothing's ſo ſtrange, or dire they dread,
Tho' lodg'd within the centre;
No faſhion, health, no wine or wench,
On which they will not venture.

The BAT *and the two* WEAZLES.
A FABLE. *By Mr.* Hackett.

A LEWD young Bat, for whoring ſake,
Was out one ev'ning on the rake,
And whilſt the Weazle was at reſt,
Popt *(ſans façon)* into his neſt.
A curs'd miſtake! but he was in for't,
And thought, no doubt, to loſe his ſkin for't.
Our youngſter's flutt'ring, wak'd the other,
Who roſe, and in a dev'liſh pother,
Began, "Hallo! why, what the devil!—
Whoe'er you are, you're not ſo civil.—
What, no one ſpeak?—Oho! is't you, Sir?
This viſit you'll be like to rue, Sir.
An't you a mouſe? Say,—ſpeak at once,
Or I ſhall ſurely break your ſconce.
You know, you dog, I hate you all,
And you ſhall know it, great and ſmall."
Some triſle frighten'd, quoth the intriguer,
"Why, my dear Sir, you're vaſtly eager:—
You're quite diverting.—Canſt thou ſee
No diff'rence 'twixt an A and B?
Sure, any bird wou'd think you mad;—
A mouſe too! very high, egad!
Pray have mice wings? Wings like to theſe, Sir?
Nay, I can fly too, if you pleaſe, Sir.
Long live my brethren of the feather,
And let us two ſit down together."
The Weazle drank t'him; was content;
And off the Bat rejoicing went.
E'er he had flown a mile or ſo,
(How far I don't for certain know)
Revolving in his mind the fate
He had 'ſcap'd at Weazle Caſtle, ſtraight
The fool, for which he had not reckon'd,
Squats him down plump into a ſecond.
Mine hoſt, who lik'd a fowl for ſupper,
Quick ſeiz'd our hero by the crupper.
Here was the devil again; but he,
"What means this outrage, Sir, on me?
D'ye take me for a bird? Why, Sir!
For heav'ns ſake—I'm a mouſe—ne'er ſtir;
But this is odd:"—The landlord ſaw
The mouſe's head and little paw;
He begg'd his pardon—'twa'n't intended
To one he'd ſooner have defended—
Hop'd he'd forget it—a miſtake
Which any one at night might make.
Be ſure Bat made not much ado,
But off the rogue in buckram flew.
If you'd thrive now-a-days, take care,
Be this thing here, and t'other there.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's Birth-Day, *by* Colley Cibber, *Eſq; Poet Laureat.*

RECITATIVE.

WHEN glory with refulgent wings,
The pompous world explor'd to ſee,
Where with immortal dignity,
She might enthrone the beſt of kings:

AIR.

At length the white-cliff'd iſle ſhe found,
Where floating forts the ſoil ſurround,
And ſet invaſive arms at nought:
Here reſolv'd the goddeſs fix'd,
No longer in the ſearch perplex'd;
Here ſhe enjoy'd the heav'n-born thought:
In Albion ev'ry gift of nature,
Form'd for the human happy creature,
Sprang up ſpontaneous by his ſide;
Or, if her colder climes refus'd,
Thoſe her burthen'd oaks ſupply'd.

RECITATIVE.

From Albion no ambition ſprings,
Proudly to prey on weaker kings,
Nor vaunts the wrong victorious:
The wreaths of conqueſt truly great,
That raiſe the fame of arms compleat,
From virtue only can be glorious.

AIR.

From virtue blooms a ſweeter praiſe,
Than arms offenſive know to raiſe,
The conqueſt of a nation's hearts;
Such was of old the royal prize,
That rank'd their kings with deities,
And ſuch the glory George exerts.

DUETTO.

While Britain boaſts this healthy ſtate,
By freedom ſtrong, by Cæſar great,

May

May ev'ry natal day like this,
Renown'd, rever'd, in future ſtory,
New luſtre add to Cæſar's glory,
In rolling rounds of happineſs.

A I R.

While Cæſar thus adorns her throne,
Fair Albion to the world has ſhone,
A ſtar-like ſea-mark blazing bright,
That foreign crowns aloof might ſee,
With leſs endanger'd dignity,
To run their courſe by Albion's light.

C H O R U S.

From thee, Auguſtus, riſe
Theſe genial ſtreams of cordial joys;
Thee thus thy raptur'd Britain ſings,
The greateſt, beſt-belov'd of kings.

A SONG.

SINCE wedlock's in vogue, and ſtale virgins deſpis'd, [are premis'd:
To all batchelors, greeting, theſe lines
I'm a maid that wou'd marry—ay! cou'd I but find,
(I care not for fortune) a man to my mind.
I care not, &c.

Not the fair-feather'd fop, fond of faſhion and dreſs, [chace;
Not the 'ſquire that chuſes no joys but the
Not the free-thinking rake, whom no morals can bind, [man to my mind.
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the
Not the ruby-fac'd ſot, who topes world without end, [and friend;
Nor the drone that can't reliſh his bottle
Nor the fool that's too fond, nor the churl that's unkind,
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the man to my mind.

Not the rich, with full bags, without breeding or merit, [any ſpirit;
Nor the flaſh, that's all fury, without
Nor the fine maſter Fribble, the ſcorn of mankind, [man to my mind.
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the
But the youth, whom good-ſenſe, and good-nature inſpire;
Whom the brave muſt eſteem, and the fair ſhou'd admire;
In whoſe heart love and truth are with honour conjoin'd, [my mind.
This, this, and no other, is the man to

PROLOGUE *written by Mr.* Murphy, *late Author of the* Gray's-Inn Journal, *and ſpoke by Mrs.* Hamilton, *on the firſt Night of his Appearance on the Stage in the Character of* Othello, *at* Covent-Garden *Theatre.*

HUSH!—ſuch a ſcene!—enough to make one ſplit!—
We have him ſure—this critick, journaliſt, and wit.
What ſay the knowing ones?—D'ye think he'll do?— [*entre nous*,
How run the bets?—what odds?—come,
'Tis five to one that he can never thrive;—
For 'tis the fearfulleſt poor dev'l alive.
Thro' that ſlit curtain he ſurvey'd the rows,
Promiſcuous fill'd with criticks, friends, and foes. [ſun—
"Ay now, ſays he, "I pay for ev'ry
Wou'd I were writing eſſays in Gray's-Inn,
'Sdeath, what had I to do with play'rs or Jews,
Or true intelligence, by way of news?"
Thou ſilly gentleman!—you're ſcar'd at nought—
Your Gray's-Inn Journal's long ago forgot.
"How like a court-cenſorial do they ſit,
The jury all impannell'd in the pit!
Do, my dear madam—you've a ſoothing way;
Go—ſoften prejudice, before the play."
Pho! prithee!—prejudice can't here object—
An audience will preſerve its own reſpect.
Thus far in frolick jeſt—now let me wave
Each lighter topick for a ſtile more grave.
How to the ſenate can he grace his cauſe,
When at each word he dreads the critick's laws? [ſerver;
When doubt and fear to diſconcert him
Throb in each pulſe, and feel along the nerve,
How can the handkerchief poſſeſs his mind,
Or how ſhall grace and character be join'd!
Hard is his lot in this politer age,
Who boldly dares adventure on the ſtage!
If wrong—you damn him for a ſenſeleſs drone—
If right—by leading faſhion he's undone.
You then, who in the upper regions fix,
Suſpend awhile the tumult of your ſticks.
Ye box-keepers each ruder noiſe give o'er,
And all be huſh'd—as fruit-girls were no more.
Unbend ye critick brows, and O ye beaux,
Forget the gay anxiety of cloaths.
Ye fair complacent hear—if you attend,
Crouds muſt obey, and ev'ry murmur end.
He copies no man—of what Shakeſpear drew,
His humble ſenſe he offers to your view.
If genius prompts him, and not vain deſire,
'Tis your's this night to fan the ſtruggling fire. [ſee;
Each random ſtroke, each fault indulgent
For there lies no appeal from your decree.—

ENIGMA. *From the* French.

BE ſure what I ſay, tho' in my own caſe,
Is not either fable or lie;
Sleek and round, all that's witty at once I embrace,
Three-corner'd appear to your eye.
Gold and ſilver I wear, when I chuſe to be fine,
With lords and with ladies I come;
In coat black as jet I commonly ſhine,
Except when I travel from Rome.

White

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

WHitehaven, Oct. 16. The running trade from the Iſle of Man, which has been carried on for many years with great ſucceſs, is now arrived to a greater height on this coaſt than ever was known: A gang of ſmugglers came lately into this town, about 11 at night, with ſeveral cart loads of run goods, and ſo well armed that, I believe, if our officers had known of their coming, they durſt not have faced them; they catched a boat lately from that iſland coming into their very harbour, with brandy and tea, and ſeized her and her cargo; and the captain of the Cuſtom-houſe ſloop the other day met with a large one, laden from thence with brandy, rum, wine, tea, and tobacco, which he ſeized and carried to Kirkudbright. We frequently ſee from our hills theſe mens ſmuggling boats go up this channel, laden in fleets of 10 or 12, or more, tho' ſcarce one in a hundred is taken. I hear from that iſland, that the merchants there have now ſuch large quantities by them of all manner of high duty goods, to be run into Great-Britain and Ireland, that they have not warehouſe room, and the brandy lies out of doors. It is computed by good judges, that at leaſt 200l. a week goes (excluſive of all other parts) out of this town and neighbourhood, to that iſland, for goods run from thence, about a 4th of which ſum remains there, and the reſt ſent over to our good friends the French; for they tell me, that run brandy is ſo plentiful in Scotland, and all over this country, that it will not go off at the Cuſtom-houſe ſales, tho' put up at no higher price than the duties. In ſhort, if nothing is done to prevent this trade from that iſland, we ſhall ſoon have no money left here to pay either the land-tax, or the other inland duties; for as to the Cuſtom-houſe, it may be ſhut up. (See p. 485.)

York, Nov. 5. Yeſterday ſe'nnight a ſudden inundation of the river Rye happened at Helmſley in this county, ſuch as hath never been known by the oldeſt people in thoſe parts, probably occaſioned by the late heavy rains. Two houſes were entirely waſhed away, the one inhabited by James Holdforth; he and his whole family drowned, except his wife, who being ſick in her bed, was carried down the ſtream half a mile, and at laſt waſhed off into a field, where ſhe was found the next morning, and is ſtill living. The other houſe belonged to John Sunley, who was alſo drowned, and all his family: In the whole 13 perſons. Two other houſes were greatly damaged, as was alſo the ſtone bridge at the entrance of the town; 14 hay-ſtacks were driven down the river a mile, on one of which was a half-year old calf, who kept its footing, and was taken off alive. The kitchen-garden walls, and part of thoſe of the park, belonging to the fine ſeat of Thomas Duncombe, Eſq; were waſhed away. Two large bridges, one of ſtone, the other of wood, at Rivaulx, driven down, as were ſeveral more lying upon the river Rye, and others damaged. A malt-kiln, with a large quantity of malt and cinders at Rivaulx, belonging to Robert Berry, were utterly deſtroyed. The water formed a vent for itſelf, by forcing thro' the wall of his kitchen, which prevented the houſe from being drove down; the man and his family ſaved their lives by getting up into the chambers. There hath alſo been terrible havock made among the inhabitants at Rivaulx as well as at Helmſley, by damaging of houſes and drowning of cattle. One Simpſon, a farmer at Rivaulx, had ſeven calves drowned; and Robert Sandwith's tan-yard, at Helmſley, was utterly deſtroyed, and leather waſhed away out of the pits to a great value. The river Derwent was never known higher in the memory of man. On Monday night Mr. Creaſer, of Ferby, near Malton, was drowned near Weſtow, in his return home from Pocklington fair. Thirſk bridge is entirely waſhed away, and the inhabitants have ſuffered great damage, but no lives loſt.

Great complaints having been made to one of the moſt conſiderable trading companies in the world, of their cloth not anſwering in goodneſs to the contract, the court of directors took that affair under their conſideration; but firſt ordered all the cloth for the ſervice of the current year to be ſent in by the contractors. The proper perſons were then ordered to inſpect them, and, upon examination, 1900 pieces out of 4000, ſent in by one perſon, were found to be deficient; and likewiſe ſome from all the other perſons. This being reported to the court, one of the members moved,

that a ſtanding order relating to perſons not coming up to their contracts made with that company, ſhould be read, which directs, that ſuch perſons ſhould for ever afterwards be rendered incapable of ſerving that company; and ſeveral ſuch defaulters were accordingly declared incapable of ſerving that company for the future.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

About five o'clock this morning, a moſt terrible fire broke out in St. Werburgh's church, Dublin, which in a few hours entirely conſumed that fine fabrick, nothing being preſerved from the conflagration but the ſteeple and veſtry, all the body of the church being quite deſtroyed. During the time of the fire there was a very high wind at S. W. which put all the houſes on the ſouth ſide of Caſtle-ſtreet in the moſt imminent danger: Some of them took fire, particularly the back part of the Exchequer-office, and the houſe adjoining; but two engines being brought to play on the houſes, prevented any further damage.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Right Hon. the lord-mayor, attended by the ſeveral aldermen above the chair, preceded by the court of aſſiſtants of the Grocers company, went in proceſſion from the Manſion-houſe to Guildhall; and ſoon after, the Right Hon. Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; lord-mayor elect, attended by the aldermen below the chair, and preceded by the court of aſſiſtants of the company of Stationers, came from thence to Guildhall, where the lord-mayor elect was ſworn into his high office, and the city regalia were delivered to him with the uſual formality.

SATURDAY, 9.

The Right Hon. Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; the new lord mayor, was ſworn in at Weſtminſter with the uſual ſolemnity. (See p. 427.)

His majeſty and the royal family came from Kenſington to St. James's, to reſide there during the winter.

A great quantity of warlike ſtores were ſent from the Tower on board the Iſabella and Mary, for Virginia.

SUNDAY, 10.

The anniverſary of his majeſty's birth-day was celebrated, who then entered into the 72d year of his age.

TUESDAY, 12.

Came on at the King's-bench bar, Weſtminſter, the great cauſe about the roads in Richmond park, before the lord chief juſtice Rider, Mr. juſtice Foſter, and Mr. juſtice Deniſon; Mr. juſtice Wright being abſent, having an inflammation in his eyes. The court did not break up till near one o'clock the next morning, and then adjourned to ten: Accordingly the trial began again at 11 on Wedneſday, and continued till about half an hour after ſeven, when the jury withdrew for upwards of an hour, and then brought in the defendant, Not Guilty. It was upon an indictment, the king (in behalf of the inhabitants of Richmond) againſt Deborah Burgeſs, gatekeeper, for an obſtruction of the highway, for carriages, horſemen, and foot people; which being all laid in one count in the indictment, the jury were obliged either to find Guilty, or Not Guilty. The counſel for the defendant, were the attorney-general, ſollicitor-general, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Luke Robinſon, and Mr. Biſhop. For the inhabitants of Richmond, Mr. Starkie, Sir John Phillips, Bart. Mr. Crowle, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Parrot, Mr. Beckford, Mr. Moreton, and Mr. Clarke. (See p. 330, 331.)

THURSDAY, 14.

His majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and, the commons being ſent for and attending, opened the ſeſſion of parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes. (See p. 509.)

FRIDAY, 15.

The Right Hon. the houſe of peers preſented their addreſs of thanks for his majeſty's ſpeech. (See the addreſs and the king's anſwer, p. 510.)

The Upper Houſe of Convocation met in the Chapter-houſe, and went in proceſſion, with the advocates and proctors, to the weſt door of St. Paul's, where they were met by the Lower Houſe, and the gentlemen of the choir; and being come into the ſtalls, the Litany was read in Latin by the biſhop of Chicheſter, the junior biſhop; after which the Rev. Dr. Plumptree, archdeacon of Ely, preached the Latin ſermon. The Rev. Dr. Denne, archdeacon of Rocheſter, was choſen prolocutor for the Lower Houſe of Convocation. His grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury was not preſent, but had appointed the biſhops of Oxford, Ely, Saliſbury, Bangor, Norwich, and St. David's, commiſſaries to repreſent him.

Came on to be argued in the court of King's-bench, a queſtion which had been long depending there, concerning the right of John Gibbon, of Abbotſbury, (who was one of the witneſſes for Mary Squires upon her trial for the pretended robbery of Elizabeth Canning) to his action againſt Mr. Miles, and others, for falſely impriſoning him upon ſuſpicion of perjury; when the court gave judgment in favour of Mr. Gibbon.

MONDAY, 18.

The Hon. houſe of commons preſented their humble addreſs to the king, (which ſee, with his majeſty's anſwer, p. 510, 511.)

Was tried at the bar of the court of King's-bench, the long expected indictment againſt Edward Spelman, of High-Houſe, in Norfolk, Eſq; for a forgery pretended to have been committed by him in the year 1741, of a paper writing or defeazance, bearing date ſo long ago as the year 1709, with intent to defraud Hugh Naiſh, the proſecutor, of 37,000l. and upwards; when, after a trial of about four hours, the defendant, without calling one witneſs, was acquitted on the proſecutor's own evidence.

MONDAY, 25.

Came on in the court of King's bench, the great cauſe ſo long depending between Edward, claiming as ſon and heir to John lord viſcount Liſbourne, deceaſed, plaintiff, and the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan the elder, Wilmot Vaughan the younger, and John Vaughan, Eſq; defendants, on an iſſue directed out of the court of Chancery, to try the legitimacy of the ſaid Edward; when the plaintiff accepting a proviſion for his life, and renouncing all claim to the title and eſtate, the jury, being ſpecial, of London and Middleſex, found a verdict for the defendants. The council for the plaintiff were the ſollicitor-general, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Aſton, and Mr. Nayres: For the defendants, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Norton, Mr. Evans, Mr. Perrot, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Williams.

EXPLANATION *of the* STATIONERS ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1755.

Edward IV. having defeated the army of Henry VI. near Tewkſbury, took Margaret his queen, and Edward prince of Wales his ſon, priſoners; and demanding of the latter the reaſon of his conduct, and the prince anſwering with too much aſperity, Edward ſtruck him on the face with his gauntlet; on which Richard, duke of Glouceſter, and the duke of Clarence, ſtabbed him in the preſence of his mother.

EXPLANATION *of the* OXFORD ALMANACK, *for* 1755.

The figure with wings on her head, and a globe and triangle on her breaſt, is ſcience or learning; the young man repreſents mankind in general, whom ſhe delivers from ſloth, ignorance, and ſenſuality, known enemies to knowledge and virtue; and whom ſhe is conducting to the knowledge of divine and moral truths, repreſented by two women; ſhe with the Greek theta on her breaſt, and croſs in her hand, is Chriſtian Faith; the other with the bridled lion, ſcales, ſwords, and tablet, is Morality: The union of theſe two makes the whole of religion, ſignified by the open Bible held by angels, to which they both point, and from which the picture is enlightened. The little genii repreſent natural philoſophy, aſtronomy, &c. ſtudies which neceſſarily lead to the knowledge of the Deity.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Oct. 31. MARMADUKE Wynn, of Northumberland, Eſq; to Miſs Rebecca Darlington, of the biſhoprick of Durham, a 10,000l. fortune.

Mr. Duvill, one of the pages to the princeſs of Wales, and agent to the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, to Miſs Soleirol.

Nov. 2. Mr. Lempriere, of Hatton-Garden, to Miſs Tonſon.

6. Thomas Haggerſton, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Carnaby Haggerſton, of Northumberland, Bart. to Miſs Silvertop, of the ſame county.

12. Thomas Partridge, of Stratford, in Eſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Clark, of the ſame place.

15. Lord chancellor of Ireland, to lady dowager Roſs.

16. Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; paymaſter of the forces, to lady Rachel Grenville, ſiſter to the earl Temple.

Philip Howard, of Corby Caſtle, in Cumberland, Eſq; to Miſs Witham, of Cliffe, in Yorkſhire.

Mr. Abraham Gooding, of Hide-ſtreet, St. Giles's, to Miſs Polly Barbott, of Bath, a 12,000l. fortune.

18. Dr. Stonehouſe, of Northampton, to Miſs Ekins, of Cheſter, in Northamptonſhire.

Oct. 5. The dutcheſs of Savoy delivered of a prince, who was baptized the ſame day, by the name of Amadeus Alexander Marius, and has the title of duke of Montferrat.

Nov. 1. The lady of lord viſc. Middleton, delivered of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. HENRY Fielding, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex, at Liſbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health.

25. Sir Robert Sinclair, of Stevenſon, Bart. in Scotland.

26. Sir Thomas Clarke, Bart. who for many years repreſented the borough of Hertford in parliament.

Rev. and worſhipful George Jordan, chancellor of the dioceſe of Chicheſter.

Rev. Mr. Peter Finch, on his 92d birth day, who had been miniſter to a diſſenting congregation at Norwich above 60 years.

29. Mr. Francis Salvadore, a very eminent Jew merchant.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenſon, daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenſon, phyſician to king Charles II. and widow of the famous Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, whom ſhe outlived 41 years.

Nov. 1. Mr. James Roberts, an eminent printer and publiſher, in the 83d year of his age. He had been formerly maſter of the worſhipful company of Stationers for four years ſucceſſively. The following epitaph was wrote on his death.

Let ſome by heralds blazon'd ſhine,
And backwards trace their ancient line;
From heaps of gold let others raiſe
A monument of flatt'ring praiſe;
Let others boaſt their pomp and ſtate,
Of merit void, ignobly great:
One truth, o'er theſe remains below
Inſcrib'd, more honour will beſtow,
Than lineage, wealth, or grandeur can;
"Here lies interr'd an honeſt man."

2. Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, earl of Exeter, ranger and warden of the Eaſt bailiwick in Rockingham foreſt. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Brownlow lord Burleigh, member of parliament for Rutlandſhire, now earl of Exeter.

4. Mr. Thomas Powell, timber-merchant in Thames-ſtreet, and one of the common-council men of Caſtlebaynard ward.

Capt. Wilkinſon, agent to the firſt reg. of foot-guards, the Scotch Greys, &c.

Sir Edward Manſell, Bart. at his ſeat at Trimſarren, in Carmarthenſhire; ſucceeded by his ſon, now Sir Edward Vaughan Manſell, Bart.

7. Rev. William Sandford, D. D. vicar of St. Mary Aldermanbury.

10. Dr. John Scott, of Stewartfield, in Scotland, who lately married the relict of Dr. William Wiſhart, late principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh.

14. Thomas White, Eſq; clerk of the errors in the court of Common-Pleas.

Henry Broadhead, Eſq; a brewer in St. Giles's, and in the commiſſion of the peace.

16. Rev. Dr. Bullock, prebendary of Weſtminſter, rector of Stretham in Surrey, and vicar of Chriſt-Church in Newgate-ſtreet.

20. Hon. Charles Ruſſell, Eſq; col. of a regiment of foot, now at Minorca.

22. Rev. Mr. Nicholſon, vicar of Sawbridgeworth and Matching, and lecturer of St. Sepulchre's.

25. Robert Moreton, Eſq; barriſter at law.

27. Mr. Abraham de Moivre, a celebrated mathematician, fellow of the Royal Society, and aſſociate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

SAMUEL Broming, M. A. preſented to the rectory of Monkton Peverell, in Devonſhire.—John Princeſs, M. A. to the rectory of Heath, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Ulthorne Wray, to the rectory of Wexham, in Buckinghamſhire.—Mr. Hitchcock, choſen by the court of aſſiſtants of the Haberdaſhers company, miniſter of Blakeney, in Monmouthſhire.—Mr. Dodwell, elected canon reſidentiary of Sarum, in the room of Dr. Wynne, deceaſed.—Mr. Maſon, preſented by the earl of Holderneſſe, to the rectory of Aſton, in the dioceſe of York.—Edmund Moore, M. A. to the rectory of Tripton Maynard, in Yorkſhire.—Frederick Richards, B. A. to the rectory of Kingſton St. Michael, in Cornwall.—Mr. Thomas Coombe, by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Eaſt-Tilbury, in Eſſex.—Mr. Caley, by the archbiſhop of York, to the rectory of Nunburnholme, in Yorkſhire.—Richard Sampſon, B. A. to the rectory of Wobourn St. James, in Dorſetſhire.—Thomas Smart, B. L. to the rectory of St. Andrew, with Bradpole thereto annexed, in Cumberland.—Samuel Leckmore, M. A. to the rectory of Shipton, with Bradſtock, in Lancaſhire.—Mr. Sandiford, of St. Bartholomew's the Leſs, elected by the governors of that Hoſpital, vicar of Chriſt Church, in the room of Dr. Bullock, deceaſed.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Nov. 9. The king has granted unto Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called marqueſs of Wincheſter, the office or place of lieutenant of his majeſty's Tower of London.

The king has appointed the Right Hon. Other Lewis, earl of Plymouth, to be his majeſty's lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of and in the county of Glamorgan.

The king has appointed his grace Harry duke of Bolton, to be his majeſty's lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of and in the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the ſame.

From the other PAPERS.

Major Richard Worge, made lieut. col. to Waldegrave's reg. of foot; and capt. George Scott made major in the earl of Home's reg. of foot, in his room.—John Marriott, Eſq; made a capt. in lord George Beauclerk's reg. of foot.—Sir

Thomas

Thomas Pendergraſs, Bart. made poſtmaſter general in Ireland. — William Stainforth, Eſq; made ſtore-keeper of the king's Mews.—Edward Willes, Eſq; ſon of the lord chief juſtice Willes, appointed by his father, clerk of the errors in the Exchequer chamber.—James Napier, Eſq; made director of the hoſpital belonging to the forces on an expedition to North-America. — James Ritcher, Eſq; made commiſſary of the muſters belonging to the ſaid expedition.—William Adair, Eſq; made agent in the firſt reg. of foot guards. —Rt. Hon. John earl of Glaſgow, choſen rector of the univerſity of Glaſgow.

B—KR—TS.

WILLIAM Bundock, late of Bedhampton, Hants, miller.—James Duffield, of Saxthorpe, in Norfolk, glover. —Samuel Weſt the elder, of Red Lion-ſtreet, Whitechapel, haberdaſher, hoſier, and glover.—William Hutchins, late of Leiceſter, woolſtapler. — Thomas Mottram, late of Norwich, woolcomber and dealer.—John Ryle, now or late of Stockport, Cheſhire, mercer.—Thomas Browning and William Bury the younger, of St. Olave, Southwark, vinegar makers and copartners.—John Orchard, of Hackney, dealer. — John Merryfield, late of Nailſea, in Somerſetſhire, tanner. — Thomas Laundey, of St. Neots, in Huntingtonſhire, dealer. — Thomas Browne, late of Sherborne, in Dorſetſhire, pedlar.—David Taylor, of St. Clement's, Oxfordſhire, linen-draper,—John Howſon, of St. Saviour, Southwark, hop-factor.—Alexander Strahan, of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, merchant. — John Day, of Frith-ſtreet, Soho, taylor. — Hugh Scott, of St. Clement Danes, plumber.—Benjamin Jonaſon, of the pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, butcher.—John Ainſley, late of Bellingham, in Northumberland, dealer. — Thomas Foxall, of the Bank-ſide, Southwark, dyer. — William Shephard, of Hemell Hempſtead, in Hertfordſhire, grocer and tallow-chandler. — Alexander Thain, late of Throgmorton-ſtreet, London, merchant.—Chriſtian Albrecht Witte, of London, merchant. — Thomas Watts, late of Briſtol, cordwainer and leather-cutter. — Thomas Delamaine, of Abingdon-buildings, Weſtminſter, merchant.—John Brookſbank, late of Pudſey, in Yorkſhire, clothier. — John Cripps, now or late of Rotherhithe, timber-merchant. —John Alldin, late of Briſtol, cordwainer. —William Robinſon, of the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, fellmonger and leather dreſſer.—Abraham Izzard, of the pariſh of St. Andrew's, Holborn, victualler. — William Burgis, of Seven Oaks, in Kent, apothecary. — Henry Cooper, late of London, hardwareman and merchant.—George Lettis, of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, merchant. — John Brown, late of St. Mary At Hill, coffeeman.—Thomas Hall, of Checquer-yard, Dowgate-hill, packer and ſcarlet-dyer.

PLAYS *and* ENTERTAINMENTS *acted at both* THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Oct. 31. Diſtreſs'd Mother, *Queen Mab.*
Nov. 1. Henry VIII. *Ditto.*
2. Macbeth, *Devil to Pay.*
4. Tamerlane, *Queen Mab.*
5. Drummer, *Ditto.*
6. Fair Penitent, *Lethe.*
7. Chances.
8. Ditto.
9. Drummer, *Queen Mab.*
11. Coriolanus.
12. Chances.
13. Coriolanus, *Roman Triumph.*
14. Chances.
15. Coriolanus, *Roman Triumph.*
16. Chances.
18. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*
19. Chances, by his Majeſty's Command.
20. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*
21. Chances.
22. Much Ado About Nothing, *Chaplet.*
23. Coriolanus, *Fortunatus.*
25. Diſtreſs'd Mother, *Engl. Man in Par.*
26. Chances, Act. II. *School of Anacreon.*
27. Coriolanus, *Fortunatus.*
28. Chances, Act. II. *School of Anacreon.*
29. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*

COVENT-GARDEN.

Oct. 31. Provok'd Huſband, *Double Diſ.*
Nov. 1. Conſtant Couple, *Virgin Unmaſk'd.*
2. Hamlet, *Lying Valet.*
4. Tamerlane, *School-Boy.*
5. Committee, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
6. Relapſe, *Ditto.*
7. Phœdra and Hippolitus.
8. Ditto, *Virgin Unmaſk'd.*
9. Provok'd Huſband, *King and the Miſ.*
11. Beggar's Opera, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
12. Old Batchelor, *Engliſhman in Paris.*
13. Conſtant Couple, *Lying Valet.*
14. Richard III. *Harlequin Skeleton.*
15. Othello, *Contrivances.*
16. Macbeth.
18. L'Arcadia in Brenta, an Ita. Burletta.
19. Nonjuror.
20. Romeo and Juliet, *Virgin Unmaſk'd.*
21. Suſpicious Huſband, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
22. L'Arcadia in Brenta.
23. Venice Preſerv'd, *School-Boy.*
25. Way of the World, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
26. Venice Preſerv'd, *Italian Bagpiper.*
27. Cato, *Miſs in Her Teens.*
28. Double Dealer, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
29. Relapſe, *Ditto.*

SINCE

SINCE our laſt we have had the following further particulars relating to the late dreadful earthquake at Conſtantinople, viz. That about nine o'clock in the evening, on the ſecond of September, came on the moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder that ever was known in that place. The peals ſucceeded one another without an interval of above a minute, excepting one intermiſſion about the middle of the ſtorm, till three quarters paſt ten. During this ſhort intermiſſion, and the ſtars ſparkling with the moſt perfect brightneſs, ſuddenly the earthquake began, every thing at once became wrapped in darkneſs, and convulſions of the earth beneath, burſting thunders above, falling buildings, ſhrieks of the terrified, and groans of the expiring on every ſide, formed ſuch a ſcene of horror and confuſion, as no deſcription can repreſent, nor imagination reach. The cruſh of nature, and the wreck of worlds, ſeemed inſtant. Two of the famous ſeven towers were demoliſhed, many minerets thrown down, and moſques damaged (particularly the much admired one of Saint Sophia) whole ſtreets laid in ruins, and the common priſon entirely deſtroyed, with the greateſt part of its unfortunate inhabitants. The perſons killed are computed at betwixt 2 and 3000. The ſhocks, tho' leſs ſeverely, were felt as far as Smyrna; and a Tartar, who arrived expreſs in 15 days from Armenia, juſt before this account left Conſtantinople, brought intelligence, that a large city, at that diſtance, had been entirely ſwallowed up by an earthquake on the very ſame day, and the place where it ſtood converted into an entire lake of water.

On the firſt of laſt month the grand dutcheſs of Ruſſia was ſafely brought to bed at Peterſburgh of a prince, who has ſince been baptized by the name of Paul Petrowitz, with great ſolemnity, the empreſs herſelf ſtanding ſponſor, as proxy for the emperor and empreſs of Germany; and as the young prince and his mother were both as well as could be expected, his birth occaſioned great joy at court, and throughout the empire.

The general dyet of Poland continued ſitting until the 23d ult. without any effect, except that of chuſing count Potock marſhal of the tribunal of Petricow; and on that day a full ſtop was put to their proceedings by a nuncio of Lithuania's retiring and proteſting againſt all their deliberations; for tho' it was contended, that this retiring could have no effect, as it was contrary to his inſtructions from his conſtituents, yet ſo fond are they of their ridiculous *veto*, that they abſolutely refuſed to proceed without him, and as he could not be prevailed on to return, the dyet broke up on the 25th. In the mean time, the king has appointed an adminiſtration of the eſtate of the ordination of Oſtrog, conſiſting of five adminiſtrators, and twelve commiſſaries; but how this will be reliſhed by the kingdom, is a queſtion.

It is remarkable, that in one fortnight during the laſt month, above 40 ſhips arrived at Hambourg, from Nantz and Bourdeaux, laden with ſugar of the product of the French colonies.

Letters from Germany ſay, that a diſcovery has lately been made, that prince Frederick of Heſſe (married to the princeſs Mary of England) had above four years ago abjured the proteſtant religion, and embraced popery; and that his father, the Landgrave, was going to aſſemble the ſtates of the Landgraviate, to concert meaſures for preventing the fatal conſequences of this event.

The laſt letters from France ſay, that the king has abandoned the clergy to the mercy, or rather to the juſtice of the parliament; and that in conſequence thereof, they are ſelling by publick auction the goods of ſome of their biſhops and other eccleſiaſticks, which had been diſtrained for the fines impoſed on them by the ſecular courts, on account of their having refuſed to adminiſter the ſacraments ſince the king's late declaration.

The Monthly Catalogue, *for* November, 1754.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Diſperſion of the Men at Babel conſidered. By J. Charles, pr. 4s. 6d. Whiſton.

2. The Origin of the Papal Power, Written by Abbe Vertot. Tranſlated by J. Farrington, Eſq; pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

3. Thoughts concerning God and Nature. By Dr. Hill. Price one Guinea. Author.

4. The Chriſtian OEconomy, pr. 1s. Waller.

5. A Vindication of the Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. By Dr. Robert Clayton, Lord Biſhop of Clogher, Part II. pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

6. A Diſſertation on the Power of State, to deny civil Protection to the Marriages of Minors, made without the Conſent of their Parents and Guardians. By H. Stebbing, D. D. pr. 1s. Cooper.

ENTERTAINMENT *and* POETRY.

7. Verſes to the Memory of Sir Theodore

dore Janſſen, pr. 6d. Robinſon. (See p. 517.)

8. The violated Bed avenged. A moral Drama. By E. Lewis, M. A. pr. 1s. Cooper.

9. A new Comick Opera, pr. 1s. Woodfall.

10. The Inviſible Spy. 4 Vols. pr. 12s. Gardner.

11. The Hiſtory of Joſhua Trueman, Eſq; and Miſs Peggy Williams. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wilſon.

12. The Life and Adventures of Devil Dick. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Crowder and Woodgate.

13. Two Paſtorals in the Manner of Mr. Pope's, pr. 1s. 6d. Crowder.

14. An Ode to the Duke of Newcaſtle, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

15. Abdeker, or the Art of preſerving Beauty, pr. 3s. Miliar. (See p. 502.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Letters and Negotiations of Count d'Eſtrades, pr. 5s. Willock.

17. An Eſſay to make the Doctrine of Chances eaſy to thoſe who underſtand Vulgar Arithmetick only. By Mr. Hoyle, pr. 10s. 6d. Jolliffe.

18. The fourth Grace, pr. 6d. Crowder.

19. A Collection of familiar Letters, French and Engliſh, pr. 2s. Stonehouſe.

20. De aqua Marina Commentarius. Auctore J. Speed, M. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

21. An Eſſay towards a Method of ſpeedily Manning a Fleet upon any ſudden Emergency, pr. 1s. Sandby.

22. A Plan for an Act of Parliament for the better paving, cleanſing, &c. the Streets of Weſtminſter. By J. Spranger, pr. 6d. Baker.

23. General Thoughts on the Conſtruction, Uſe and Abuſe of the great Offices, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

24. A Diſſertation againſt the pronouncing the Greek Language according to the Accents, pr. 2s. 6d. Millar.

25. A Defence of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford, pr. 1s. Bouquet.

26. The Greek Rudiments, in which all the Grammatical Difficulties of that Language are adapted to the Capacities of Children. Innys.

27. The Conduct of the French with regard to Nova-Scotia, pr. 1s. Payne.

28. An Account of the Life, &c. of Thomas Blacklock. By the Rev. Mr. Spence, pr. 1s. Cooper.

29. The Science of Common Senſe, pr. 6d. Lions.

30. Some Thoughts relating to Trade in general, and to the Eaſt-India Trade in particular, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

31. The Analyſis of Nobility, pr. 3s. 6d. Robinſon.

32. The Printer's Grammar. By John Smith, pr. 6d. Cooper.

33. The new Memorandum Book improved; or, The Gentleman and Tradeſman's Pocket Journal, for the Year 1755, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

34. Baldwin's Daily Journal, for the Year 1755, or the Gentleman and Tradeſman's complete Annual Accompt Book for the Pocket or Deſk, with conſiderable Improvements, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

35. The Juſtice of the Peace and Pariſh Officer. By R. Burn. 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Millar.

36. * The compleat Guide to all Perſons who have any Trade or Concern with the City of London, and Parts adjacent. The ſixth Edition, with large Additions and Alterations, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

37. Letters concering Taſte; with an elegant Frontiſpiece. Dodſley. (See p. 487.)

HISTORY, PHYSICK, *and* SCIENCE.

38. Extracts from an old Treatiſe on Surgery. By Mr. Maſon, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

39. The Art of Sailing upon the Sea. By W. Emerſon, pr. 3s. 6d. Innys.

40. The Elements of Fortification, 4to, pr. 10s. 6d. ſewed. Brotherton.

41. A Voyage to the Iſland of Ceylon, pr. 6d. Bouquet. (See p. 387, 466.)

42. The Hiſtory of Great-Britain. Vol. I. Containing the Reigns of James and Charles I. By D. Hume, Eſq; pr. 14s. in Boards. Hamilton.

43. Select Tranſlations from the German, &c. pr. 5s. Payne.

44. A Parallel between the Powers of a King of England and a Stadtholder, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

45. The perfect King: An Eſſay, pr. 2s. Cooper.

46. Fountain of Knowledge, pr. 2s. Cooper.

47. A Treatiſe on the Ancient Method of engraving on Precious Stones, compared with the Modern. By L. Natter, pr. 2l. 2s. Author.

SERMONS.

48. Two Sermons on Catholick Communion. By Charles Bulkeley, pr. 1s. Noon.

49. A Sermon before Governor Shirley, at Boſton, in New-England. By J. Mahew, D. D. pr. 1s. G. Woodfall.

50. A Sermon on the Death of Mr. John Davenport. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

51. The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, opened and explained in a Courſe of Sermons at Lincoln's-Inn. Vol. II. By Dr. Warburton, pr. 5s. Knaptons.

Prices

Prices of STOCKS for each Day in NOVEMBER.

D.	Bank Stock	Long Ann.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Ann. old	South Sea Ann. new	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds prem.	E. Cir.	p.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Births & Burials of Mortality from Oct. 22. to Nov. 26.		
1					103 ¼ ⅜		102 ⅝ 103	101 ⅝	100 ⅝	5l. 10s	4	7	6	E. N. E.	rain.	Christ. { Males 754 / Femal. 722 }	1476
2				102 ⅜	103 ⅜		102 ⅛	101 ¼	100 ⅛	5l. 14s	4	7	6	N. E.	fair rain		
3	Sunday													E. N. E.	cloudy	Buried { Males 1078 / Femal. 1102 }	2180
4				102 ⅛	103 ⅜ ½	104⅞ 105	102 ⅛	101 ⅞	100 ⅛	5l. 13s				N. by E. fr. W.	hazy foggy		
5				101 ⅛	103 ¼ ½	104⅝ 105	102 ⅛	101 ⅛	100	5l. 13s						Died under 2 Years old	827
6	131	185 ⅛	116 ⅛	102 ⅛	103 ¼		102 ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅛	5l. 11s	4	7	6	W. by N.	clou. rain	Between 2 and 5 —	175
7	131	185 ⅛	116 ⅛	102 ⅛	103 ¼		102 ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅛	5l. 11s	4	7	6	W. S. W.	rain hail	5 and 10 —	63
8	131 ¼ ⅜		116 ⅛	103 ⅛ ⅛	103 ⅜ ⅛		102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅜	100 ⅛	5l. 10s	4	0	0	W.S.W.h.	cloudyrain	10 and 20 —	83
9	131 ¼ ⅜		116 ⅛	102 ⅛ ⅛	103 ⅜ ¼		102 ⅛	101 ⅝ ¼	100 ⅛	5l. 10s	4	0	0	S. W.	much rain	20 and 30 —	192
10	Sunday													S. W. fr.	cloudyrain	30 and 40 —	203
11				102 ⅛	103 ⅛ ⅛		102 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅛ ⅜	5l. 9s	1	0	0	S. W.	cloudy	40 and 50 —	196
12	131 ¼	185	116 ⅛	102 ⅛ ⅛	103 ⅛ ¼	104 ⅛	102 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅛ ⅜	5l. 8s	1	0	0	W. S. W.	fair rain	50 and 60 —	163
13				102 ⅛	103 ⅛		102 ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅛	5l. 7s	1	0	0	W. by S. fr.	fair cloud	60 and 70 —	126
14	131 ¼			102 ⅛	103 ⅛	104 ⅛	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅛	100 ⅛ ⅜	5l. 5s	1	0	0	W. N. W.	cloudy	70 and 80 —	94
15	131 ¼			102 ⅛	103 ⅛	104 ¼	102 ⅛	102 ⅛	100 ⅛ ⅜	5l. 5s	1	0	0	W. S. W.	foggy	80 and 90 —	50
16	131 ⅛	185		102 ⅛ ⅜	103 ⅜		102 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅜	5l. 9s	1	0	0	E. S. E.	fog. fair	90 and 100 —	8
17	Sunday													S. E.	cloudy		2180
18	131 ⅛	184 ⅜	116 ⅜	102 ⅛	103 ⅜ ⅛	102 ⅞	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ¾	100 ⅛ ⅝	5l. 9s	1	0	0	E.	cloudy	Buried { Within the Walls 201	
19	131 ⅛	184 ⅛ ⅛	116 ⅛	102 ⅛	103 ⅛ ⅛	102 ⅞ ¾	102 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅛	5l. 9s	1	0	0	E. hard	hazy	Without the Walls 486	
20	131 ⅛	184 183¾	116 ¼ ⅛	102 ⅛	103 ⅛ ⅛	102 ⅞	102 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅛	5l. 5s	1	0	0	E. hard	frosty	In Mid. and Surrey 1041	
21	131 ⅛ ⅜	184		102 ⅛	103 ⅛ ⅛		102 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛ ¾	100 ⅛ ⅛	5l. 5s	1	0	0	E. fresh	frosty	City & Sub. West. 452	
22	131 ⅛	184 ⅛	115 ⅜	102⅞ 103	103 ¼	103	102 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛	100 ⅛	5l. 5s	1	0	0	S. fresh	cloudy		2180
23				103	103 ⅜	103	102 ⅛ ⅜	101 ⅛	100 ⅜	5l. 6s	1	0	0	S. W. hard	fair rain	Weekly Oct. 29 —	425
24	Sunday													S. W.	fair rain	Nov. 5 —	401
25				103 ⅛	103 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛ ¼	102⅞ 103	101⅞ 102	100 ½	5l. 5s	1	0	0	W. N. W.	rain snow	12 —	484
26	132 ¼ ⅛	184 ¼		103 ⅛	103 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛	102	100⅛ 101	5l. 5s	1	2	6	N. W. b. W.	frosty	19 —	443
27	132 ¼	183 ¼		103 ⅛	103 ¼	103 ⅛	102⅞ 103	102 101⅞		5l. 4s	1	2	6	N. W. b. W.	frosty	26 —	427
28			116 ¼	102 ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ⅛	102	100 ⅜	5l. 6s	1	2	6	N. W.	frost		2180
29			116 ¼	102 ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ⅛	103	102	100 ¼	5l. 5s	1	2	6	W. N. W.	frost	Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.	
30				102 ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ¼	103 ⅛	102	100 ⅛	5l. 6s	1	2	6	W. by N.	frost	Peaſe 20s. to 22s. per Q.	

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Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat 22s. to 26s. 6d q	08l. 10s load	08l. 01s load	07l. 00s load	08l. 00s load	07l. 10s load	26s to 36s q.	26s to 36s qu.	04s 08d buſh.	3s 8d to 4s 0d
Barley 12s to 15s 0d.	17s to 19 qr	21s to 20 qr	18s to 21 qr	17s to 20qr	20s to 00	14s to 15s	16s to 17s	02s 04d to 00s	2s 4d to 2s 6d.
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About the Middle of January *will be Publiſhed,*

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1754, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiouſly engraved, compleat INDEXES, and ſeveral other Things, neceſſary to be bound up with the Volume.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1754.

The STORY *of the new Tragedy, called* BARBAROSSA, *the Usurper of* Algiers.

WHILE the memorable cardinal Ximenez was minister in Spain, king Ferdinand V. of Arragon, about the year 1505, sent Peter, count of Navarre, with a powerful force; which, without difficulty took Oran. The inhabitants of this famous city in general were Moors, which had been forced out of Granada and Valencia, about 12 years before.

These, being a bold and active people, and being well vers'd in the manners, as well as language of the Spaniards, did considerable damage, both by sea and land, to the dependents of that crown.

From Oran the Spaniards, flushed with success, pursued their conquest and took Bugia, and many other places, with heroick valour. The Algerines, being apprehensive their city would undergo the same fate, sent for assistance, by way of caution, to Selim Eutemi, a prince of Arabian extraction, famous for skill in military affairs. He accepted their invitation, and came with a large number of valiant followers, which he had selected from that populous nation, and encamped upon the plain of Mutija, where he had power; attended also by his wife Zaphira, a lady of great worth and virtue, and his son Selim, not then 12 years old, whom he was fond of initiating into the exercise of war.

Notwithstanding this succour, another fleet and more troops from Ferdinand, quickly subdued the city of Algiers, and obliged it to pay tribute; and even suffered the Spaniards to build a fort, and man it with some of the best troops, on a small island, that lay opposite the city; to the great injury of the Algerine Corsairs, who could not, with safety, go out and in the harbour.

This, however disagreeable, they bore with patience, till the death of Ferdinand in 1516, which put them then upon an attempt to recover their liberties.

They sent deputies to Arach Barbarossa, a Mahometan Corsair, born at Meteline in the Archipelago, of great fame for his bravery and his success in battle. He was upon a cruise with his squadron, when the Algerine deputies met him, with their request to assist them to throw off the Spanish yoke; promising him great dignities to his person, and large gratification for such service. He gave the deputies a most favourable answer, and sent them back to Algiers, to revive the spirits of their dejected countrymen.

Barbarossa immediately sent 18 gallies, and a great number of barks to Algiers, while he marched by land, collecting all the Moors and Turks, that seemed inclined to assist his enterprize; and was so successful in his levies, that the Algerines thought the hour of deliverance at hand.

Selim Eutemi, general of Algiers, with many of the chief officers and principal citizens, went two days journey to meet him; and brought him, with great honours, in triumph into their city, conducting him, amidst the shouts of people, to the palace of Selim Eutemi: Where he was nobly received, while his army met with great indulgence from the glad Algerines; which they soon abused, and claimed by force, what was first given them thro' courtesy.

Barbarossa too, being of an ambitious nature, form'd a wicked design of making himself sovereign of Algiers, and all its provinces. His officers applauded his design, promised to assist in it, and swore themselves to secrecy, till a time happened to put it in execution. In order to begin commotions, Barbarossa wink'd at the

the inſolence and villainies of the Turkiſh ſoldiers, who were perpetually raiſing diſorders in the city; which he hoped might enrage the citizens to ſome deſperate act, that might favour his deſign.

Selim Eutemi now diſcovered his error in calling Barbaroſſa in to his aſſiſtance: For, ſo inſolent was this pirate, that he treated the prince with contempt, never aſking his advice in any thing; but built forts, attacked the Spaniſh caſtle, and all without his knowledge or conſent.

The citizens too plainly perceived his deſign, and made no ſcruple of declaring their ſentiments. Barbaroſſa, finding himſelf ſuſpected, gave way to his fury; which was heightened by a paſſion he had entertained for Selim's wife, the fair Zaphira. He therefore determined to make ſhort work of it; and, by the death of Selim, ſatisfy at once his ambition and his love: For he did not doubt but upon her huſband's death, Zaphira would liſten to his ſuit, and conſent to marry him; which alliance would add dignity to him, and his own mean extraction be hid by the union with this lady, who was related to moſt of the powerful cheques of the Arabians; who, if the Algerines ſhould oppoſe, would, for his wife's ſake, aſſiſt to eſtabliſh him upon the throne.

Barbaroſſa, having fixt his ſcheme, waited an opportunity of Selim's being alone in a Bath; where he ruſhed upon him, and ſlew him. He fell down in the Bath, where the water finiſhed what his hurry had imperfectly done. The pirate haſtened out, and collecting ſome of his friends, returned to the Bath, under pretence of cooling himſelf as uſual; where, with an affected ſurprize, he ſhewed Selim dead. This was ſoon ſpread throughout the city; and Barbaroſſa, under pretence of diſcovering any foul play that might have been uſed to Selim, put all the ſoldiers under arms, with orders to ſecure every paſs till he could conſider further on this accident.

The citizens of Algiers, notwithſtanding reports given out, looked upon the death of Selim to be a ſtroke of the inhuman Barbaroſſa's; and, dreading the further miſchief they ſuſpected he had planned, locked themſelves in their houſes, which gave the Turkiſh army full power to diſtreſs and ſpoil at pleaſure.——They immediately conducted Barbaroſſa in pomp to Selim's palace, proclaiming him king of Algiers; adding, Deſtruction to all oppoſers of him, that heaven has choſen for our deliverer and protector.

Theſe menaces alarm'd the citizens with moſt dreadful apprehenſions. Barbaroſſa was ſeated under a canopy, ſurrounded with his adherents and guards, while proper officers were ſent to the principal inhabitants, requiring them, in the name of the new king, to attend and take the oath of allegiance before him; promiſing great rewards to thoſe, who ſhewed themſelves moſt ready to perform the ceremony. In this exigency the citizens who apprehended immediate death would follow their refuſal, ſuffered themſelves to be brought to the palace; where, after the king had repeated his ſpecious promiſes, they took the oaths, and ſigned the inſtrument for his coronation.

Barbaroſſa, having thus far obtained his end, ordered the inhabitants to go quietly about their ſeveral callings, and depend upon his care for their protection. Prince Selim's ſon, with reaſon, apprehending he was not long to ſurvive his father's murder, found means to fly, with only two ſervants to Oran, and beg protection from Spain. The marquis De Gomarez, governor of the place, received him with all the reſpect and honour due to his birth and youth.

Barbaroſſa, being thus ſettled on the throne, cauſed all the fortifications of Algiers to be repaired; and placed in them ſtrong garriſons of Turkiſh ſoldiers, whom he paid well with money he had coined in his own name.

The people ſoon felt the grievances of Barbaroſſa's uſurpation; for, where he had the leaſt ſuſpicion, he ſeized upon the effects of the ſubjects: Others, that had ſecured their money, were put to death, while he and his aſſociates revelled in their proſperity.

While affairs were in this ſituation, Barbaroſſa began his addreſſes to the princeſs Zaphira, who rejected them with the utmoſt diſdain, for ſhe looked upon him as the murderer of her huſband; and expecting her contempt of him would enrage him to attempt ſome violence, ſhe always carried a dagger with her; fully reſolved, if ſhe could not revenge herſelf on him, to ſave her virtue at the price of her own life.

Barbaroſſa, however furious by nature, did not immediately reſent Zaphira's behaviour; but, looking on her exceſſive grief to proceed from her huſband's death, reſolved to forbear his viſits for a while, and let time reſtore her mind to temper, when he did not doubt but to perſuade her to ſhare his crown.——He made her a preſent of ſome beautiful ſlaves, ſome of which were inſtructed to let him know what paſſed in the princeſs's apartment.

Zaph-

Zaphira's grief was too violent to continue, and her tranſports began to ſettle into a compoſed and ſilent ſorrow. Reflection took place, and, finding it impoſſible to revenge the death of Selim, ſhe reſolved to requeſt the uſurper to let her retire into her own country.

Barbaroſſa, hearing the princeſs was grown more moderate in her grief, ſent her a letter, full of the higheſt praiſes of her beauty, and the adoration he paid to it; offering to ſhare his crown with her, and beſeeching her to forget all former miſeries, and riſe to joy upon the throne he wiſhed her to adorn.

One of the ſlaves, that Barbaroſſa had preſented the princeſs with, was entruſted to deliver this letter to her; but what was her ſurprize, when ſhe read theſe offers made by one who was the murderer of her huſband? All her former agitations were renewed; but at length, a little recollecting herſelf, ſhe conſulted with her faithful women how to behave in ſuch a dreadful exigency. It was now reſolved, that ſhe ſhould ſend a ſoothing anſwer back, (as rage would prove vain againſt power) and, by flattering the tyrant, obtain permiſſion to retire to the plains of Mutija, her native country; and urge, for reaſon of her refuſing the crown, her deteſtation of the place where her lord was murdered.

Barbaroſſa found, by this epiſtle, that ſhe ſuſpected him as acceſſary to Selim's death; but, in order to clear himſelf, and put an end to Zaphira's imaginations, he ſummoned his chief counſellor and inſtrument in the death of Selim, Ramadan Choulah, and told him, as the princeſs ſuſpected he was concerned in the prince's murder, that, in order to acquit himſelf, he muſt procure ſome victims to turn Zaphira's thoughts.

Ramadan eaſily came into this project; and ordered it to be proclaimed, that the king, being informed, that Selim had a violent death, and that he himſelf was ſuſpected to be privy to it, his orders were that any perſon who knew, or ſuſpected the murderers, ſhould immediately diſcover them, on pain of death and tortures; promiſing, at the ſame time, great rewards to the informer.

It was not long before an informer, who had been practiſed upon, made a diſcovery. He declared, that a domeſtick of prince Selim's had told him, before he left Algiers, the names of the accomplices; adding, that they were under an oath to ſuffer death, rather than betray the ſecret, if Barbaroſſa had miſcarried; but that he being at preſent the ſovereign, they had nothing to fear, tho' it ſhould be publickly known. This wretch, who was in the prince's ſervice, received the reward; but, at the ſame time, the king ordered his tongue to be pulled out, under pretence of his not revealing it ſooner, but indeed that he might not diſcover the treachery.

The pretended accomplices, to the number of 30, were brought before the king, who were ſome of the pooreſt ſoldiers in Barbaroſſa's army; and had been wrought upon by Ramadan, in order to clear the king, publickly to confeſs themſelves guilty, aſſuring them of great rewards for the ſervice; and tho' they ſhould be put in priſon, yet means ſhould be found to convey them ſafe to Ægypt, to ſpend their lives in peace and plenty.

Theſe poor men could not reſiſt ſuch promiſes, but conſented; and when they were called upon, anſwered to every queſtion, and own'd their guilt, upon which they were immediately ſtrangled. One of them out of revenge to Ramadan, who had ſo deluded them, cry'd out before he died, That prince Selim was murdered, by the order of Ramadan; whom the king ordered that inſtant to meet the ſame fate, the other wretches had ſuffered. Thus did this wicked man fall by his own contrivance, and was deſtroyed by that power he had been the chief inſtrument to eſtabliſh.

Barbaroſſa had the bodies of theſe wretches dragged round the city, and their heads fixt upon the battlements of the palace; and did not doubt, but the confeſſions of theſe criminals would convince Zaphira, as well as all the citizens, that he was innocent of prince Selim's death: And, indeed, many acquitted him of being any ways concerned in the murder.

With this aſſurance, he ſent again to the princeſs, again invited her to his throne; and pleaded, as ſome merit, the diſcovery he had made of Selim's murderers, and the juſtice he had executed upon them.

But Zaphira was too penetrating to be ſo deceived. She again refuſed his offers; adding, his power could not beſtow any thing worth her acceptance, unleſs it was the liberty of retiring to her own country.

This intercourſe of aſſiduous courtſhip and ſteady refuſal, continued by fits for ſome years; during which time, Barbaroſſa was frequently called from Algiers by his ambition, in defending the territories he had uſurped, and enlarging them by new conqueſts. In the mean time having got notice that young Selim had taken refuge in Oran, he ſecretly diſpatched a bold aſſaſſin, who ſhould deſtroy that young prince, whom he re-

regarded as the greateſt obſtacle to his ſafe poſſeſſion of the throne.

While this deſign was in agitation he returned triumphant over his enemies to Algiers, and being at once tired and provoked with Zaphira's repeated delays, he now bethought himſelf of uſing that power he was poſſeſſed of; and reſolved, in caſe of another refuſal, to compel her to a marriage. Somewhere about this period, if our accounts are true, the tragedy Begins.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new Tragedy of BARBAROSSA, now acting with Applauſe at the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-Lane*.

PROLOGUE. Written by Mr. GARRICK, and ſpoken by him in the Character of a *Country Boy*.

Meaſter! Meaſter!

IS not my meaſter here among you, pray?
Nay, ſpeak—my meaſter wrote this fine new play—
The actor-folks are making ſuch a clatter!
They want the pro-log I know nought o' th' matter!
He muſt be there among you—look about—
A tweezen, pale fat'd man, do—find him out—
Pray, meaſter, come—or all will fall to ſheame
Call miſter—bold—I muſt not tell his name.
Law! what a croud is here! what noiſe and pother!
Fine lads and laſſes! one o' top o' t' other.
[Pointing to the rows of pit and gallery]
I con'd for ever here with wonder geazie!
I ne'er ſaw church ſo full in all my days!—
Your ſervant, Sirs!—what do you laugh for? Eh!
You donna take me ſure for one o' th' play?
You ſhou'd not ſtint an honeſt country-lad—
You think me fool, and I think you half mad;
You're all as ſtrange as I, and ſtronger too,
And, if you laugh at me, I'll laugh at you.
[laughing]
I donna like your London tricks, not I,
And ſince you've rais'd my blood, I'll tell you why?
And if you will, ſince now I am before ye,
For want of pro log, I'll relate my ſtory.
I came from country here to try my fate,
And get a place among the rich and great;
But truth I'm ſick o' th' journey I ha' ta'en,
I like it not—wou'd I were wheame again.
Firſt, in the city I took up my ſtation,
And got a place with one of th' corporation,
A round big man—he eat a plagy deal,
Gooks! he'd have beat five ploomen at a meal!
But long with him I cou'd not make abode,
For, cou'd you think't?—He eat a great ſea-toad!
It came from Indies—*'twas as big as me,*
He call'd it belly-patch, *and capapee:*
Law! how I ſtar'd!—I thought,—who knows, but I,
For want of monſters, may be made a pye;
Rather than tarry here for bribe or gain,
I'll back to whoame, and country ſure again.
I left toad-eater; *then I ſarv'd a lord,*
And there they promis'd!—but ne'er kept their word.
While 'mong the great, this gleaning work the trade is,
They mind no more poor ſervants, than their ladies.
A lady next, who lik'd a ſmart young lad,
Hir'd me forthwith—but, truth, I thought her mad.
She turn'd the world top down, as I may ſay,
She chang'd the day to neat, the neet to day!
I was ſo ſheam'd with all her freakiſh ways,
She wore her gear ſo ſhort, ſo low her ſtays—
Fine folks ſhew all for nothing new-a-days!
Now I'm the poet's man—I find with wits,
There's nothing ſartain—Nay, we eat by fits.
Our meals, indeed, are ſlender,—what of that!
There are but three on's—meaſter, I, and cat.
Did you but ſee us all, as I'm a ſinner,
You'd ſcarcely ſay, which of the three is thinner.
My wages all depend on this night's piece,
But ſhou'd you find that all our ſwans are geeſe!
E'feck I'll truſt no more to meeſter's brain,
But pack up all, and whiſſle whoame again.

EPILOGUE. Written by Mr. GARRICK, and ſpoken by Mr. WOODWARD in the character of a *Fine Gentleman*.

Enter—ſpeaking without.

PSHAW!—damn your epilogue—and hold your tongue—
Shall we of rank be told what's right and wrong?
Had you ten epilogues you ſhou'd not ſpeak 'em,
Tho' be bad writ 'em all in linguum Gretum.
I'll do't by all the gods!—(you muſt excuſe me)
Tho' author, actors, audience, all abuſe me!
[To the audience.
Behold a gentleman!—and that's enough!—
Laugh if you pleaſe—I'll take a pinch of ſnuff!
I come to tell you—(let it not ſurpriſe you)
That I'm a wit—and worthy to adviſe you—
How could you ſuffer that ſame country looby,
That pro-logue ſpeaking ſavage,—that great looby,
To talk his nonſenſe?—give me leave to ſay
'Twas low—damn'd low!—but ſhew the fellow's play—
Let the poor devil eat,—allow him that,
And give a meal to meaſter, man, and cat,
But why attack the faſhions?—ſenſleſs rogue!—
We have no joys but what reſult from vogue;

The

The mode shou'd all controll—nay, ev'ry paſſion,
Senſe, appetite, and all, give way to faſhion;
I hate as much as he, a turtle-feaſt,
But 'till the preſent turtle-*rage has ceas'd,*
I'd ride a hundred miles to make myſelf a beaſt.

I have no ears,—yet op'ras I adore!—
Always prepar'd to die—to ſleep—no more!
The ladies too were carp'd at, and their dreſs,
He wants 'em all ruff'd up like good queen Beſs!

They are, forſooth, too much expos'd, and free—
Were more expos'd, no ill effects I ſee,
For more, or leſs, 'tis all the ſame to me.
Poor gaming too, was mauld among the reſt,
That precious cordial to a high-life breaſt!
When thoughts ariſe I always game, or drink,
An Engliſh *gentleman ſhou'd never think—*
The reaſon's plain, which ev'ry ſoul might hit on—
What trims *a* Frenchman, overſets *a* Briton;
In us reflection breeds a ſober ſadneſs,
Which always ends in politicks or madneſs:
I therefore now propoſe—by your command,
That tragedies no more ſhall cloud this land;
Send o'er your Shakeſpears *to the ſons of* France,
Let them *grow grave—Let* us *begin to dance!*
Baniſh your gloomy ſcenes to foreign climes,
Reſerve alone to bleſs theſe golden times,
A farce or two—and Woodward's *pantomimes.*

From the CONNOISSEUR, *Dec. 26.*

AT this ſeaſon of the year it has always been cuſtomary for the lower part of the world to expreſs their gratitude to their benefactors; while ſome of a more elevated genius among them cloath their thoughts in a kind of holiday dreſs, and once in the year riſe into poets. Thus the bellman bids good night to all his maſters and miſtreſſes in couplets; the news carrier hawks his own verſes; and the very lamp-lighter addreſſes his worthy cuſtomers in rhyme. As a ſervant to the publick, I ſhould be wanting in the due reſpect to my readers, if I alſo did not take this earlieſt opportunity of paying them the compliments of the ſeaſon, and (in the phraſe of their barbers, taylors, ſhoemakers, and other tradeſmen) wiſh them a merry Chriſtmas and a happy new year.

With the generality, Chriſtmas is looked upon as a feſtival in the moſt literal ſenſe, and held ſacred by good eating and drinking. Theſe, indeed, are the moſt diſtinguiſhing marks of Chriſtmas: The revenue from the malt-tax, and the duty upon wines, &c. on account of theſe twelve days, has always been found to increaſe conſiderably: And it is impoſſible to conceive the ſlaughter that is made among the poultry and the hogs in different parts of the country, to furniſh the prodigious numbers of turkeys and chines, and collars of brawn, that travel up, as preſents, to the metropolis on this occaſion. The jolly cit looks upon this joyous time of feaſting, with as much pleaſure as on the treat of a new-elected alderman, or a lord-mayor's day. Nor can the country farmer rail more againſt the game-act, than many worthy citizens, who have ever ſince been debarred of their annual hare; while their ladies can never enough regret their loſs of the opportunity of diſplaying their ſkill, in making a moſt excellent pudding in the belly. But theſe notable houſe-wives have ſtill the conſolation of hearing their gueſts commend the mince-pies without meat, which we are aſſured were made at home, and not like the ordinary heavy things from the paſtry-cooks. Theſe good people would look upon the abſence of mince-pies as the higheſt violation of Chriſtmas; and have remarked with concern the diſregard that has been ſhewn of late years to that old Engliſh repaſt. For this excellent Britiſh *olio* is as eſſential to Chriſtmas, as pancake to Shrove-Tueſday, tanſy to Eaſter, furmity to Midlent-Sunday, or gooſe to Michaelmas-day. And they think it no wonder, that our finical gentry ſhould be ſo looſe in their principles, as well as weak in their bodies, when the ſolid, ſubſtantial, Proteſtant mince-pie has given place among them to the Roman Catholick *ammlets*, and the light, puffy, heterodox *pets de religieuſes*.

As this ſeaſon uſed formerly to be welcomed in with more than uſual jollity in the country, it is probable that the Chriſtmas remembrances, with which the waggons and ſtage-coaches are at this time loaded, firſt took their riſe from the laudable cuſtom of diſtributing proviſions at this ſevere quarter of the year to the poor. But theſe preſents are now ſeldom ſent to thoſe who are really in want of them, but are deſigned as compliments to the great from their inferiors, and come chiefly from the tenant to his rich land-lord, or from the rector of a fat living, as a kind of tythe, to his patron. Nor is the old hoſpitable Engliſh cuſtom, of keeping open houſe for the poor neighbourhood, any longer regarded. We might as ſoon expect to ſee plum-porridge ſill a terrene at the ordinary at White's, as that the lord of the manor ſhall aſſemble his poor tenants to make merry at the great houſe. The ſervants ſwill the Chriſtmas ale by themſelves in

the hall, while the 'ſquire gets drunk with his brother foxhunters in the ſmoking-room.

There is no rank of people ſo heartily rejoiced at the arrival of this joyful ſeaſon, as the order of ſervants, journeymen, and apprentices, and the lower ſort of people in general. No maſter A or miſtreſs is ſo rigid, as to refuſe them an holiday; and by remarkable good luck the ſame circumſtance, which gives them an opportunity of diverting themſelves, procures them money to ſupport it, by the tax which cuſtom has impoſed upon us in the article of Chriſtmas-boxes. The butcher and the baker ſend their journeymen and apprentices to levy con- B tributions on their cuſtomers, which are paid back again in the uſual fees to Mr. John and Mrs. Mary. This ſerves the tradeſman as a pretence to lengthen out his bill, and the maſter and miſtreſs to lower the wages on account of the vails. The Chriſtmas box was formerly the bounty of well-diſpoſed people, who C were willing to contribute ſomething towards rewarding the induſtrious, and ſupplying them with neceſſaries. But the gift is now almoſt demanded as a right; and our journeymen, apprentices, &c. are grown ſo polite, that inſtead of reſerving their Chriſtmas box for its original uſe, their ready caſh ſerves them D only for preſent pocket-money; and inſtead of viſiting their friends and relations, they commence the fine gentlemen of the week. The ſixpenny hop is crouded with ladies and gentlemen from the kitchen; the ſyrens of Catherine-ſtreet charm many a holiday gallant into their ſnares; and the play-houſes are filled with beaux, wits and criticks, from E Cheapſide and White Chapel. The barrows are ſurrounded with raw lads ſetting their halfpence againſt oranges; and the greaſy cards and dirty cribbage-board employ the genteeler gameſters in every ale-houſe. A merry Chriſtmas has ruined many a promiſing young fellow, who has been flush of money at the beginning of the week, but before the end of it F has committed a robbery on the till for more.

But in the midſt of this general feſtivity there are ſome ſo far from giving into any extraordinary merriment, that they ſeem more gloomy than uſual, and appear with faces as diſmal as the month in which Chriſtmas is celebrated. I have G heard a plodding citizen moſt grievouſly complain of the great expence of houſe-keeping at this ſeaſon, when his own and his wife's relations claim the privilege of kindred to eat him out of houſe and hoome Then again, conſidering the preſent total decay of trade, and the great load of taxes, it is a ſhame that poor ſhop-keepers ſhould be ſo fleeced and plundered, under the pretence of Chriſtmas-boxes. But if tradeſmen have any reaſon to murmur at Chriſtmas, many of their cuſtomers, on the other hand, tremble at its approach; as it is made a ſanction to every petty mechanick, to break in upon their joy, and diſturb a gentleman's repoſe at this time, by bringing in his bill.

Others, who uſed to be very merry at this ſeaſon, have within this year or two been quite diſconcerted. To put them out of their old way, is to put them out of humour: They have therefore quarrelled with the almanack, and refuſe to keep their Chriſtmas according to act of parliament. My couſin Village informs me, that this obſtinacy is very common in the country; and that many ſtill perſiſt in waiting eleven days for their mirth, and defer their Chriſtmas till the blowing of the Glaſtonbury thorn. In ſome, indeed, this cavilling with the calendar has been only the reſult of cloſe œconomy; who by evading the expence of keeping Chriſtmas with the reſt of the world, find means to neglect it, when the general time of celebrating it is over. Many have availed themſelves of this expedient: And I am acquainted with a couple, who are enraged at the new ſtyle on another account; becauſe it puts them to double expences, by robbing them of the opportunity of keeping Chriſtmas-day and their wedding day at the ſame time.

As to perſons of faſhion, this annual carnival is worſe to them than Lent, or the empty town in the middle of ſummer. The boiſterous merriment, and aukward affectation of politeneſs among the vulgar, interrupts the courſe of their refined pleaſures and drives them out of town for the holidays. The few who remain are very much at a loſs how to diſpoſe of their time; for the theatres at this ſeaſon are opened only for the reception of ſchool-boys and apprentices, and there is no publick place where a perſon of faſhion can appear, without being ſurrounded with the dirty inhabitants of St. Giles's, and the brutes from the Wapping ſide of Weſtminſter. Theſe unhappy ſufferers are really to be pitied; and ſince Chriſtmas day has to perſons of diſtinction a great deal of inſipidity about it, I cannot enough applaud an ingenious lady, who ſent cards round to all her acquaintance, inviting them to a route; which they declared was the happieſt thought in the world, becauſe Chriſtmas-day is ſo like Sunday.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 496.

The next that ſpoke in the Debate upon the Repeal of the Jews *Act, which was begun in your laſt, was* Proculus Virginius, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

WHATEVER the Hon. gentleman may think of the act which is now to be repealed, whatever he might have thought of the bill laſt ſeſſion when it was depending in parliament, I muſt be of opinion, that thoſe who were laſt ſeſſion its chief patrons, thought it a bill of very great importance, otherwiſe they would not have treated the city of London as they did, when the lord mayor, aldermen and common-council of that great, and, I hope I may ſay, as yet Chriſtian city, petitioned almoſt unanimouſly againſt the bill's being paſſed into a law; for every gentleman within doors muſt remember, and it will, I believe, be remembered by many without doors, with what warmth the petitioners were treated by ſome gentlemen upon that occaſion. And I muſt alſo be of opinion, that they now think the repeal of that act of ſome importance, otherwiſe they would not have been ſo extremely vigilant in taking the firſt opportunity to introduce a bill for that purpoſe. What were their reaſons laſt ſeſſion for thinking the act of ſo great importance, I ſhall not pretend to explain; but I can eaſily gueſs, what is their reaſon for being now ſo careful to be themſelves the firſt authors of its repeal; and therefore I am ſurpriſed at their having prefixed to it ſuch a preamble.

T—— P——.

December, 1754.

I believe every gentleman ſuppoſes, that their deſign in this repeal is to pacify, and to regain the favour of the people; but if a gentleman had taken an affront at any thing I had done, I ſhould think it a very bad way to pacify him, or to recover his favour, ſhould I tell him, Sir, to ſatisfy you I will undo what I have done, but if you had not been ſuch a fool as to allow yourſelf to be impoſed on by my enemies, you could not have taken amiſs what I did.

Sir, I appeal to every gentleman who underſtands the Engliſh language, if this is not, with reſpect to the people of this kingdom, the plain and direct ſenſe of this preamble; and therefore, as a friend to thoſe who brought in the bill, I muſt be for the alteration propoſed. But beſides this, I have two other, and with me much ſtronger reaſons for being of this opinion, the firſt of which is, becauſe I take the preamble, as it now ſtands, to be abſolutely falſe in fact; and the ſecond becauſe I think it inconſiſtent with the dignity of parliament. That the diſaffected will take advantage of every wrong or imprudent meaſure purſued by our preſent government, I do not in the leaſt queſtion; but of a right and wiſe meaſure, I am ſure, they can take no advantage; for tho' they may probably endeavour to miſrepreſent every publick meaſure, yet if the meaſure be in itſelf right, we know from experience, that they never could, by any miſrepreſentation, raiſe diſcontents or diſquietudes in the minds of thoſe that are well affected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment; and I ſhould be very ſorry to think, that no man could be well affected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, who appeared to be diſſatisfied with the act which is now to be repealed.

Even the London Evening-Poſt I cannot ſuppoſe to be a diſaffected paper, merely on account of the many things that were publiſhed in it againſt this act: At leaſt, if it be a diſaffected paper, I hope, I ſhall not be ſuppoſed to be diaffected, becauſe I advertiſed in it; for I did ſo becauſe I ſaw that an Hon. gentleman over againſt me upon the floor had advertiſed in it, and no man, ſurely, will ſuſpect him of being diſaffected.

But, Sir, whatever we may think of that paper, it is well known, that many of the beſt friends to the government expreſſed their diſlike to this act in the moſt publick manner; and I do not wonder at their doing ſo; for tho' Chriſtian charity and benevolence obliges us to wiſh that all Jews, Turks, and Pagans may become Chriſtian, and even to take all proper methods for converting them, yet by the precepts of Chriſtianity we are expreſsly commanded not to aſſociate with ſuch people; conſequently I muſt ſtill think, that an act for their naturalization is not conſiſtent with our eſtabliſhed religion, and I am ſure, that every Chriſtian church under the ſun would look upon ſuch an act as an affront; for there is a great difference between that of giving Jews the protection of the laws whilſt they live honeſtly and peaceably amongſt us, and that of naturalizing or aſſociating them into our ſociety: The former we are by Chriſtian charity and benevolence obliged to do, but the latter we are expreſsly commanded not to do; and it is really, in my opinion, attempting, as far as we can, to falſify that prophecy which ſays, that the Jews ſhall be ſcattered among all nations, without finding any eaſe or reſt for the ſole of the foot. How vain this attempt was may now plainly appear from the bill which we have now before us, and which for this very reaſon I make no doubt of ſeeing paſſed into a law; as that prophecy has already been in many particulars ſurpriſingly fulfilled, conſequently I muſt believe, that it will always hold true, and that the Jews never will obtain a fixt ſettlement in any country, whilſt they continue in their preſent perverſe obſtinacy.

I muſt therefore, Sir, be ſtill of opinion, that our paſſing of this act was as great an affront as we could well put upon our eſtabliſhed church, or indeed upon any Chriſtian eſtabliſhment; and I am ſurpriſed to hear any gentleman imagine, that our having multitudes of Jews ſettled amongſt us, and poſſeſſed of a great part of the landed property of this kingdom, would not be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to our liberties. I ſhall grant, that one reaſon for their deſiring to ſettle in this country may be, the knowledge and experience they have of their having a better ſecurity for their lives and fortunes here than they can have any where elſe; but that ſecurity muſt always depend upon the government's being able to protect them againſt the hatred and reſentment of the people; for that they will always be hateful to the people, we may both from reaſon and experience be convinced. Whilſt there are but a few of them here, and whilſt they poſſeſs little or no landed property, that hatred will never riſe to any exceſſive height; but the more they increaſe in numbers or landed property, the more that popular hatred will increaſe, and will at laſt come to ſuch a height, that no ſort of government but an abſolute and arbitrary one can protect them againſt it; therefore, however much the Jews may like their preſent ſecurity, in order to preſerve it they will join in every meaſure for the eſtabliſhment of arbitrary power, becauſe they may then hope by means of an Eſther, or ſome ſuch favourite, to get a principal ſhare of the government into their own hands, and to be thereby enabled to put their foot upon the necks of the people who have

have always been and always will be their declared enemies.

I ſhould not have troubled you, Sir, with ſo much againſt an act which is now to be repealed, but only to ſhew, that the diſcontents of the people aroſe from the nature of the act itſelf, and conſequently that what is aſſerted in this preamble is abſolutely falſe in fact. And now, Sir, with regard to the dignity of parliament, I hope no man, nor party of men, ever pretended, that our Britiſh parliaments were infallible: That we are fallible is almoſt every ſeſſion confeſſed by the amendments, alterations, or repeals of former acts of parliament. It is therefore no way inconſiſtent with the dignity of parliament to admit, that we have been miſtaken, and have paſſed a law which, upon more mature conſideration, we find may be attended with bad conſequences, and therefore ought to be repealed. This was the caſe with reſpect to the act, which has been mentioned, for preventing the ſpreading of the plague. That act in its paſſage through the two houſes of parliament was as ſtrenuouſly ſupported by the adminiſtration as this Jews act was *, but when it came to be conſidered by the people without doors, they preſently ſaw the dangerous conſequences it might be attended with; and they began to murmur againſt it almoſt as much, tho' not ſo generally, as they have done againſt this Jews act. This opened the eyes of the then adminiſtration; ſo that the very next ſeſſion they themſelves not only brought in a bill for the repeal of it, but in the preamble to the bill confeſſed their miſtake, by aſſigning as the reaſon for the repeal, becauſe the execution of the powers contained in that act might be grievous to the people.

This, Sir, was wiſe and right: This was conſiſtent with the dignity of parliament; but ſurely it is inconſiſtent with the dignity of parliament to confeſs or inſinuate, that we have been frightened into the repeal of a law which we thought right, becauſe the moſt ſenſeleſs and ſtupid part of the vulgar have been miſled by the diſaffected, and induced to murmur againſt it. This would ſhew a degree of puſillanimity, which muſt render us contemptible in the eyes of the people; and I am ſorry to ſay, Sir, that parliaments had never more reaſon to be careful of preſerving their character among the people, than we have at preſent; for from ſeveral things that have happened of late years, the people begin to put very little confidence in parliament. Our civil magiſtrates have long ſince loſt their authority among the people, to ſuch a degree, that they muſt almoſt upon every occaſion be ſupported by the military power; but parliaments, I hope, never will loſe their authority, for the moment they do, they will become terrible, and conſequently hateful to the people; and I may venture to propheſy, that their fate will ſoon after be the ſame with that of the Aſſembly of the States in France, or the Cortez in Spain: They will never more be allowed to aſſemble. This, I ſay, Sir, I may venture to propheſy, becauſe parliaments will always be troubleſome to miniſters; and therefore no miniſter will ever adviſe his ſovereign to call a parliament, unleſs he finds it abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport or enforce his meaſures by means of their authority among the people.

But, Sir, can we expect to preſerve any authority among the people, if we aſſert what they generally know to be falſe, or if we tell them that we have been frightened into the repeal of a juſt and uſeful law, only becauſe the very ſcum of the populace have been miſled by our enemies, and induced to murmur againſt it? Yet one or other of theſe two muſt be the conſequence, if this preamble ſhould be paſſed as it ſtands at preſent;

* *See the Collection of Parliamentary Debates, by Torbuck, Vol.* VIII. *p.* 117, *&c.*

preſent; therefore, I hope the amendment propoſed, or ſome other proper amendment, will be agreed to.

Servilius Priſcus *ſtood up next, and ſpoke in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

IT is an old obſervation, and an obſervation which almoſt every day's experience confirms, that great events often ſpring from trivial cauſes; and from the act which is now to be repealed, we might have ſeen a new confirmation of this obſervation; for tho' the act was of very little importance in itſelf, yet from the oppoſition it met with, whilſt it was paſſing, and the uſe that has been made of it ſince it did paſs, it has become an affair of very great importance; becauſe, ſhould it ſubſiſt, it might produce ſome fatal event, as it has artfully and moſt induſtriouſly been cooked up into a religious diſpute. It is this, Sir, and this alone that inclines me to be for the repeal of the act; becauſe I have always obſerved, that when religion is brought into any diſpute, reaſon is from that moment laid aſide, and it becomes on both ſides a ſort of enthuſiaſm, the effect of which has been fatal to this nation, and but a few years ago was fatal to Europe as well as to this nation. Many gentlemen amongſt us muſt remember, and all, I believe, have read of the trial of that otherwiſe inſignificant parſon Dr. Sacheverel: Could any one at the beginning have imagined that the proſecution of ſuch a low, inſignificant parſon was an affair of any importance? Yet from thence occaſion was taken to raiſe the cry of the church's being in danger, and this ſoon propagated ſuch a ſpirit among the people againſt our then excellent miniſters, as gave their enemies the courage to ſupplant them, which put a ſtop to the war that had been ſo glorioufly, ſo ſucceſsfully, carried on by the great duke of Marlborough, by a moſt inglorious, I may ſay, a moſt infamous peace, when our armies were approaching the very gates of Paris. This has ſince coſt us, as well as our allies, a great deal of blood and treaſure: I wiſh it may not at laſt coſt both of us our independency; but whatever may be the conſequence, it is a late proof, that the moſt ſignal events may ſometimes ſpring from the moſt trivial cauſes.

The caſe now before us, Sir, is of the very ſame nature. Who could have imagined, when the bill for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, was firſt brought into the other houſe, it was an affair of any importance, or that religion was any way concerned in the queſtion? Could any one imagine this who reflected, that the bill for naturalizing all ſuch Jews as ſhall reſide ſeven years in any of our colonies or plantations, had paſſed through both houſes without the leaſt oppoſition, and has now ſubſiſted for ſeveral years without cauſing the leaſt murmur among the people? Surely, if any danger could ariſe either to our religion or liberties, from our having a great number of Jews amongſt us, that law would be more dangerous than the law which is now to be repealed could ever be, were it to ſubſiſt to the end of the world; becauſe either houſe of parliament may, when they pleaſe, put a ſtop to the naturalizing of any more Jews by virtue of the latter, whereas both houſes of parliament together cannot put a ſtop to the naturalizing of any more Jews by virtue of the former, without the conſent of the crown, which no prince would grant who had a deſign againſt our liberties, and who thought that the Jews might be uſeful to him in the carrying on of that deſign.

I do not mention this, Sir, from any opinion I have, that the act for

naturalizing all ſuch Jews as ſhall reſide ſeven years in our plantations, can ever be of dangerous conſequence to our religion or liberties: I mention it only to ſhew, that occaſion muſt have been taken by ſome perſons or other to miſlead the people with regard to the law paſt laſt ſeſſion, and to poſſeſs them with a conceit of its being inconſiſtent with their religion, otherwiſe they would have given themſelves as little trouble about it as they did about the former; and conſequently I muſt think the preamble, as it now ſtands, not only true in fact, but the moſt proper preamble that can be prefixed to the bill now before us; for to prevent, if poſſible, the peoples running into any religious diſpute, either with or without a foundation, is ſo far from being inconſiſtent with the dignity, that it is the duty of parliament, becauſe from experience we know, that in ſuch diſputes even the parliament itſelf cannot make either ſide attend to reaſon: On the contrary, even the parliament itſelf is uſually hurried away with the ſtream; and therefore, when any ſuch diſpute begins to ariſe, it ought, if poſſible, to be cruſhed in the bud, which, I hope, will be the conſequence of the repeal now before us.

Having mentioned the dignity of parliament, Sir, I cannot conceive how any gentleman who has a regard for the dignity of parliament, can find fault with the treatment given laſt ſeſſion to the petition from the city of London. Whilſt I have the honour of a ſeat in this aſſembly, I ſhall always be ready to hear, and to give due attention to the petitions of any man, or ſet of men, who think that their private rights may ſuffer, or that they may be injured in their property or lawful employment, by any bill depending in this houſe: In ſuch caſes they have a right to petition, and they ought to be heard againſt it; but in matters of a publick concern, no body of men, how reſpectable ſoever, have a right to come here and tell us what we ought, or ought not to do: To attempt it, is an attack upon the dignity of this houſe; and when the dignity of the houſe is attacked, every member of it ought to ſhew a becoming warmth. The oppoſition that was made within doors to the bill then depending, tho' it was but very inconſiderable, was carried on with great temper, and the petition preſented by the merchants againſt the bill was decent: Accordingly they were heard, and allowed to examine ſeveral witneſſes: But the petition of the city of London, which was the petition that raiſed the warmth of the houſe, was ſo very like the famous Kentiſh petition, that if they had been treated in the ſame manner it would have been what they deſerved; for I am perſuaded, it was that petition which firſt gave a religious turn to the diſpute, and was the foundation of that ſeditious ſpirit afterwards propagated with ſo much induſtry through the whole kingdom.

Yet, Sir, notwithſtanding all the pains that were taken to miſrepreſent that law, it had very little effect among the better ſort of people, ſo far as I could find or have been informed; for tho' I had laſt ſummer occaſion to be preſent at ſeveral very numerous meetings, I never heard any gentleman expreſs a diſlike to that law, or ſignify any apprehenſion of its bringing upon us an inundation of Jews. Indeed, no man of common ſenſe, I think, could have any ſuch fear; for as no Jew was naturalized by that law, as they were only thereby enabled to get themſelves afterwards naturalized by particular acts of parliament, and as ſuch acts are ſo expenſive that poor men cannot bear the charge, it was not to be ſuppoſed, that any but the rich would or could take the benefit of that law, and, indeed, very few of them but ſuch as have their money in our publick funds,

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or ſuch as were reſolved to carry on an extenſive trade, and thereby increaſe both our navigation and manufactures. The clamour was therefore chiefly among the vulgar and ignorant, and among them, it is true, it was in ſome places, and upon ſome occaſions, like to become riotous, which, if it ſhould continue, might be the cauſe of the death of many of his majeſty's ſubjects, and this the parliament ought ſurely to prevent, as it may be done without doing any ſignal miſchief to the publick; for tho' theſe poor people have been miſled, yet they deſerve at leaſt our compaſſion; and as I am convinced, that no man would upon this occaſion have become an object of our compaſſion, if he had not been miſled, therefore I am for agreeing to this preamble as it now ſtands.

The next that ſpoke was A. Nonius, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

I HAVE not for many years found much reaſon to ſuppoſe, that our miniſters were men of deep penetration, or great foreſight; but their introducing laſt year, and getting paſſed, the act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, and the reaſons they give this year for introducing and getting paſſed an act for the repeal of that act, gives me leſs reaſon for ſuch a ſuppoſition than I ever had before. From our whole hiſtory, I defy any gentleman to ſhew me an inſtance, where religion was by the people brought into any diſpute in which religion had no concern; but when miniſters, by a ſide wind, attack the eſtabliſhed religion of a country, can they be ſurprized that the people, who have generally a more ſincere regard for the religion they profeſs than they have, ſhould take the alarm? And if every diſpute about religion be an affair of the utmoſt conſequence, as the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt has confeſſed it is, I am aſtoniſhed, that he and his friends did not laſt year foreſee, that this would be the conſequence of paſſing into a law the bill which they then ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported, eſpecially as this was ſo expreſsly, tho' decently, ſuggeſted to them by the petition from the city of London.

However mean the opinion may be, that our wiſe miniſters entertain of the ſenſe of the people of this kingdom, I can inform them, Sir, that the people are fully appriſed of this maxim in politicks, that neither the liberties of a free people, nor the religion of a religious people, can ever be directly and at once attacked. Whoever does attempt it, will ſoon find himſelf a ſacrifice to his own folly. Therefore to attack the liberties of a free people with any ſucceſs, they muſt firſt be diſarmed, and a ſufficient body of mercenary ſlaviſh troops muſt be provided; and whoever deſigns to overturn the eſtabliſhed religion of a country, muſt, in order to ſucceed, firſt provide for his ſupport a ſufficient body of people who either have no religion at all, or are of a religion different from that which is eſtabliſhed. Theſe, Sir, are the previous ſteps that muſt neceſſarily be taken for overturning the eſtabliſhed religion or the liberties of any country; and from many things that have lately happened, the people had reaſon to ſuſpect, that ſome perſons were forming deſigns for both theſe purpoſes, therefore we cannot be in the leaſt ſurpriſed, that they ſo generally took the alarm from the late act in favour of the Jews; for nothing can be more effectual for the overturning of their religion and liberties, than an army of mercenary troops who have no religion, and a body of rich Jews to raiſe money for the ſupport of that army; and the peo-

people were wiſe enough to foreſee, that if the Chriſtian intereſt in parliament was not ſtrong enough to prevent the paſſing of that act, it would never be ſtrong enough to prevent the paſſing of any particular act for naturalizing a Jew, or a number of Jews, many of whom would be included in every future act, and the expence borne by the whole body, as no people are more zealous for the ſupport of their religion than they are.

I could produce many examples for eſtabliſhing the truth of the political maxim I have mentioned, and I could from our own hiſtory ſhew, that religion was never by the people brought into any diſpute in which it had not a very intimate concern; but neither of theſe I think neceſſary upon the preſent occaſion, and therefore I ſhall take notice only of that religious diſpute mentioned by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, in order to ſhew, that our eſtabliſhed church was really concerned in that diſpute, and that the nation never ſuffered by the parliament's purſuing right meaſures with reſpect to religion. I believe no man ſuppoſes, that the people gave themſelves any trouble about the perſon of Dr. Sacheverel, but what raiſed the ſpirit of the people was, becauſe in his perſon our eſtabliſhed church itſelf was attacked; for by his proſecution and ſentence, one of its moſt eſſential doctrines was condemned, and the rebellious doctrines of 1649 revived. If the then adminiſtration did not foreſee, that this would raiſe a religious diſpute, I muſt ſay, they were as ſhort ſighted as any of their ſucceſſors have been ſince. But I am perſuaded they did foreſee it: Nay more, I am perſuaded they deſigned it, only they did not foreſee, that the people would ſo generally and ſo warmly declare againſt the doctrine which they had a mind to revive; and if that religious diſpute was the cauſe of a change in the adminiſtration, it produced a good effect; for the then adminiſtration had uſurped a ſort of dominion over our ſovereign, ſo that it was high time to lay them aſide. The nation, therefore, no way ſuffered by that religious diſpute, nor did Europe ſuffer; for the new miniſters were as zealous for proſecuting the war as any Britiſh miniſter ever ought to be, nor did they ſo much as think of peace, until the behaviour of ſome of our allies made them lend a more favourable ear to the propoſitions made by France than they would otherwiſe have done. Even after that, they refuſed entering into any negotiation, until the death of the emperor Joſeph, and the election of his brother Charles made it abſolutely neceſſary to put an end to the war; for as no proviſion had been made by the grand alliance, who ſhould have the dominions of Spain in caſe of ſuch an event, (which was certainly a moſt egregious blunder) it became impoſſible to continue the war, becauſe every one of our allies, except the houſe of Auſtria, would have oppoſed giving thoſe dominions to the emperor of Germany, and the houſe of Auſtria would have oppoſed giving them to any one elſe.

Thus, Sir, it became neceſſary for us to conclude a peace, and even to carry on a ſeparate negotiation for that purpoſe; becauſe the blunder I have mentioned made it impoſſible for us to ſuppoſe, that the emperor would join with us, and the famous barrier treaty, againſt which the late emperor had proteſted, made it as impoſſible for us to ſuppoſe that the Dutch would join with us, in any ſuch negotiation. The treaty of Utrecht therefore, and the preceding negotiation, were both abſolutely neceſſary; and if there was any thing amiſs in that treaty, it was occaſioned by the obſtinacy of our allies abroad, and the perverſeneſs of a party at home. But whatever may be ſaid of that treaty,

I am ſurprized to hear it called either an inglorious or an infamous treaty, by any of thoſe who have been concerned in adviſing or negotiating the treaties we have ſince made, eſpecially that lately made at Aix-la-Chapelle; for if it were neceſſary, I could evidently ſhew, that the preſent grandeur of France is not owing to any thing that was amiſs in the treaty of Utrecht, but to the never ceaſing negotiations we have ſince been carrying on; and if Europe, as well as this nation, ſhould become dependent upon France, it will not be owing to the puſillanimity or wrong meaſures purſued by that adminiſtration which concluded the treaty of Utrecht, but to the puſillanimity or wrong meaſures purſued by ſome of the miniſters we have had ſince that time.

I beg pardon, Sir, for deviating ſo far from the queſtion now before us, but if gentlemen will go out of their way to find fault with their predeceſſors, it becomes neceſſary to follow them; and for the ſame reaſon I muſt take ſome notice of a doctrine which ſeemed to be laid down by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, as if the people of this kingdom had no right to petition againſt what they think may be injurious to their religion or their liberties, which he called attacking the dignity of this houſe, and telling us what we ought or ought not to do in matters of a publick concern. Is not the trade of the nation, Sir, a matter of publick concern? May not any ſet of people petition againſt a bill by which the trade of the nation may, they think, be injured? That they may, was laſt ſeſſion allowed, when we received the petition of the merchants againſt the Jew bill then depending, and heard them upon their petition; yet the whole of their petition was, that, beſides other bad effects, our commerce with foreign nations would be injured by the bill then depending. Perhaps I might be laughed at by ſome fine young gentlemen, ſhould I ſay, that the religion of the people ought to be more dear to them than their trade; but ſurely I may ſay, that their liberties ought to be more dear to them than their trade. Shall the people then have a right to pray that a bill may not paſs becauſe it may, in their opinion, be injurious to the trade of the nation; and yet have no liberty to pray, that a bill may not paſs, which they think will be injurious to their religion and liberties? This is a doctrine which to me appears ſo inconſiſtent, that, I hope, it will never be adopted by either houſe of parliament. Yet this was all that could be objected againſt the petition from the city of London; for it was conceived in terms as ſubmiſſive and decent as could poſſibly be made uſe of; whereas the Kentiſh petition was conceived in terms ſo haughty and indecent, that it looked more like preſcribing than petitioning. Therefore it gave me a good deal of pain, even on his own account, to hear the Hon. gentleman ſay, that the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, deſerved the ſame treatment that the Kentiſh petitioners met with.

Sir, the right of petitioning either the king or the parliament, in a decent and ſubmiſſive manner, and without any riotous appearance, againſt any thing they think may affect their religion or liberties, will never, I hope, be taken from the ſubject. The moment it is, we may bid adieu to liberty, and then we muſt embrace whatever religion our deſpotick ſovereign pleaſes to preſcribe, which may be the Jewiſh as likely as any other. If the city's petition, Sir, gave riſe to the ſpirit that has appeared among the people, the effect we now ſee it has produced, is the ſtrongeſt argument that can be made uſe of againſt in-

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inventing any subtil distinctions for abridging the subjects right to petition upon any occasion whatever; for every man, who thinks as I have always done of the act we are now about to repeal, must allow the effect to be extremely good. It is true, the opposition it met with last session in parliament, was not very numerous, no more than any opposition has lately been to any measure proposed or supported by our ministers; yet it ought not to be called an inconsiderable one, if it were only on account of one gentleman who joined strenuously in it, and who ever since he came into parliament, has upon all occasions manifested a true publick spirit directed by a sound judgment, which has always appeared to be unbiassed by either party or private interest. And whatever some gentlemen may think of that opposition, the people without doors, of all ranks and degrees, have since most loudly and most generally approved of it, tho' the contrary be insinuated by this preamble, which, I think, plainly appears to be intended as a reflection upon the opposition within doors, and upon every man without, who has since testified any dislike of the act.

I know too much of the nature of mankind, Sir, to think of persuading gentlemen to acknowledge their having been in an error with regard to the act they last session approved of; therefore I shall not trouble you with a repetition of any of the unanswerable arguments then made use of against it; but gentlemen should at least shew so much complaisance to the general voice of their countrymen, as not to condemn it at the same time they are complying with it. This really seems to me to be such an inconsistency of conduct, as no man of common sense, much less a house of parliament, ought to be guilty of; and as the avoiding of this inconsistency is all that is proposed by the amendment which my Hon. friend has been pleased to offer, I hope, it will be unanimously agreed to.

[*This Debate to be concluded in our* APPENDIX.]

From the CONNOISSEUR, Nov. 28.

I LATELY took a survey of the female world, as Censor-general; and was very much surprized to find, that there is scarce any woman to be met with, except among the lowest of the vulgar. The sex consists almost entirely of Ladies. Every Joan is listed into a Lady; and the maid and the mistress are equally dignified with this polite title. The stage-coaches are constantly filled with ladies. At Bartholomew-Fair there is always a hop for the ladies: And if the ladies in the drawing-room are employed at whist, their last night's cards are made use of in a rubber by the ladies in the steward's room; while the other ladies of the family are staking their half-pence at put or all-fours in the kitchen. In a word, whenever there is occasion to speak of the female world, honourable mention is always made of them by the respectful appellation of The Ladies; As the young and the old, the black and the brown, the homely and the handsome, are all complaisantly included under the general title of The Fair.

Since therefore the ladies of Great-Britain make up so numerous a body, I shall devote this paper entirely to their service, and marshal them into their respective ranks, under these five divisions, viz. Married ladies, maiden or young ladies, ladies of quality, fine ladies, and lastly (without affront to the good company) ladies of pleasure.

I shall begin with the married ladies, as this order will be found to be far the most numerous, and includes all the married women in town or country above the degree of a chair-woman or the trundler of a wheel-barrow. The plain old English word Wife has long been discarded in our conversation, as being only fit for the broad mouths of the vulgar.—A well-bred ear is startled at the very sound of wife, as at a coarse and indelicate expression; and I appeal to any fashionable couple, whether they would not be as much ashamed to be mentioned together as man and wife, as they would to appear together at court in a farthingale and trunk-breeches. From Hyde-Park Corner to Temple-Bar this monster of a wife has not been heard of since the antiquated times of Dame and Your worship; and in the city every good house-wife is at least a lady of the other end of the town. In the country you might as well dispute the pretensions of every fox-hunter to the title of 'squire, as of his help-mate to that of lady; and in every corporation whoever matches with a burgess becomes a lady by right of charter. My cousin Village (from whom I have all my rural intelligence) informs me, that upon the strictest enquiry there is but one wife in the town where he now lives, and that is the parson's wife, who is never mentioned by the country ladies but as a dowdy, and an old-fashioned creature. Such is the great privilege of matrimony, that every female is ennobled by changing her surname: For as every unmarried woman is a Miss, every married one by the same courtesy is a Lady.

The next order of dignified females is compoſed of maiden or young ladies; which terms are ſynonymous, and are indifferently applied to females of the age of 14 or 60. We muſt not therefore be ſurpriſed to hear of maiden ladies, who are known to have had ſeveral children, or to meet with young ladies that look like old dowagers. At the houſe of an acquaintance where I lately viſited, I was told, that we were to expect Mrs. Jackſon and the two Miſs Wrinkles. But what was my ſurpriſe! when I ſaw on their arrival a blooming female of 25 accoſted under the firſt denomination, and the two nymphs, as I expected, come tottering into the room, the youngeſt of them to all appearance on the verge of 60. I could not help wiſhing on this occaſion, that ſome middle term was invented between Miſs and Mrs. to be adopted, at a certain age, by all females not inclined to matrimony. For, ſurely, nothing can be more ridiculous, than to hear a grey-haired lady paſt her grand climacterick mentioned in terms, that convey the idea of youth and beauty, or, perhaps, of a bib and hanging-ſleeves. This indiſcriminate appellation alſo unavoidably creates much confuſion: I know an eminent tradeſman, who loſt a very good cuſtomer for innocently writing Mrs. ——— at the head of her bill. And I was lately at a ball, where, truſting to a friend for a partner, I was obliged to do penance with an old withered beldam, who hobbled thro' ſeveral country-dances with me, tho' ſhe was ancient enough to have been my grandmother. Excluding theſe young ladies of 50 and 60, this order of females is very numerous; for there is ſcarce a girl in town or country, ſuperior to a milk-maid or cinder-wench, but is comprehended in it. The daughters are indiſputably young ladies, tho' their papas may be tradeſmen or mechanicks. For the preſent race of ſhop-keepers, &c. have wiſely provided, that their gentility ſhall be preſerved in the female part of the family. Thus, altho' the ſon is called plain Jack, and perhaps bound apprentice to his father, the daughter is taught to hold up her head, make tea in the little parlour behind the ſhop, and inherits the title of lady from her mama. To make theſe claims to dignity more ſure, thoſe excellent ſeminaries of genteel education, called boarding-ſchools, have been contrived; where, inſtead of teazing a ſampler, or conning a chapter of the Bible, the young ladies are inſtructed to hold up their heads, make a curtſey, and to behave themſelves in every reſpect like pretty little ladies. Hence it happens, that we may often obſerve ſeveral of theſe polite damſels in the ſkirts of Whitechapel, and in every petty country town; nay, it is common to meet with young ladies born and bred, who have ſubmitted to keep a chandler's ſhop, or had humility enough even to go to ſervice.

I proceed next to take into conſideration what is generally underſtood by ladies of quality. Theſe, in other words, may be more properly called ladies of faſhion; for in the modiſh acceptation of the phraſe, not ſo much regard is had to their birth or ſtation, or even to their coronet, as to their way of life. The dutcheſs, who has not taſte enough to act up to the character of a perſon of quality, is no more reſpected in the polite world than a city knight's lady; nor does ſhe derive any greater honour from her title, than the hump-backed woman receives from the vulgar. But what is immediately expected from a lady of quality, will be ſeen under the next article; For moſt of our modern ladies of quality affect to be fine ladies.

To deſcribe the life of a fine lady would be only to ſet down a perpetual round of viſiting, gaming, dreſſing, and intriguing. She has been bred up in the notion of making a figure, and of recommending herſelf as a woman of ſpirit: For which end ſhe is always foremoſt in the faſhion, and never fails gracing with her appearance every publick aſſembly, and every party of pleaſure. Tho' ſingle, ſhe may coquet with every fine gentleman; or if married, ſhe may admit of gallantries without reproach, and even receive viſits from the men in her bed-chamber. To complete the character, and to make her a very fine lady, ſhe ſhould be celebrated for her wit and beauty, and be parted from her huſband; for as matrimony itſelf is not meant as a reſtraint upon a pleaſure, a ſeparate maintenance is underſtood as a licence to throw off even the appearance of virtue.

From the fine ladies it is a very natural tranſition to the ladies of pleaſure; and indeed from what has already been ſaid concerning fine ladies, one might imagine that, as they make pleaſure their ſole purſuit, they might properly be entitled ladies of pleaſure. But this gay appellation is reſerved for the higher rank of proſtitutes, whoſe principal difference from the fine ladies conſiſts in their profeſſing a trade, which the others carry on by ſmuggling. A lady of faſhion, who refuſes no favours but the laſt, or even grants that without being paid for it, is not to be accounted a lady of pleaſure, but

but ranks in an order formerly celebrated under the title of Demi-Reps. It is whimſical enough to ſee the different complexions aſſumed by the ſame vice, according to the difference of ſtations. The married lady of quality may intrigue with as many as ſhe pleaſes, and ſtill remain right honourable: The draggle tail'd ſtreet-walker is a common wopan, and liable to be ſent to Bridewell; but the whore of high life is a lady of pleaſure, and rolls in a gilt chariot.

Concluſion of PHILALETHES's *Anſwer to Lord* BOLINGBROKE. (*See p.* 512.)

HIS lordſhip goes on to ridicule the account of the fall of man. For my part, I ſee nothing ridiculous in it: Tho' we might not be able to underſtand preciſely all the circumſtances relating to this tranſaction, yet in general it is agreeable to the ordinary ſtate of mankind. Adam and Eve are repreſented as placed by Almighty God in a ſtate of happineſs; it was highly reaſonable that their obedience ſhould be tried, as they were endued with rational and moral powers. They were tempted to tranſgreſs the command of God; they yielded to the temptation, and thereby forfeited that happineſs they were in poſſeſſion of, and which they might have ſecured by innocence and obedience. They became liable to death, and their poſterity muſt of courſe be obnoxious to the ſame fate. I would juſt aſk, what right Adam or his poſterity had to an immortal life in Paradiſe? They could not poſſibly have any at all, the whole being entirely owing to the good pleaſure of the great Creator; and conſequently, the poſterity of Adam loſt nothing by his fall they had any natural claim to. If, indeed, the caſe was, as it has been repreſented in ſyſtems of divinity, that the ſin of Adam was of ſo infectious a nature, by the expreſs appointment of God, as to corrupt all his poſterity, and that they were all liable to damnation, i. e. to inexpreſſible torments in hell for millions and millions of ages upon the account of this corruption; if, I ſay, the Bible contained any ſuch doctrine, it would be impoſſible to reconcile ſuch diabolical cruelty and enormous barbarity with the juſtice and mercy of the one ſupreme God and Father of all. But this horrid and blaſphemous doctrine has no foundation in ſcripture, as any ſincere perſon may be fully convinced, who will carefully examine all the paſſages relative to this ſubject: Or, let any unprejudiced perſon but read Dr. John Clarke's account of the fall of man, in his Boylean lectures of the origin of moral evil, Vol. II. 8vo. p. 268—252; Locke's reaſonableneſs of chriſtianity, in the beginning, and Mr. Taylor's ſcripture doctrine of original ſin, and he will find abundant ſatisfaction upon this point, with which almoſt all chriſtian ſocieties have been embarraſs'd ever ſince Auſtin's time.

His lordſhip repreſents it as an abſurdity to ſuppoſe, that the ſame ſupreme Being, who made the world, walked in the garden *to enjoy the cool of the evening*. I anſwer, there is nothing ſaid in the text about *enjoying* the cool in the evening. The Lord God indeed is expreſly ſaid to walk, &c. But if his lordſhip had been diſpoſed to have given a rational interpretation of ſcripture, he might have learnt by comparing paſſages together, that the one ſupreme God is never repreſented by the ſacred writers as appearing among mortals. God is ſaid to appear, when an angel is ſent to men in the name of God. An angel is, in many paſſages of the Old Teſtament, expreſly called Lord God, as perſonating or repreſenting God.

As to repentance aſcribed to God, which his lordſhip objects to, there is nothing in this inconſiſtent with the immutable perfections of God. It is only a figurative expreſſion in condeſcenſion to our apprehenſions, not denoting any change in God, but only a difference of the event with reſpect to us. God's promiſes and threatnings to his rational creatures, in a ſtate of probation, are conditional, depending upon their behaviour. He puniſhes, without any alteration in himſelf, the wicked and incorrigible, and extends his mercy to the ſame perſons, when they become truly penitent and objects of compaſſion.

I obſerve, that Gen. viii. 21, is not rightly tranſlated from the Hebrew — *I will not again curſe the ground any more for man's ſake*; for *the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth*; *for* ſhould be tranſlated *altho'*: This removes the contradiction his lordſhip would inſinuate between v. 5. of ch. vi. and this text. In the former, the wickedneſs of man is given as a reaſon why God reſolved to deſtroy the earth; in the latter, according to our Engliſh verſion, the wickedneſs of men ſeems to be the reaſon given why he would ſpare it. But the true tranſlation is, *I will not curſe the ground any more for man's ſake*; altho' *the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth*, i. e. I will never deſtroy the earth with another flood, tho' I foreſee that men in general will be wicked. The expreſſion denoting the wickedneſs of men

in the latter text, is not ſo ſtrong as that in the former, plainly implying a difference between the inhabitants of the new and old world, with regard to their moral behaviour.

His lordſhip goes on to obſerve, that the whole hiſtory from Noah to Abraham, and from Abraham to the Exodus, is a ſeries of incredible tales. God's condeſcending to act as the tutelar God of Abraham, Iſaac and Jacob is repreſented as ſomething too low and mean to aſcribe to the ſupreme Being. I anſwer; as all mankind were ſinking apace, or rather were actually ſunk in ſuperſtition and idolatry, it cannot be thought unworthy of the majeſty of heaven, to ſelect one people to preſerve the knowledge of one God. In order to this end, what head of ſuch a people could be more proper, than one who had ſuffered among his countrymen for the profeſſion of one God, and who had demonſtrated his integrity by quitting his native country, in obedience to the divine command? Neither was this ſcheme calculated to anſwer the purpoſes of pride and ambition to a favourite people, as his lordſhip would inſinuate: No, but to promote great and excellent deſigns, with regard to mankind in general. The Jewiſh people at this very day is a ſtanding monument of the truth of Revelation. It is a miracle not to be accounted for by the common turn of human affairs, that a people ſhould be diſperſed thro' every part of the earth, and yet continue diſtinct and ſeparate from all other nations, notwithſtanding the grievous perſecutions they have ſometimes endured, and the contempt and ignominy thrown upon them at all times, which has been notoriouſly their caſe for above 1700 years. Add to this, that there are prophecies in the Old and New Teſtament, which ſeem to point out a time, when the Jews ſhall be reſtored to their own country: And miraculous it is, that they are now in ſuch a ſtate, as renders them qualified for the accompliſhment of this glorious event; as being diſtinct from other nations; as being a wealthy people, and ſo able to rebuild their city and temple; as their wealth does not conſiſt in lands, but may be eaſily conveyed from one country to another; as they live in conſtant expectation of their return. Let unbelievers produce one inſtance upon the face of the whole globe that comes up to this ſtupendous diſpenſation!

God Almighty is made a party in the fraud that Jacob was guilty of, according to his lordſhip's repreſentation.—— Jacob was certainly guilty of lying, deceiving and impoſing on his father, which is not juſtified in the ſcripture account of it; and it is remarkable, that God puniſhed him for it, in the affair of his wives. As the poſterity of Jacob were deſigned by God to be his peculiar people, even before the birth of Eſau and Jacob; which was a diſpenſation conſiſtent with his righteous government of the moral world; ſo he permitted the bleſſing of Iſaac to take place with regard to Jacob in preference to Eſau. The character of Jacob, notwithſtanding ſome bad things, is upon the whole very good; and it is one inſtance of the impartiality of the ſacred writers, that they ſet forth the faults as well as virtues of good men.

His lordſhip alledges, that the laws given to the Iſraelites, in order to preſerve the belief of one God, and the purity of his worſhip, in oppoſition to ſuperſtition and idolatry, were but ill adapted to this end. He endeavours to prove it by the number of rites and ceremonies impoſed on them in conformity to the Egyptian ſuperſtition; and that they were taught to worſhip one God, much as the idolatrous nations adored ſeveral. I anſwer; whoever will be at the pains to take an impartial view of the laws of Moſes, will find abundant reaſon to be convinced of the falſhood of his lordſhip's proof. The whole frame of the Jewiſh polity is very wiſely calculated to ſecure the people in obedience to one God, and to guard them againſt idolatry. The moſt prejudiced deiſt muſt allow, that the ten commandments are admirably adapted to this glorious end. Spencer *de legibus Hebræorum*, Mr. Whiſton's *Hebrew covenant revived*, Mr. Hay's ſhort and preciſe account of the moſt conſiderable part of the laws of Moſes, in his *Relig. Philoſophi*, p. 81, &c. contain a full anſwer to his lordſhip's obſervations upon this head.

We have next the conqueſt of Canaan compared to the Spaniards conquering of America. Anſwer: It appears by the hiſtory, that the Canaanites were not only groſs idolaters, but were likewiſe defiled with the moſt abominable wickedneſs and moſt unnatural debaucheries. We ſhould have heard no complaints, if they had been deſtroyed by a famine, peſtilence, or a fire from heaven. I cannot ſee why the Governor of the world might not, with equal juſtice, make uſe of the Iſraelites to deſtroy them with their ſwords. Upon ſuppoſition that Joſhua had a commiſſion from God, all the difficulty relating to this point immediately vaniſhes. It is taken for granted, that the cruelty exercis'd upon the Ca-

Canaanites is an unanſwerable argument againſt a divine commiſſion; which muſt rely upon this foundation, that Almighty God could never be ſuppoſed, conſiſtently with juſtice, to employ one part of his creatures to puniſh another, when rebellious and incorrigible. This is a principle confuted by common experience, and cannot be maintained without denying God's dominion over his creatures, who doubtleſs has a right to puniſh them in what manner he may think agreeable to his wiſdom, provided the puniſhment does not exceed the demerit of their crimes. All his lordſhip's obſervations about Huns, Goths, Vandals, and Spaniards, are nothing to the purpoſe, becauſe they received no commiſſion from God.

Upon the whole, I am ready to own that there are difficulties in the Old Teſtament: But this is no good reaſon why we ſhould give it up, as the truth of its divine authority is eſtabliſhed upon ſtrong and ſatisfactory evidence. There are a great many difficulties in the book of nature, of which perhaps we cannot give a clear ſolution. But will any rational perſon conclude from hence, that we muſt deny the being of God, which is a truth demonſtrated by the moſt evident principles of reaſon?

His lordſhip, in his firſt eſſay, which cloſes the third volume, endeavours to turn the notion of inſpiration into ridicule, as ſomething of a myſterious nature, which "can neither be proved *a priori*, or *poſteriori*: It cannot be proved *a priori*, becauſe it is of a myſterious nature. It cannot admit of proof *a poſteriori*, becauſe the proofs produced for chriſtian inſpiration are not more deciſive to chriſtians, than thoſe which the Mahometans bring of the ſame kind are to them." Anſwer: His lordſhip himſelf allows, that an extraordinary action of God in the human mind, which is the uſual ſenſe of the word inſpiration, is not more inconceivable than the ordinary action of mind on body, and of body on mind. Then the poſſibility of inſpiration muſt be admitted; and the ſingle queſtion is this, whether in fact there has been any inſpiration. His lordſhip puts the chriſtian revelation and the pretenſions of Mahomet upon the ſame footing, and ſo very notably proves that there is no more truth in the ſuppoſed inſpiration of the one than of the other: That is, the queſtion is plainly begged. If Moſes and the prophets, if Chriſt and his apoſtles had no better claim to a divine miſſion than Mahomet, it neceſſarily follows that the ſuppoſed inſpiration of them all, is equally groundleſs. But the ſame arguments, which prove the truth of chriſtianity, undeniably prove the truth of inſpiration. The prophecies of the Old and New Teſtament, which have been evidently fulfilled, plainly demonſtrate that the prophets and apoſtles were inſpired by God; ſo that we have extraordinary evidence for this extraordinary fact; an evidence, which I cannot find his lordſhip has ſo much as attempted to invalidate, by any thing I have ſeen.

I obſerve an expreſs contradiction in his reaſoning upon this point: In one place he argues againſt the poſſibility of inſpiration, becauſe he cannot conceive the manner of it; in another, which I have quoted above, he expreſly allows the poſſibility of it. Surely, to imagine that the Almighty Creator, who has furniſhed his creatures with all their powers and faculties, ſhould not be able to communicate any truths to them in an extraordinary way, muſt be thought ſomething very inſolent, if not blaſphemous.

His lordſhip takes a great deal of pains to prove, that the ſoul of man is not a principle diſtinct from the body, and that the arguments urged by the moſt celebrated immaterialiſts, are not concluſive. His view is, to demoliſh the aſſurance of a future ſtate, it being his avowed opinion that this preſent ſtate is the whole of man's exiſtence. I cannot help making this reflection upon this part of his lordſhip's ſcheme: How deeply are we obliged to the goodneſs of the one ſupreme God, who has, in the goſpel, afforded us the moſt comfortable hopes of immortal life, in a way adapted to the loweſt capacities; when we find by experience, that the moſt refined philoſophers are ſo far from arriving at any certainty of a future ſtate by the principles of reaſon, that they become abſolute ſcepticks, with regard to this important point? However the queſtion be determined as to the immateriality of the human ſoul, chriſtianity is not at all affected by it. We have God's expreſs promiſe for a glorious reſurrection, which I will beg leave to obſerve has no more difficulty in it, than the producing us at firſt by the inſtrumentality of our parents.

I am perſuaded that my lord Bolingbroke's writings will prove, at laſt, of great ſervice to the cauſe of chriſtianity, tho' they may do conſiderable miſchief to many particular perſons. They will oblige chriſtian defenders to give up weak pretences, irrational arguments, and an attachment to many favourite points, introduced into the chriſtian church by corrupt and wicked chriſtians. It is to be hoped, that theſe writings will powerfully engage

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all thoſe, who in earneſt believe the chriſtian Revelation, to lay aſide all unneceſſary altercations, and be ſollicitous only for the pure doctrine of Chriſt and his apoſtles. Let chriſtians learn to manage their debates in the ſpirit of peace and charity, ſo ſtrongly inculcated by their common maſter, and which is rendered ſo neceſſary by their common adverſaries.

A new Method, made uſe of in Sweden, *for preſerving from Ruſt any Sort of Iron Work, that is expoſed to the Air.*

THEY take ſuch a quantity of pitch and tar as they think they may then have occaſion for, and mix up with it ſuch a quantity of the beſt ſort of ſoot as not to make it too thick for uſe. With this compoſition they paint or beſmear all the parts of the iron work; for which purpoſe they make uſe of ſhort, hard bruſhes, becauſe they muſt preſs pretty ſtrongly upon the iron, in order to give it a ſufficient quantity; and they always chuſe to perform this operation in the ſpring time of the year, becauſe the moderate heat of that ſeaſon hardens the pitch ſo much, that it is never melted by the ſucceeding heats of the ſummer, but on the contrary acquires ſuch a gloſs as to look like varniſh. This has been found by experience to preſerve iron from ruſt much better than any ſort of paint; and is as cheap as any that can be made uſe of.

Dulwich RECEIPT *for an* AGUE.

TAKE two ounces of Jeſuits bark, finely powdered, and put into a quart bottle, and put a pint of brandy to it, and a pennyweight (that is, twenty-four grains) of cochineal, beaten very fine; ſhake it well together; and when the hot fit is gone off, take a ſmall wine glaſs full of it, and every three hours after take another glaſs full, till you have taken it all. Be ſure to ſhake it thick together every time you take it. If you have had the ague long, you may take another bottle. The bittereſt and paleſt coloured bark is the beſt.

For the GRAVEL.

TAKE of broom-ſeed, finely ground, as much in quantity as will lie upon the ſurface of a ſhilling, in a gill of the beſt white port, morning and evening.

Concluſion of the STORY *of a young Lady and her Guardian.* (*See p.* 504.)

THUS far all things appear well and promiſing: But, as it happened to a certain great genius, who being at that ancient and laudable entertainment, where Punch is the eternal hero of every performance, not knowing what was behind the curtain, and taking Punch for the author of all the ſmartneſs which he heard, and believed as proceeding from his mouth; he was ſo enamoured of his converſation, that he purchaſed him for the ſake of being the ſtanding bell-eſprit of his table; but, alas! he was deceived. And, in the ſame manner, are many men deceived with ſpecious appearances, taking that for one thing, which was meant for another; and all for the ſame reaſon, that this man miſtook Punch for a wit, becauſe they do not ſee the motives in one, nor the wires in another, which actuate both the man and the wood.

But, continued the gentleman who told this ſtory, there was in the ſame village where Mr. Sharply lived, a young fellow, who was bound clerk to an attorney, whoſe father dying young, had left him a thouſand pounds in money.

He was of a good figure, and had much animal vivacity, being by far the ſmarteſt perſon in the village; a beau to the extremity of country finery; his laced hat was cocked in the ſmarteſt taſte, his wig little, and one ſingle curl running round the bottom of it; he wore a white lapel-coat with a blue collar, a green laced waiſtcoat, ſcarlet breeches, white ſtockings, and the thinneſt pumps that the ſhoemaker could deviſe, with an iron-headed oaken-ſtick in his hand, and a ſpaniel at his heels.

No young man had more gentleman-like accompliſhments; he ſwore freely, gamed freely, and drank freely; he bred the beſt fighting-cocks in the neighbourhood, having in conſtant pay a fellow to ſteal the eggs from the walks of other gentlemen around the village. He kept a good horſe, hunted much with a neighbouring 'ſquire, and never miſſed a horſe-race within fifty miles of the place where he dwelt. In ſhort, he minded every thing but one, which was his maſter's buſineſs; and had by this genteel taſte diſſipated more than one half of his fortune.

This gentleman had caſt his eyes on Miſs Sucky, and had been in company with her more than once; but was totally prevented from carrying her off, which had not a little diſconcerted his views.

The whole village, at leaſt thoſe fellows who helped to conſume him, did not fail to tell him of the two above-mentioned viſits; every thing in the country is a marriage, where two young people have ſeen one another more than once; and therefore they agreed, that this muſt be

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one between young Trueman and Miſs Brightley.

D—mn me, ſays a fellow in company, I would have her yet for all the law, was I Mr. Smart (for this was the clerk's name) I would give old Sharply one half, and keep the other myſelf; half a loaf is better than no bread; he will touch, I know'en of old.

This ſhot of his companion hit the imagination of young Smart. In this affair he reſembled marſhal Villars, who took the advice of two citizens of Doway, by which means he conquered the army of prince Eugene, and ſaved his country.

The better to effectuate this intended ſcheme, he took an occaſion one day to ſpeak to Mr. Sharply, ſomething between jeſt and earneſt; that if he would give his conſent that he ſhould addreſs Miſs Brightley, upon marriage they would divide the fortune between them.

This was the very overture which Sharply deſired, and the very cauſe that had made him continue the viſiting which was begun with Mr. Trueman. What, ſays he, Smart, do you imagine I will ſell the girl? You do this to try me, I ſuppoſe?

Not I, ſays the young fellow, ſwearing an oath to bind it; if you will agree that I marry her, if I can gain her conſent, you ſhall have half her fortune. Are you really in earneſt, ſays Sharply—Yes, upon my ſoul, anſwers Smart. Why then, ſays Sharply, we muſt have a little more converſation on that head. Which converſation ended in this agreement, that the fortune ſhould be divided between them.

After this time, young Smart found ways to ſee Miſs Brightley in private, pretending that it was all unknown to the guardian. At the ſame time young Trueman repeated his viſits, and grew much enamoured of the young lady: This Mr. Sharply beheld with no ſmall concern, leſt his propoſals being made to his ward ſhould fruſtrate this expectation of getting ten thouſand pounds.

To free himſelf from this dilemma, he made a viſit to Mr. Trueman, when, after having ſpent the day, he took occaſion to ſpeak to the old gentleman, and with much pretended affliction told him, there was too much reaſon to believe that young Smart had found the means to win Miſs Brightley's affection; and farther added, I am afraid ſhe is already in a ſituation which ought to follow matrimony, and not to precede it.

This intelligence ſtartled Mr. Trueman, he could not help being ſorry for ſo lovely a girl. Why, ſays Sharply, without doubt, Sir, it is great pity; but what would you adviſe me to do in ſuch a caſe? Why, really, ſays the old gentleman, I think, tho' young Smart is much beneath her in fortune, you ſhould endeavour to marry them together, and ſave her reputation as much as poſſible.

Sir, ſays Sharply, I am afraid I may be cenſured by the world, for this affair; but, I hope, you will have the goodneſs to declare, that I conſulted you on this matter; indeed it grieves me much, for I thought to have ſettled her in the arms of your ſon, where I am convinced ſhe would have been happy.

Indeed, ſays the good man, I was entertaining hopes of that kind, but there is an end of all expectations of that nature. I am afraid how my ſon may receive this news, I am really concerned for him; for he certainly has conceived an affection for her, poor girl! ſhe is young, and eaſily deluded.

Mr. Sharply being retired, full with ſelf-applauſe of his deep cunning; Mr. Trueman, the father, related the ſtory to the ſon, who bore it with much pain, and ſincerely wiſhed he had never ſeen her: But, Sir, ſays he, do not imagine I impute this to your inclination to give me this young lady. I am perſuaded, that it is not vice in her, which has been the cauſe of this indiſcretion, but the importunity of the young fellow; and that ſhe would have made me a very good wife. I think, Sir, continued he, we judge too hardly of young ladies, who are deluded in this manner.

This maſter-ſtroke of policy in Sharply prevented young Trueman from ever ſeeing the young lady again; the guardian therefore treated her with more ſeverity than before, and made her life as uneaſy as he could; which behaviour in him threw her into the arms of young Smart, whom ſhe loved the more as ſhe wiſhed more earneſtly to avoid the other. And this ended in Sharply's conſenting to marry her to him, and in dividing the money between the guardian and huſband.

Young Smart being poſſeſſed of ten thouſand pounds, lived in a very profuſe manner; he neglected no kind of diverſion and pleaſure, which the country could give him; but as London was a place he had never ſeen, he determined to paſs a month in that city, and yet he did not chuſe to take her with him, who had given him the power of enjoying it, and therefore he left her without much reluctance.

During his time of being in London, he frequented every place of expence, and ſpent his nights in thoſe innocent places of ac-

accommodation, called Bagnios; where he caught a diſeaſe which is generally to be found in thoſe conveniencies of rendezvous; and, at his return, communicated it to his wife. This accident terminated her days ſome ſhort time after, not a little aſſiſted by the miſmanagement in treating it.

Thus ended the life of this lovely woman, who had been ſold to this young rake by her guardian; and I wiſh ſhe may be the laſt which is treated in ſuch a manner.

From the WORLD, Nov. 28.

I HEARD the other day, that Mr. Johnſon's Engliſh dictionary, with a grammar and hiſtory of our language prefixed, will be publiſhed this winter, in two large volumes in folio.

I had long lamented, that we had no lawful ſtandard of our language ſet up, for thoſe to repair to, who might chuſe to ſpeak and write it grammatically and correctly: And I have as long wiſhed, that either ſome one perſon of diſtinguiſhed abilities would undertake the work ſingly, or that a certain number of gentlemen would form themſelves, or be formed by the government, into a ſociety for that purpoſe. The late ingenious Dr. Swift propoſed a plan of this nature to his friend (as he thought him) the lord treaſurer Oxford, but without ſucceſs.

Many people have imagined, that ſo extenſive a work would have been beſt performed by a number of perſons, who ſhould have taken their ſeveral departments, of examining, ſifting, winnowing (I borrow this image from the Italian *cruſca*) purifying, and finally, fixing our language, by incorporating their reſpective funds into one joint ſtock. But whether this opinion be true or falſe, I think the publick in general, and the republick of letters in particular, greatly obliged to Mr. Johnſon, for having undertaken and executed ſo great and deſirable a work. Perfection is not to be expected from man; but if we are to judge by the various works of Mr. Johnſon, already publiſhed, we have good reaſon to believe, that he will bring this as near to perfection as any one man could do. The plan of it, which he publiſhed ſome years ago, ſeems to me to be a proof of it. Nothing can be more rationally imagined, or more accurately and elegantly expreſſed.

The celebrated dictionaries of the Florentine and French academies owe their preſent ſize and perfection to very ſmall beginnings. Some private gentlemen at Florence, and ſome at Paris, had met at each others houſes to talk over and conſider their reſpective languages; upon which they publiſhed ſome ſhort eſſays, which were the embryo's of thoſe perfect productions, that now do ſo much honour to the two nations. Even Spain, which ſeems not to be the ſoil where, of late at leaſt, letters have either proſpered or been cultivated, has produced a dictionary, and a good one too, of the Spaniſh language, in ſix large volumes in folio.

I cannot help thinking it a ſort of diſgrace to our nation, that hitherto we have had no ſuch ſtandard to our language; our dictionaries at preſent being more properly what our neighbours the Dutch and the Germans call theirs, *word-books*, than dictionaries in the ſuperior ſenſe of that title. All words, good and bad, are there jumbled indiſcriminately together, inſomuch, that the injudicious reader may ſpeak and write as inelegantly, improperly and vulgarly as he pleaſes, by and with the authority of one or other of our *word-books*.

It muſt be owned, that our language is at preſent in a ſtate of anarchy; and hitherto, perhaps, it may not have been the worſe for it. During our free and open trade, many words and expreſſions have been imported, adopted and naturalized from other languages, which have greatly enriched our own. Let it ſtill preſerve what real ſtrength and beauty it may have borrowed from others, but let it not, like the Tarpeian maid, be overwhelmed and cruſhed by unneceſſary foreign ornaments. The time for diſcrimination ſeems to be now come. Toleration, adoption and naturalization have run their lengths. Good order and authority are now neceſſary. But where ſhall we find them, and at the ſame time, the obedience due to them? We muſt have recourſe to the old Roman expedient in times of confuſion, and chuſe a dictator. Upon this principle I give my vote for Mr. Johnſon to fill that great and arduous poſt. And I hereby declare, that I make a total ſurrender of all my rights and privileges in the Engliſh language, as a free-born Britiſh ſubject, to the ſaid Mr. Johnſon, during the term of his dictatorſhip. Nay more; I will not only obey him, like an old Roman, as my dictator, but, like a modern Roman, I will implicitly believe in him as my pope, and hold him to be infallible while in the chair, but no longer. More than this he cannot well require; for I preſume, that obedience can never be expected when there is neither terror to enforce, nor intereſt to invite it.

I confeſs that I have ſo much honeſt Engliſh pride, or perhaps, prejudice about me, as to think myſelf more conſiderable for whatever contributes to the honour, the advantage, or the ornament of my native country. I have therefore a ſenſible pleaſure in reflecting upon the rapid progreſs which our language has lately made, and ſtill continues to make, all over Europe. It is frequently ſpoken, and almoſt univerſally underſtood, in Holland; it is kindly entertained as a relation in the moſt civilized parts of Germany; and it is ſtudied as a learned language, tho' yet little ſpoke, by all thoſe in France and Italy, who either have, or pretend to have, any learning.

The ſpreading the French language over moſt parts of Europe, to the degree of making it almoſt a univerſal one, was always reckoned among the glories of the reign of Lewis XIV. But be it remembered that the ſucceſs of his arms firſt opened the way to it, tho' at the ſame time it muſt be owned, that a great number of moſt excellent authors who flouriſhed in his time, added ſtrength and velocity to its progreſs. Whereas our language has made its way ſingly by its own weight and merit, under the conduct of thoſe great leaders, Shakeſpear, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Newton, Swift, Pope, Addiſon, &c. A nobler ſort of conqueſt, and a far more glorious triumph, ſince graced by none but willing captives!

Theſe authors, tho' for the moſt part but indifferently tranſlated into foreign languages, gave other nations a ſample of the Britiſh genius. The copies, imperfect as they were, pleaſed, and excited a general deſire of ſeeing originals; and both our authors and our language ſoon became claſſical.

But a grammar, a dictionary, and a hiſtory of our language thro' its ſeveral ſtages were ſtill wanting at home, and importunately called for from abroad. Mr. Johnſon's labours will now, and, I dare ſay, very fully, ſupply that want, and greatly contribute to the farther ſpreading of our language in other countries. Learners were diſcouraged by finding no ſtandard to reſort to, and conſequently thought it incapable of any. They will now be undeceived and encouraged.

There are many hints and conſiderations relative to our language, which I ſhould have taken the liberty of ſuggeſting to Mr. Johnſon, had I not been convinced that they have equally occurred to him: But there is one, and a very material one it is, to which perhaps he may not have given all the neceſſary attention. I mean the genteeler part of our language, which owes both its riſe and progreſs to my fair countrywomen, whoſe natural turn is more to the copiouſneſs, than to the correctneſs of diction. I would not adviſe him to be raſh enough to proſcribe any of thoſe happy redundancies and luxuriancies of expreſſion, with which they have enriched our language. They willingly inflict fetters, but very unwillingly ſubmit to wear them. In this caſe his taſk will be ſo difficult, that I deſign, as a common friend, to propoſe in ſome future paper the means which appear to me the moſt likely to reconcile matters.

P. S. I hope that none of my courteous readers will upon this occaſion be ſo uncourteous, as to ſuſpect me of being a hired and intereſted puff of this work; for I moſt ſolemnly proteſt, that neither Mr. Johnſon, nor any perſon employed by him, nor any bookſeller or booksellers concerned in the ſucceſs of it, have ever offered me the uſual compliment of a pair of gloves or a bottle of wine; nor has even Mr. Dodſley, tho' my publiſher, and, as I am informed, deeply intereſted in the ſale of this dictionary, ſo much as invited me to take a bit of mutton with him.

We are aſſured that the above paper was wrote by a certain noble earl.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy, of the Province of* Canterbury, *in Convocation aſſembled, preſented to his Majeſty, on* Tueſday, November 26. *(See p. 522.)*

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the archbiſhop, biſhops, and clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation aſſembled, beg leave to take this opportunity of our being convened by your royal command, to repeat the moſt cordial aſſurances of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your ſacred perſon.

We have a ſtrong and grateful ſenſe of the happineſs we have enjoyed during the whole courſe of your majeſty's reign; under which the obedience of your ſubjects, and particularly of your faithful clergy, has, by the goodneſs of your majeſty, been rendered a moſt eaſy duty.

Your majeſty has made the laws and conſtitution the rule of your juſt and equal government; and is never better pleaſed, than when the ſame laws appear to be the meaſure of your people's loyalty.

The gracious aſſurances, which your majeſty has ſo often given, and ſo religiouſly obſerved, that you would ſupport

the church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed, not only lay us under the higheſt obligations to your majeſty, but call upon us alſo to ſhew our thankfulneſs to God for ſo great and powerful a protector: And we are convinced how much it is incumbent upon us, to demonſtrate to the world, by our doctrines and examples, that the proteſtant church of England has not its equal, for the purity of its faith, the wiſdom of its conſtitution, the decent regularity of its worſhip, a ſteady and well-grounded zeal againſt the corruptions of popery, its loyalty and affection to its governors, and moderation and candour to thoſe who have the misfortune to diſſent from it.

Such is the ſpirit of our eſtabliſhment; and in forming our conduct by it, we acquit ourſelves of our duty to God, and to our country; and render ourſelves as acceptable, as we are invariably faithful, to your majeſty, and your illuſtrious houſe.

We ſee and lament the depravity of our times, evidenced beyond all former examples, not only by flagitious actions, but by the publication of writings which ſtrike at the very vitals of all religion, and ſhake the foundation of civil government. We engage ourſelves to your majeſty, that we will exert ourſelves to the utmoſt to maintain the honour of our moſt holy faith, by inſtilling the principles, and urging the great motives of it, upon the conſciences of men: By theſe means doing all in our power to preſerve the peace and proſperity of the publick, and ſtrengthen the hands of the magiſtrate in the execution of thoſe good laws, which have been formed with ſo much wiſdom againſt irreligion, profaneneſs, and diſſoluteneſs of manners.

Give us leave, Sir, to add our moſt ardent prayers to God, that he would extend your majeſty's days to the longeſt period of human life; that he would bleſs and proſper all the branches of your royal family; and that, under a line of princes derived from yourſelf, this nation may be as ſecure, in future times, from the miſchiefs of licentiouſneſs, as it has been under your majeſty's auſpicious government, from the danger of oppreſſion.

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* Anſwer.

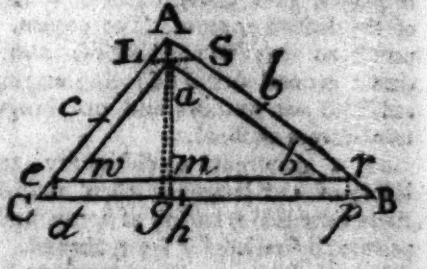
My Lords, and the reſt of the Clergy,

I THANK you for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The zeal you expreſs againſt the increaſe of immorality, and the publication of impious writings, is highly commendable, and gives me great ſatisfaction.

It ſhall be my conſtant care, to diſcourage licentiouſneſs and infidelity; to ſupport the church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed; and to protect all my ſubjects in the full enjoyment of their rights, both religious and civil.

SOLUTION *to Mr.* Hemmingway's *Queſtion, p.* 363, *which is general for all plain Triangles.*

DRAW *e d* and *r p* parallel to A I, the perpendicular, alſo L S parallel to C B, the baſe; now, put $s = A I$ (in this caſe 24) let $y = w b$, then $\frac{cy}{b} = wa$, $\frac{by}{b} = ab$, and $\frac{sy}{b} = am$, $s - x = AM$, $\therefore s : b :: s - x : b - \frac{bx}{s} = er = dp$, hence $\frac{bx}{s} = Cd + pB$;



$s - x - \frac{sy}{b} = Aa$; then, $s : b :: s - x - \frac{sy}{b} : b - \frac{bx}{s} - y = LS$. The ditch is compoſed of the Δ's C *e d*, *p r* B, L A S, parallelogram *d e r p*, parallelograms *b r s a*, L *a w c*,

i. e. $\frac{bx^2}{2s} + bx - \frac{bxx}{s} + \frac{byx}{b} + \frac{s - x - sy}{2} \times \frac{2b}{b - \frac{bx}{s} - y} + \frac{cyx}{b} = \frac{bs}{2} - \frac{sy^2}{2b}$,

the ſuperficies of the ditch, and $\frac{bs}{2} - \frac{syy}{2b} \times x = \frac{sy^2}{2b} \times \frac{2}{3}$ the quantity of earth, taken out of the ditch to raiſe the remainder $\frac{2}{3}$ of a yard. From the firſt equation $x = \frac{bs - ys}{b + c + c} = \frac{y \times \frac{2}{3}}{b^2 - y^2}$ from the ſecond, hence $y = 42,004740320$, $x = 1,599051939$, $aw = 25,202844819$, $ab = 33,603792242$, and the area of the Δ $wab = 423,455569874$ $\square$ yards, quantity of earth taken out of the ditch $= 282,303713$ cubic yard. *Q. E. D.*

THOMAS TODD.

From

From the WORLD, Dec. 5.

A Hint to Mr. JOHNSON, *concerning a new* Dictionary *for the* LADIES, *being a Sequel to the former Paper.*

SHOULD Mr. Johnſon, by an act of power, baniſh and attaint many of the favourite words and expreſſions, with which the ladies have ſo profuſely enriched our language, he would excite the indignation of the moſt formidable, becauſe the moſt lovely part of his readers; his dictionary would be condemned as a ſyſtem of tyranny, and he himſelf, like the laſt Tarquin, run the riſque of being depoſed. So popular and ſo powerful is the female cauſe! On the other hand, ſhould he, by an act of grace, admit, legitimate and incorporate into our language, thoſe words and expreſſions, which, haſtily begot, owe their birth to the incontinency of female eloquence; what ſevere cenſures might he not juſtly apprehend from the learned part of his readers, who do not underſtand complaiſances of that nature?

For my own part, as I am always inclined to plead the cauſe of my fair fellow-ſubjects, I ſhall now take the liberty of laying before Mr. Johnſon thoſe arguments, which upon this occaſion may be urged in their favour, as introductory to the compromiſe, which I ſhall humbly offer and conclude with.

Language is indiſputably the more immediate province of the fair ſex; there they ſhine, there they excel. The torrents of their eloquence, eſpecially in the vituperative way, ſtun all oppoſition, and bear away in one promiſcuous heap, nouns, pronouns, verbs, moods, and tenſes. If words are wanting (which indeed happens but ſeldom) indignation inſtantly makes new ones; and I have often known four or five ſyllables, that never met one another before, haſtily and fortuitouſly jumbled into ſome word of mighty import.

Nor is the tender part of our language leſs obliged to that ſoft and amiable ſex; their love being at leaſt as productive as their indignation. Should they lament in an involuntary retirement the abſence of the adored object, they give new murmurs to the brook, new ſounds to the echo, and new notes to the plaintive Philomela. But when this happy copiouſneſs flows, as it often does, into gentle numbers, good gods! how is the poetical diction enriched, and the poetical licence extended! Even in common converſation, I never ſee a pretty mouth opening to ſpeak, but I expect, and am ſeldom diſappointed, ſome new improvement of our language. I remember many very expreſſive words coined in that fair mint. I aſſiſted at the birth of that moſt ſignificant word, *flirtation*, which dropped from the moſt beautiful mouth in the world, and which has ſince received the ſanction of our moſt accurate laureat in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and undiſcerning people have, I know, taken it to be a term ſynonymous with coquetry; but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnſon, that *flirtation* is ſhort of coquetry, and intimates only the firſt hints of approximation, which ſubſequent coquetry may reduce to thoſe preliminary articles, that commonly end in a definitive treaty.

I was alſo a witneſs to the riſe and progreſs of that moſt important verb, *to fuzz*; which if not of legitimate birth, is at leaſt of fair extraction. As I am not ſure that it has yet made its way into Mr. Johnſon's literary retirement, I think myſelf obliged to inform him, that it is at preſent the moſt uſeful, and the moſt uſed word in our language; ſince it means no leſs than dealing twice together with the ſame pack of cards, for luck's ſake, at Whiſt.

Not content with enriching our language by words abſolutely new, my fair countrywomen have gone ſtill farther, and improved it by the application and extenſion of old ones to various and very different ſignifications. They take a word and change it, like a guinea into ſhillings for pocket money, to be employed in the ſeveral occaſional purpoſes of the day. For inſtance, the adjective *vaſt* and its adverb *vaſtly* mean any thing, and are the faſhionable words of the moſt faſhionable people. A fine woman (under this head I comprehend all fine gentlemen too, not knowing in truth where elſe to place them properly) is *vaſtly* obliged, or *vaſtly* offended, *vaſtly* glad, or *vaſtly* ſorry. Large objects are *vaſtly* great, ſmall ones are *vaſtly* little; and I had lately the pleaſure to hear a fine woman pronounce, by a happy metonymy, a very ſmall gold ſnuff-box that was produced in company, to be *vaſtly* pretty, becauſe it was ſo *vaſtly* little. Mr. Johnſon will do well to conſider ſeriouſly, to what degree he will reſtrain the various and extenſive ſignifications of this great word.

Another very material point ſtill remains to be conſidered; I mean the orthography of our language, which is at preſent very various and unſettled.

We have at preſent two very different orthographies, the *pedantick*, and the *polite*;

lite; the one founded upon certain dry and crabbed rules of etymology and grammar, the other ſingly upon the juſtneſs and delicacy of the ear. I am thoroughly perſuaded that Mr. Johnſon will endeavour to eſtabliſh the former; and I perfectly agree with him, provided it can be quietly brought about. Spelling, as well as muſick, is better performed by book, than merely by the ear, which may be variouſly affected by the ſame ſounds. I therefore moſt earneſtly recommend to my fair countrywomen, and to their faithful, or faithleſs ſervants, the fine gentlemen of this realm, to ſurrender, as well for their own private, as for the publick utility, all their natural rights and privileges of miſ-ſpelling, which they have ſo long enjoyed, and ſo vigorouſly exerted.

In return to this conceſſion, I ſeriouſly adviſe Mr. Johnſon to publiſh, by way of appendix to his great work, a genteel neological dictionary, containing thoſe polite, tho' perhaps not ſtrictly grammatical words and phraſes, commonly uſed, and ſometimes underſtood, by the *beau monde*. By ſuch an act of toleration, who knows but he may, in time, bring them within the pale of the Engliſh language? The beſt Latin dictionaries have commonly a ſhort ſupplemental one annexed, of the obſolete and barbarous Latin words, which pedants ſometimes borrow to ſhew their erudition. Surely then my countrywomen, the enrichers, the patroneſſes, and the harmonizers of our language, deſerve greater indulgence. I muſt alſo hint to Mr. Johnſon, that ſuch a ſmall ſupplemental dictionary will contribute infinitely to the ſale of the great one; and I make no queſtion but that under the protection of that little work, the great one will be received in the genteeleſt houſes. We ſhall frequently meet with it in ladies dreſſing rooms, lying upon the harpſichord, together with the knotting bag, and ſignor Di Giardino's incomparable concerto's; and even ſometimes in the powder-rooms of our young nobility, upon the ſame ſhelf with their German flute, their powder maſk, and their four-horſe whip.

From the Letters concerning TASTE*, *we ſhall now give our Readers the third Letter, as follows.* (See p. 487.)

YOU have often heard me make true conjectures concerning a man's taſte in morals, from the choice of his pictures, or the diſpoſition of his gardens. This you at firſt thought a little whimſical, till repeated obſervation and experience confirmed, what I advanced in a former letter to you, that the ſame internal ſenſe taſtes for the three different powers in human nature; and from hence ariſes that correſpondence betwixt the ſenſes, imagination, and underſtanding of the ſame perſon. I had once an opportunity of obſerving, in ſome little excurſions I made a few years ago, from a celebrated place in the north of England, with a mixed company, how variouſly the different places we ſaw affected every man in our party, according to the natural turn of his temper. We had among us an inamorato, much given to reading romances, who dwelt with uncommon rapture on a little rural place, called H——, where, it is ſaid, the famous Sir Philip Sidney compoſed his Arcadia. Here enthuſiaſm ſeized our romantick lover, whilſt the reſt of our company felt only the calm ſenſation of pleaſure. Nor was it long before it came in my turn to be not touched, but rapt, and to feel that æthereal glow of admiration, at the ſight of a neighbouring villa to Scarborough. You know I love the comforts of domeſtick life, and the charms of contemplation in retirement; and rather would enjoy the heart-ennobling tranſport, which the diſcovery of any thing beneficial to mankind, or one charitable action could give me, than the ſuppoſed glories which all the royal robbers of the world ever plundered from their ſpecies. From this temper of mind, mixed with an admiration of ancient manners and ancient mythology, you will not wonder, that a place, which anſwers in miniature to Ælian's raviſhing deſcription of Tempe †, ſhould thus warmly affect me. The place, I mean, is called E—— Lodge. It is a ſmall convenient

* *Printed for* R. *and* J. Dodſley, *in* Pall-Mall.

† *The Theſſalian Tempe is a place, ſituate between Olympus and Oſſa; which are mountains of an exceeding great Height; and look, as if they had once been joined, but were afterwards ſeparated from each other, by ſome god, for the ſake of opening in the midſt that large plain, which ſtretches in length to about five miles, and in breadth a hundred paces, or in ſome parts more. Thro' the middle of this plain runs the Peneus, into which ſeveral leſſer currents empty themſelves, and, by the confluence of their waters, ſwell into a river of great ſize. This vale is abundantly furniſhed with all manner of arbors and reſting places; not ſuch as the arts of human induſtry contrive, but with the bounty of ſpontaneous nature; ambitious, as it were, to make a ſhew of all her beauties, provided for the ſupply of this fair reſidence, in the very*

original

venient houſe, built in the Tuſcan order, at the foot of two little hills, covered with woods and flowering ſhrubs, which for a conſiderable way attend the ſerpentizing courſe of a clear cool rivulet; as if they meant to ſhade and protect with their branches the ſtream which runs in the valley betwixt them. I could not refrain A from burſting forth, in a kind of poetical extaſy, in the words of our admired poet,

" Where gliding thro' his daughter's ho-
" nour'd ſhades,
" The ſooth Peneus from his glaſſy flood
" Reflects purpureal Tempe's pleaſant
" ſcene. [" powers,
" Fair Tempe, haunt belov'd of Sylvan B
" Of nymphs, and fauns, where in the
" golden age
" They play'd in ſecret on the ſhady bank
" With ancient Pan: While round their
" choral ſteps [" conſtant hand,
" Young hours and genial gales with
" Show'r'd odors, bloſſoms, ſhow'r'd
" ambroſial dews,
" And ſpring's Elyſian bloom *."

Believe me, Euphemius, the ancient Corybantes, when they heard the ſacred flutes in their religious myſteries, could not feel or expreſs more rapture than I did. Retroſpection had carried me on the wings of imagination two thouſand years back, and had placed me in the delightful regions of Theſſaly. I know the ſympathizing warmth of your imagination, therefore ſhall leave you to fancy the reſt for me. However, ſuch were my expreſſions of pleaſure upon the occaſion, that ſeveral of our company, who had not an uniſon of ſoul, began to regard my enthuſiaſm with a cool air of E deriſion. The next day's journey, however, afforded me an opportunity of making repriſals, and to pity many of our party for the joyful aſtoniſhment with which they were ſtruck by the aukward magnificence of unmeaning grandeur. You know the many among mankind are affected only by prodigious actions and deeds of heroiſm in the moral world, and, according to my obſervation, have conſequently a correſpondent reliſh for the great and wonderful in the phyſical; Alexander, Cæſar, and Pyrrhus, are their adored images in the one; and caſtles, mauſoleums, pyramids, mountains, immenſe plains, and cataracts in the other. How natural then was it for thoſe who could paſs over the paradiſe of our Engliſh Tempe without emotion, to gape their ſilent wonder at H—— Caſtle! I deſire you would minutely obſerve, the next time you take a mixed company into your elegant collection of pictures, and read their characters by the choice of their pieces. The revengeful will find C great excellence in your Apollo fleaing the unfortunate Marſyas; the man, who is ſubject to be diſcompoſed by violent paſſions, will ſelect out one of Vandervelt's ſtorms to amuſe himſelf with; and the eyes of thoſe, who are ennobled by filial piety and the delightful ſympathy of pity, will draw a tear of pleaſure over D your *Roman Charity*.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Dec. 12.

Mr. TOWN,

IT is whimſical to obſerve the miſtakes that we country gentlemen are led into at our firſt coming to town. We are induced to think, and indeed truly, E that your fine ladies are compoſed of different materials from our rural ones; ſince,

original ſtructure and formation of the place. For there is plenty of ivy ſhooting forth in it, which flouriſhes and grows ſo thick, that, like the generous and leafy vine, it crawls up the trunks of tall trees, and twiſting its foliage round their arms and branches, becomes almoſt incorporated with them. The flowering ſmilax alſo is there in great abundance; which running up the acclivities of the hills, and ſpreading the cloſe texture of its leaves and tendrils on all ſides, perfectly covers and ſhades them; ſo that no part of the bare rock is ſeen; but the whole is hung with the verdure of a thick, interwoven herbage, preſenting the moſt agreeable ſpectacle to the eye. Along the level of the plain, there are frequent tufts of trees, and long continued ranges of arching bowers, affording the moſt grateful ſhelter from the heats of ſummer; which are further relieved by the frequent ſtreams of clear and freſh water, continually winding thro' it. The tradition goes, that theſe waters are peculiarly good for bathing, and have many other medicinal virtues. In the thickets and buſhes of this dale, are numberleſs ſinging birds every where fluttering about, whoſe warblings take the ear of paſſengers, and cheat the labours of their way thro' it. On the banks of the Peneus, on either ſide, are diſperſed irregularly, thoſe reſting places, before ſpoken of; while the river itſelf glides thro' the middle of the lawn, with a ſoft and quiet courſe; overhung with the ſhades of trees, planted on its borders, whoſe intermingled branches keep off the ſun, and furniſh the opportunity of a cool and temperate navigation upon it. The worſhip of the gods, and the perpetual fragrancy of ſacrifices and burning odors, further conſecrate the place, &c. [*Ælian. Var. Hiſt. lib. 3. cap. 1. as tranſlated by the ingenious author of An Engliſh Commentary and Notes on Horace's Epiſtle to Auguſtus, &c.*]

* *Akinſide's Pleaſure of Imagination, Book I.*

ſince, tho' they ſleep all day and rake all night, they ſtill remain as freſh and ruddy as a parſon's daughter, or a farmer's wife. At other times we are apt to wonder, that ſuch delicate creatures, as they appear, ſhould yet be ſo much proof againſt cold, as to look as roſy in January as in June, and even in the ſharpeſt weather to be very unwilling to approach the fire. I was at a loſs to account for this unalterable hue of their complexions: But I ſoon found, that beauty was not more peculiar to the air of St. James's than of York; and that this perpetual bloom was not native, but imported from abroad. Not content with that red and white which nature gave, your belles are reduced (as they pretend) to the neceſſity of ſupplying the fluſh of health with the rouge of vermilion, and giving us Spaniſh wool for Engliſh beauty.

The very reaſon alledged for this faſhionable practice is ſuch, as (if they ſeriouſly conſidered it) the ladies would be aſhamed to mention. "The late hours they are obliged to keep, render them ſuch *perfect frights*, that they would be as loath to appear without paint as without cloaths." This, it muſt be acknowledged, is too true: But would they ſuffer their fathers or their huſbands to wheel them down for one month to the old manſion-houſe, they would ſoon be ſenſible of the change, and perceive how much the early walk exceeds the late aſſembly. The vigils of the card-table have ſpoiled many a good face; and I have known a beauty ſtick to the midnight rubbers, till ſhe has grown as homely as the Queen of Spades. There is nothing more certain in all Hoyle's caſes, than that whiſt and late hours will ruin the fineſt ſet of features; but if the ladies would give up their routes for the healthy amuſements of the country, I will venture to ſay their carmine would be then as uſeleſs as their artificial noſegays.

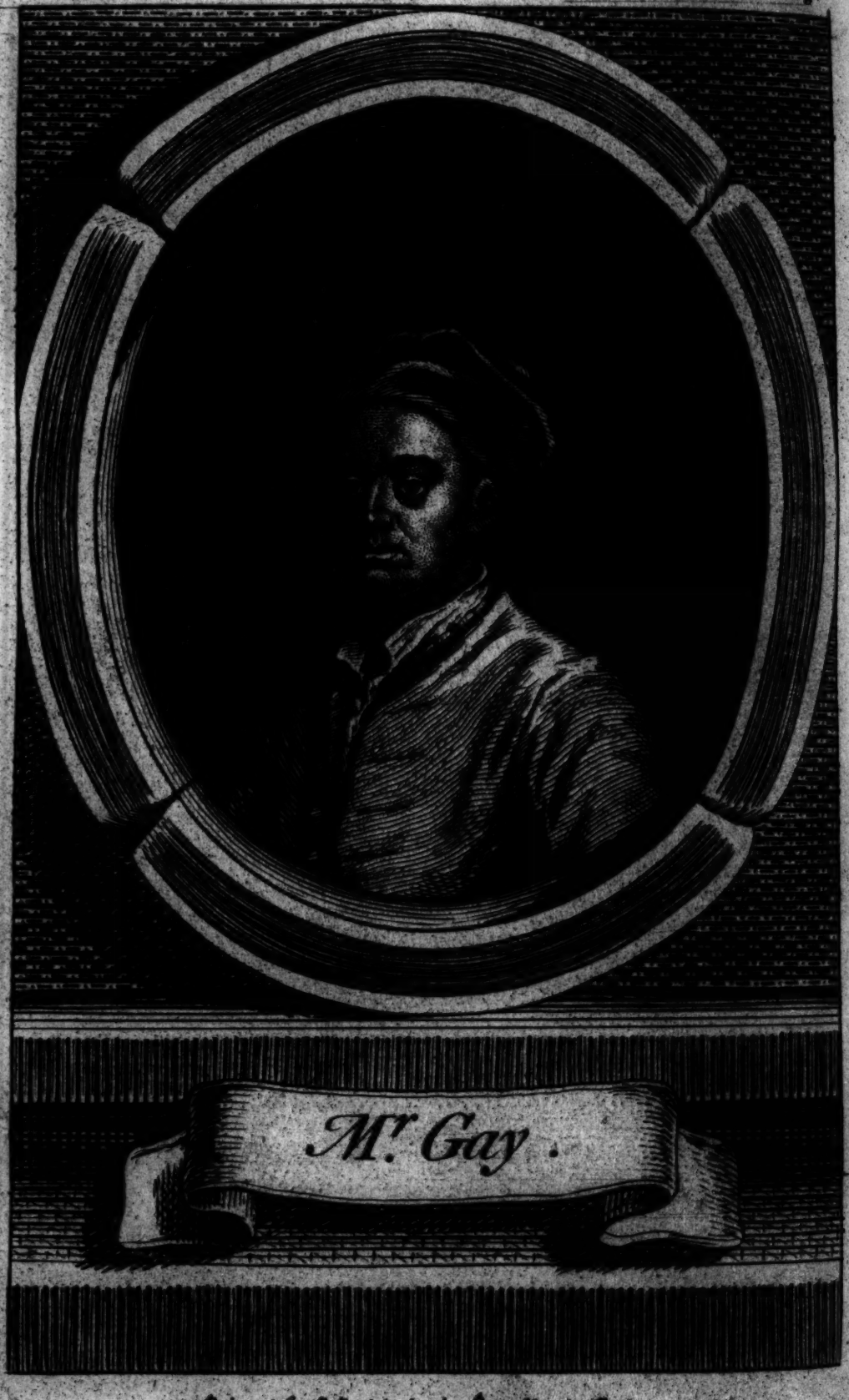
A moraliſt might talk to them of the heinouſneſs of this practice, ſince all deceit is criminal, and painting is no better than looking a lye. And ſhould they urge, that nobody is deceived by it, he might add, that the plea for admitting it is then at an end, ſince few are yet arrived at that height of French politeneſs, as to dreſs their cheeks in publick, and to profeſs wearing vermilion as openly as powder. But I ſhall content myſelf with uſing an argument more likely to prevail; and ſuch I truſt will be the aſſurance, that this practice is highly diſagreeable to the men. What muſt be the mortification, and what the diſguſt of the lover, who goes to bed to a bride as blooming as an angel, and finds her in the morning as wan and yellow as a corpſe? For marriage ſoon takes off the maſk; and all the reſources of art, all the myſteries of the toilet, are then at an end. He that is thus wedded to a cloud inſtead of a Juno, may well be allowed to complain, but without relief; for this is a cuſtom, which, once admitted, ſo tarniſhes the ſkin, that it is next to impoſſible ever to retrieve it. Let me therefore caution thoſe young beginners, who are not yet diſcoloured paſt redemption, to leave it off in time, and endeavour to procure and preſerve by early hours, that unaffected bloom, which art cannot give, and which only age or ſickneſs can take away.

Our beauties were formerly above making uſe of ſo poor an artifice: They truſted to the lively colouring of nature, which was heightened by temperance and exerciſe; but our modern belles are obliged to retouch their cheeks every day, to keep them in repair. We were then as ſuperior to the French in the aſſembly as in the field; but ſince a trip to France has been thought a requiſite in the education of our ladies as well as gentlemen, our polite females have thought fit to dreſs their faces as well as their heads *a la mode de Paris*. I am told, that when an Engliſh lady is at Paris, ſhe is ſo ſurrounded with falſe faces, that ſhe is herſelf obliged (if ſhe would not appear ſingular) to put on the maſk. But who would exchange the brilliancy of the diamond for the faint luſtre of French paſte? And for my part, I would as ſoon expect, that an Engliſh beauty at Morocco would japan her face with lamp-black, in complaiſance to the ſable beauties of that country. Let the French ladies white-waſh and plaiſter their fronts, and lay on their colours with a trowel; but theſe dawbings of art are no more to be compared to the genuine glow of a Britiſh cheek, than the coarſe ſtreaks of the painter's bruſh can reſemble the native veins of the marble. This contraſt is placed in a proper light in Mr. Addiſon's fine epigram on lady Mancheſter; which will ſerve to convince us of the force of undiſſembled beauty.

When haughty Gallia's dames, that ſpread
O'er their pale cheeks a lifeleſs red,
Beheld this beauteous ſtranger there,
In native charms divinely fair,
Confuſion in their looks they ſhow'd,
And with unborrow'd bluſhes glow'd.

I think, Mr. Town, you might eaſily prevail on your fair readers to leave off this


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M.r Gay.

Printed for R. Baldwin in Paternoster Row.

this unnatural practice, if you could once thoroughly convince them, that it impairs their beauty inſtead of improving it. A lady's face, like the coats in the *Tale of a Tub*, if left to itſelf, will wear well; but if you offer to load it with foreign ornaments, you deſtroy the original ground.

Among other matter of wonder on my firſt coming to town, I was much ſurpriſed at the general appearance of youth among the ladies. At preſent there is no diſtinction in their complexions between a beauty in her teens, and a lady in her grand climacterick: Yet at the ſame time I could not but take notice of the wonderful variety in the face of the ſame lady. I have known an olive beauty on a Monday grow very ruddy and blooming on Tueſday, turn pale on Wedneſday, come round to the olive hue again on Thurſday; and, in a word, change her complexion as often as her gown. I was amazed to find no old aunts in this town, except a few unfaſhionable people, whom nobody knows; the reſt ſtill continuing in the zenith of their youth and health, and falling off, like timely fruit, without any previous decay. All this was a myſtery that I could not unriddle, till on being introduced to ſome ladies, I unluckily improved the hue of my lips at the expence of a fair one, who unthinkingly had turned her cheek; and found that my kiſſes were given, like thoſe of Pyramus, thro' a wall. I then found, that this ſurpriſing youth and beauty was all counterfeit; and that (as Hamlet ſays) "God had given them one face, and they had made themſelves another."

I have mentioned the accident of my carrying off half a lady's face by a ſalute, that your courtly dames may learn to put on their faces a little tighter; but as for my own daughters, while ſuch faſhions prevail, they ſhall ſtill remain in Yorkſhire. There, I think, they are pretty ſafe; for this unnatural faſhion will hardly make its way into the country, as this vamped complexion would not ſtand againſt the rays of the ſun, and would inevitably melt away in a country dance. The ladies have, indeed, been always the greateſt enemies to their own beauty, and ſeem to have a deſign againſt their own faces. At one time the whole countenance was eclipſed in a black velvet maſk; at another it was blotted with patches; and at preſent it is cruſted over with plaiſter of Paris. In thoſe battered belles, who ſtill aim at conqueſt, this practice is in ſome ſort excuſable; but it is ſurely as ridiculous in a young lady to give up beauty for paint, as it would be to draw a good ſet of teeth merely to fill their places with a row of ivory.

Indeed, ſo common is this faſhion among the young as well as the old, that when I am in a groupe of beauties, I conſider them as ſo many pretty pictures; looking about me with as little emotion, as I do at Hudſon's: And if any thing fills me with admiration, it is the judicious arrangement of the tints, and the delicate touches of the painter. Art very often ſeems almoſt to vye with nature; but my attention is too frequently diverted, by conſidering the texture and hue of the ſkin beneath; and the picture fails to charm, while my thoughts are engroſſed by the wood and canvaſs.

The LIFE *of Mr.* JOHN GAY*, *with his* HEAD *curiouſly engraved.*

MR. John Gay was deſcended of an ancient family in Devonſhire, and educated at Barnſtaple free-ſchool. He had a ſmall fortune at his diſpoſal, and was bred a mercer in the Strand; but ſuch employments not ſuiting his extraordinary genius, he wholly relinquiſhed them, and applied himſelf to poetry.

About 1712, he was made ſecretary to the dutcheſs of Monmouth, and remained in that ſtation till he went over to Hanover, in the beginning of 1714, with the earl of Clarendon, who was ſent thither by Q. Anne, upon whoſe demiſe he returned to England, and lived in the higheſt eſteem and friendſhip with perſons of the firſt quality and genius. The following is the beginning of a letter addreſſed to Mr. Gay, on his arrival from Hanover, by Mr. Pope, dated Sept. 23, 1714.

Dear GAY,

Welcome to your native ſoil! welcome to your friends, thrice welcome to me! Whether returned in glory, bleſſed with court intereſt, the love and familiarity of the great, and filled with agreeable hopes; or melancholy with dejection, contemplative of the changes of fortune, and doubtful for the future; Whether returned a triumphant Whig, or a deſponding Tory, equally all hail! equally beloved and welcome to me! if happy, I am to ſhare in your elevation; if unhappy, you have ſtill a warm corner in my heart, and a retreat at Binfield in the worſt of times at your ſervice. If you are a Tory, or thought ſo by any man, I know it can proceed from nothing but your gratitude to a few people, who endeavoured to ſerve you, and whoſe politicks were never your concern. If you are a Whig, as I rather hope, and as I think your principles and mine, as brother poets, had ever

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* *See the Lives of the Poets, in five Vols.* 12mo. *Printed for* R. Griffiths, *at the* Dunciad *in* Pater Noſter-Row.

a bias to the ſide of liberty, I know you will be an honeſt man, and an inoffenſive one. Upon the whole, I know you are incapable of being ſo much on either ſide, as to be good for nothing. Therefore, once more, whatever you are, or in whatever ſtate you are, all hail!

A In 1724, Mr. Gay's tragedy, intitled The Captives, which he had the honour to read in manuſcript to Q. Caroline, then princeſs of Wales, was acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

In 1726, he publiſhed his Fables, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland, and the next year he was offered the place of gentleman uſher to one of the youngeſt princeſſes, which, by reaſon of ſome B ſlight ſhewn him at court, he refuſed. He wrote ſeveral pieces of humour with great ſucceſs, as The Shepherd's Week, Trivia, The What d'ye call it, and the Beggars Opera, which was acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 1728.

The author of the notes on this line of the Dunciad, B. III. l. 326,

C Gay dies unpenſion'd with a hundred friends,

obſerves, that this Opera was a piece of ſatire, which hits all taſtes and degrees of men, from thoſe of the higheſt quality to the very rabble. That verſe of Horace,

Primores populi arripuit populumque tributim,

D could never be ſo juſtly applied as in this caſe. The vaſt ſucceſs of it was unprecedented, and almoſt incredible. What is related of the wonderful effects of the ancient muſick, or tragedy, hardly came up to it. Sophocles and Euripides were leſs followed and famous; it was acted in London 63 days uninterrupted, and renewed the next ſeaſon with equal ap- E plauſe. It ſpread into all the great towns of England, was played in many places to the 30th and 40th time; at Bath and Briſtol 50. It made its progreſs into Wales, Scotland and Ireland, where it was performed 24 days together. It was laſtly acted in Minorca. The fame of it F was not confined to the author only; the ladies carried about with them the favourite ſongs of it in fans; and houſes were furniſhed with it in ſcreens. The girl who acted Polly, till then obſcure, became all at once the favourite of the town, her pictures were engraved, and ſold in great numbers; her life written; books of letters and verſes to her pub- G liſhed; and pamphlets made even of her ſayings and jeſts. Furthermore, it drove out of England, for that ſeaſon, the Italian opera, which had carried all before it for 10 years; that idol of the nobility and the people, which Mr. Dennis, by the labours and outcries of a whole life, could not overthrow, was demoliſhed by a ſingle ſtroke of this gentleman's pen.

The aſtoniſhing ſucceſs of the Beggars Opera induced our author to add a ſecond part, in which, however, he was diſappointed both in profit and fame. His opera, intitled Polly, deſigned as a ſequel of the former, was prohibited by the lord chamberlain from being repreſented on the ſtage, when every thing was ready for its rehearſal, but was ſoon after printed, to which the author had a very large ſubſcription; which amply recompenſed any loſs he might receive from its not being acted. Tho' this was called the ſequel to the Beggars Opera, it was allowed by his beſt friends, ſcarce to be of a piece with the firſt part, being, in every particular, infinitely beneath it.

Beſides the works we have already mentioned, Mr. Gay wrote ſeveral poems printed in London in 2 vols. 12mo.

A Comedy called The Wife of Bath, firſt acted 1715, and afterwards revived, altered, and repreſented at the theatre royal in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Three Hours after Marriage, a comedy; acted at the theatre-royal, in which he was aſſiſted by Pope and Arbuthnot, but had the mortification to ſee this piece very ill received, if not damned the firſt night.

He wrote likewiſe Achilles, an opera; acted at the theatre in Covent-Garden. This was brought on the ſtage after his death, and the profits were given to his ſiſters.

After experiencing many viciſſitudes of fortune, and being for ſome time chiefly ſupported by the liberality of the duke and dutcheſs of Queenſberry, he died at their houſe in Burlington gardens, of violent inflammatory fever, in December, 1732, and was interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey, by his noble benefactors juſt mentioned, with the following epitaph written by Mr. Pope, who had the ſincereſt friendſhip for him on account of his amiable qualities.

Of manners gentle, of affection mild;
In wit a man, ſimplicity a child;
Above temptation in a low eſtate,
And uncorrupted even amongſt the great;
A ſafe companion, and an eaſy friend,
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end,
These are thy honours! not that here thy buſt [duſt,
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy
But that the worthy and the good ſhall ſay, [lies GAY.
Striking their penſive boſoms — Here

Then follows this farther inscription.

Here lie the ashes of Mr. John Gay;
The warmest friend;
The most benevolent man:
Who maintained
Independency
In low circumstances of fortune;
Integrity
In the midst of a corrupt age;
And that equal serenity of mind,
Which conscious goodness alone can give
Thro' the whole course of his life.

Favourite of the muses
He was led by them to every elegant art;
Refined in taste,
And fraught with graces all his own:
In various kinds of poetry
Superior to many,
Inferior to none,
His works continue to inspire
What his example taught;
Contempt of folly, however adorned;
Detestation of vice, however dignified;
Reverence of virtue, however disgraced.

Charles and Catherine, duke and duchess of Queensberry, who loved this excellent man living, and regret him dead, have caused this monument to be erected to his memory.

Mr. Gay's moral character seems to have been very amiable. He was of an affable sweet disposition, generous in his temper, and pleasant in his conversation. His chief failing was an excessive indolence, without the least knowledge of œconomy; which often subjected him to wants he needed not otherwise have experienced. Dean Swift in many of his letters entreated him, while money was in his hands, to buy an annuity, lest old age should overtake him unprepared; but Mr. Gay never thought proper to comply with his advice, and chose rather to throw himself upon patronage, than secure a competence, as the dean wisely advised. As to his genius, it would be superfluous to say any thing here, his works are in the hands of every reader of taste, and speak for themselves; we know not whether we can be justified in our opinion, but we beg leave to observe, that of all Mr. Gay's performances, his Pastorals seem to have the highest finishing; they are perfectly Dorick; the characters and dialogue are naturally and rurally simple; the language is admirably suited to the persons, who appear delightfully rustick.

December, 1754.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you can spare room in your useful collection, I think, you should give your readers some part of what has been said by the learned bishop of Clogher, in his *Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament*, lately published; therefore have sent you the two following extracts, with a short addition of my own to each.

The bishop begins with the New Testament, and observes, that, where the proof of a matter of fact depends upon testimony, the highest degree of proof that can be given, hath been reduced, by one of the strictest reasoners * of the last age, to the consideration of these six particulars. 1st, The number of witnesse. 2d, Their integrity. 3d, Their skill. 4th, The design of the author, where it is a testimony out of a book cited. 5th, The consistency of the parts and circumstances of the relation. And, 6th, Contrary testimonies.

And after having gone through the first five, his lordship proceeds thus:

Having thus considered the consistency of the parts, and the circumstances of the history of the life of Jesus, as related by the four Evangelists, we come now to the sixth and last criterion, by which the truth of this history is to be tried, which is, the contrary testimonies. And under this head I am sure it does not appear, that any have ever been produced, which will in the least, invalidate their testimony.

Whereas, if the adversaries of Christianity, who lived at that time, when the Gospels were written, had not been sure, that those things were really true, as they are really set down, we may be certain that, as they wanted not abilities, so neither would they have wanted inclinations to have exposed them.

But if the evidence of those persons who were bred up in a contrary opinion, and continued to be adversaries to christianity until they were advanced in years, altho' afterwards convinced of their errors, may be comprehended under the character of contrary testimony; then some of the strongest proofs, which are to be produced for the corroborating and confirming of the truth of the history, as related by these four Evangelists, are of this kind: For of this sort were all the early converts to Christianity: But, in particular, Paul of Tarsus; who was at first not only not a friend to Christianity, but a bitter enemy to it; *persecuting the church, and binding and delivering into*

* *Locke of Hum. Underst. l. 4, c. 15, § 4.*

priſon both men and women: Whoſe Epiſtles are come down to our hands, giving an account of his converſion; and the hiſtory of the principal part of whoſe life is likewiſe ſtill extant, in the book intitled, The Acts of the Apoſtles, written by his companion Luke, who is one of the four Evangeliſts.

But, if under the head of contrary teſtimonies, thoſe only are to be comprehended, who lived and died of a contrary perſuaſion; we have great reaſon to lament the loſs of that account, which Pontius Pilate ſent to Tiberius Cæſar, the then Roman emperor, of the tranſactions which paſſed during his government of Judæa. For that Jeſus was mentioned in it in an extraordinary manner, we have great reaſon to believe, from the works of Juſtin Martyr, who lived about a hundred years after the death of Jeſus, and who appealed to this record for the truth of what he affirmed in favour of Jeſus, in his Apology for the Chriſtian religion, which he dedicated * to the emperor Antoninus, to the Cæſars his ſons, and to the whole ſenate and people of Rome; and which he delivered in, being then an inhabitant of that city himſelf.

The works, however, of Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dion Caſſius, all heathen writers, are come down to our hands, and they confirm that circumſtance mentioned by the four Evangeliſts, of an order being iſſued from Auguſtus Cæſar, that the whole empire ſhould be taxed. And Tacitus † particularly mentions, that in the reign of Tiberius when Pontius Pilate was governor of Judæa, Jeſus was brought in judgment before him, condemned and crucified. And both he ‡ and Suetonius ‖ mention the current report § then prevalent, that ſome perſon coming out of Judæa ſhould obtain the dominion of the earth. Which, although they, as well as Joſephus, as lord Bolingbroke ** obſerves, were miſtaken in the application of it to the then reigning Roman emperors, who had been in Judæa, is an undoubted proof, however, that there was a general expectation, which prevailed about that time, of ſome extraordinary perſon appearing in Judæa. And whence ſhould this report ariſe, but from the prophetick writings of the Jews, which gave them expectations of the coming of the Meſſiah about that time, whom they, as well as the aforementioned hiſtorians, at firſt falſely underſtood to be a temporal prince, and a triumphant worldly hero?

And I think I may venture to affirm, that where any heathen writers have mentioned any of the particulars which are recorded by the four Evangeliſts, inſtead of contradicting them, they always confirm their teſtimony.

But, it is not to be wondered at, if many inſtances may not be produced of this nature. Firſt, becauſe there were few or no hiſtorians who lived in Judæa, where theſe tranſactions happened. And, ſecondly, becauſe the actions performed by Jeſus are not ſuch, as are the proper ſubjects of hiſtory; which concerns itſelf more with politicks than religion. But where the ſubject of any of the prophane hiſtorians had led them to treat about thoſe affairs which referred to the hiſtory of Jeſus, there we always find a remarkable confirmation of the veracity of theſe four Evangeliſts, without any one inſtance that I have ever yet heard of to the contrary.

Even Celſus, Julian, Porphyry, and Hierocles, who were all not only Pagans, but profeſſed enemies of Chriſtianity, acknowledge the matters of fact, and allow the miracles recorded of Jeſus to have been performed; but only deny them to have been done by the power of God, and aſcribe them to the power of art-magick.

To what his lordſhip has ſaid upon this ſubject I ſhall add from Suetonius, that when Veſpaſian was at Alexandria, preparing for his expedition to Italy againſt Vitellius, a blind man and a lame man came to him, begging he would cure them, and averring their having been told by their god Serapis in a dream, that if he would ſpit upon the blind man's eyes it would reſtore him to his ſight, and if he would touch the lame man's leg with his foot it would reſtore him to the uſe of his limb: That Veſpaſian was at laſt with ſome difficulty prevailed on to try the experiment; and that it inſtantly ſucceeded as had been foretold ††.

Now I do not in the leaſt doubt but that this was an impoſition; and that theſe two men had been hired on purpoſe, the one to pretend blindneſs and the other lameneſs, in order to be thus miraculouſly cured by the emperor, who was then taking every method he could think of to recommend himſelf to his troops, on whom he relied for eſtabliſhing him upon the imperial throne at Rome. But then I think it a certain proof, that ſome ſuch miraculous cures had then lately been performed in that or the neighbouring country; and that this was believed not only by the people of the country, but by the generality of the Roman ſoldiers who had been ſerving under Veſpaſian's

* *Euſeb. Eccleſ. Hiſt. l.* iv. *c.* 11, 12. † *Tacit. Annal. l.* xv. *ſect.* 44. ‡ *Tacit. Hiſt. l.* v. ‖ *Suet. l.* viii. *ſect.* 4. § *Percrebuerat rumor.* ** *Let.* III. *p.* 91. †† *Suet. l.* 10. § 7.

paſian's command, particularly in Judæa and the neighbouring country; for among them it chiefly was his buſineſs to propagate an opinion, that he was endued with ſomething more than human power; and tho' all the preceding emperors had affected the ſame, yet none of them before him took this method to propagate the opinion, becauſe ſuch miraculous effects had never been heard of before Chriſt appeared in the world.

This I therefore take to be a ſtronger heathen teſtimony, that ſuch miracles were wrought as are recorded by the Evangeliſts, than if the fact had been related in expreſs words by any one of their hiſtorians; for ſuch an opinion could not generally have prevailed in the Roman army, unleſs great numbers of the ſoldiers had ſeen thoſe miraculous cures performed, or had frequently had an account of them, from a multitude of perſons upon whoſe judgment and veracity they could entirely depend: And unleſs ſuch an opinion had generally prevailed among the Roman ſoldiers, Veſpaſian could never have thought of recommending himſelf to them by ſuch means.

[*The other Extract, &c. in our* Appendix.]

THE WORLD of Dec. 19, contains a very humorous ſatire on our modern politeneſs; and after giving ſeveral particulars on that ſubject, proceeds thus:
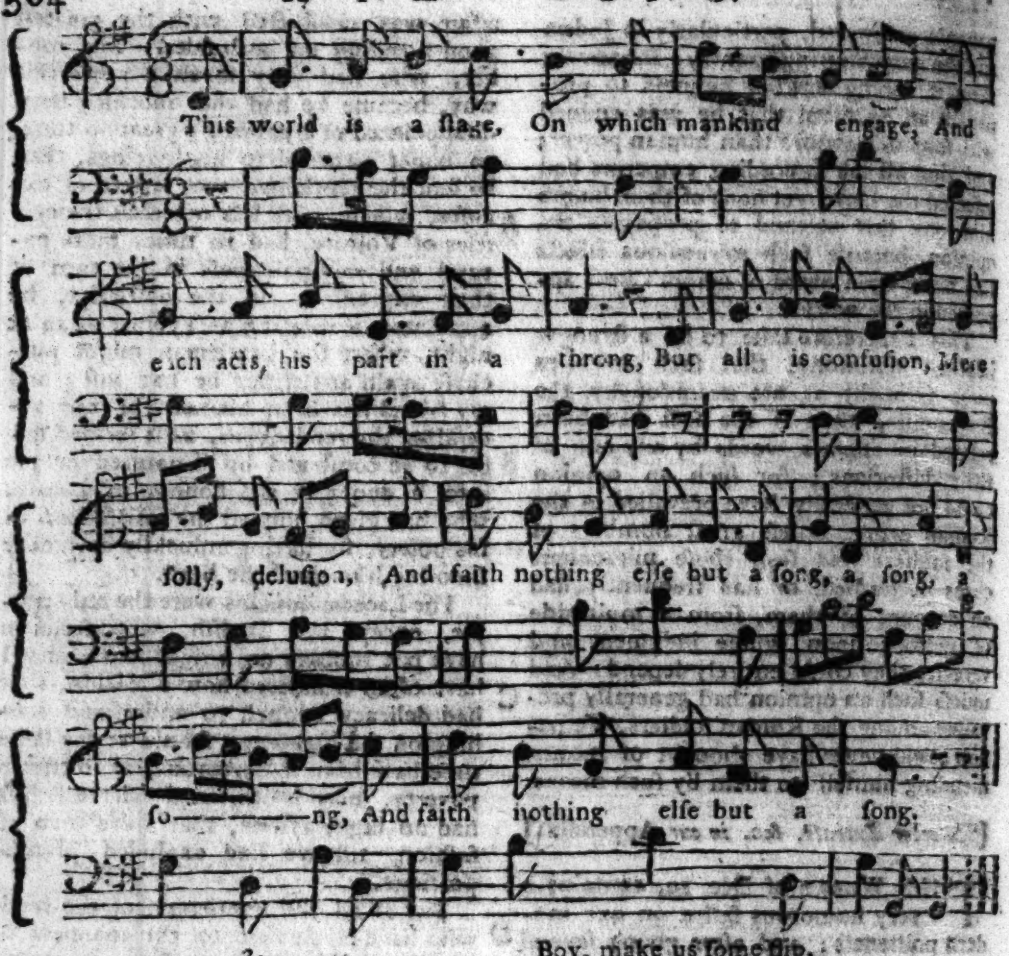
We are not only well-bred in common intercourſe, but our very crimes are tranſacted with ſuch a ſoftneſs of manners, that tho' they may *injure*, they are ſure never to *affront* our neighbour. Robbery, (conſidering how very frequent it is become) would really grow a nuſance to ſociety, if the profeſſors of it had not taken all imaginable precautions to make it as civil a commerce, as gaming, conveyancing, toad-eating, pimping, or any of the money-inveigling arts. A highwayman would be reckoned a brute, a monſter, if he had not all manner of attention not to frighten the ladies; and none of the great Mr. Naſh's laws are more ſacred, than that of reſtoring any favourite bawble to which a robbed lady has a particular partiality. Now turn your eyes to France. No people upon earth have leſs of the *ſcavoir vivre* than their banditti. No Tartar has leſs *douceur* in his manner than a French highwayman. They take your money without making you a bow, and your life without making you an apology.

An acquaintance of mine was robbed a few years ago, and very near ſhot thro' the head by the going off of the piſtol of the accompliſhed Mr. M'Lean; yet the whole affair was conducted with the greateſt good-breeding on both ſides. The robber, who had only taken a purſe this way, becauſe he had that morning been diſappointed of marrying a great fortune, no ſooner returned to his lodgings, than he ſent the gentleman two letters of excuſes, which, with leſs wit than the epiſtles of Voiture, had 10 times more natural and eaſy politeneſs in the turn of their expreſſion. In the poſtſcript, he appointed a meeting at Tyburn at 12 at night, where the gentleman might purchaſe again any trifles he had loſt; and my friend has been blamed for not accepting the rendezvous, as it ſeemed liable to be conſtrued by ill-natured people into a doubt of the honour of a man, who had given him all the ſatisfaction in his power, for having unluckily been near ſhooting him thro' the head.

The Lacedæmonians were the only people, except the Engliſh, who ſeem to have put robbery on a right foot; and I have often wondered how a nation, that had delicacy enough to underſtand robbing on the highway, ſhould at the ſame time have been ſo barbarous, as to eſteem poverty, blackbroth, and virtue! We had no highwaymen, that were men of faſhion, till we had exploded plumb-porridge.

But of all the gentlemen of the road, who have conformed to the manners of the Great World, none ſeem to me to have carried true politeneſs ſo far as a late adventurer, whom I beg leave to introduce to my readers, under the title of the Viſiting Highwayman. This refined perſon made it a rule to rob none but people he viſited; and whenever he deſigned an impromptu of that kind, dreſſed himſelf in a rich ſuit, went to the lady's houſe, aſked for her, and not finding her at home, left his name with her porter, after inquiring which way ſhe was gone. He then followed, or met her, on her return home; propoſed his demands, which were generally for ſome favourite ring or ſnuff-box that he had ſeen her wear, and which he had a mind to wear for her ſake; and then letting her know that he had been to wait on her, took his leave with a cool bow, and without ſcampering away, as other men of faſhion do from a viſit with really the appearance of having ſtole ſomething.

As I do not doubt but ſuch of my fair readers, as propoſe being at home this winter, will be impatient to ſend this charming ſmuggler (Charles Fleming by name) a card for their aſſemblies, I am ſorry to tell them, that he was hanged laſt week.



2.

The parſon ſo grave,
Says your ſoul he will ſave,
And point the right way from the wrong;
After piouſly teaching,
And long winded preaching,
He puts off his ſtock with a ſong, &c.

3.

The doctor he fills
You with bolus and pills,
With aſſurance to make you live long;
But believe me 'tis true,
The guinea's in view,
And the reſt is all but a ſong, &c.

4.

The ſurgeon ſo bold,
His lancet doth hold,
And flaſhes your body along;
Small wounds he enlarges,
To ſwell up your charges,
His art like the reſt is a ſong, &c.

5.

The ſoldier he rattles,
Of ſieges and battles,
And actions that he's been among;
His preferment and ſpirit,
Are both like his merit,
You ſee they are bought for a ſong, &c.

6.

The maſter he cries,
See the clouds how they riſe,
Up aloft, my briſk lads, it blows ſtrong;
Boy, make us ſome ſip,
And I'll warrant the ſhip
Will ſoon reach his port, is his ſong.

7.

Vers'd in quirks and in quibbles,
The lawyer he ſcribbles
And moves his mellifluous tongue,
'Twixt a demur and vacation,
He'll raiſe expectation
Then ſink your eſtate to a ſong, &c.

8.

The merchant is bent,
On his twenty *per cent.*
To him journal and leidger belong;
Commiſſion with charges,
His profit enlarges
'Till his balance may end in a ſong, &c.

9.

With powder and lace,
And effeminate face,
The gay fop behold ſtrutting along;
Juſt arriv'd from his travels,
At nothing he levels,
But juſt at a dance and a ſong, &c.

10.

The gentle coquet,
She's all in a fret,
In the morn if her toilet be wrong;
The whole day ſhe will paſs,
To conſult her dear glaſs,
And at night die away with a ſong, &c.

The

11.

The ſurly old prude,
She will ſay you are rude,
For the bliſs tho' ſhe ſecretly long,
But take her aſide,
You may manage her pride,
And her virtue bring down to a ſong, &c.

12.
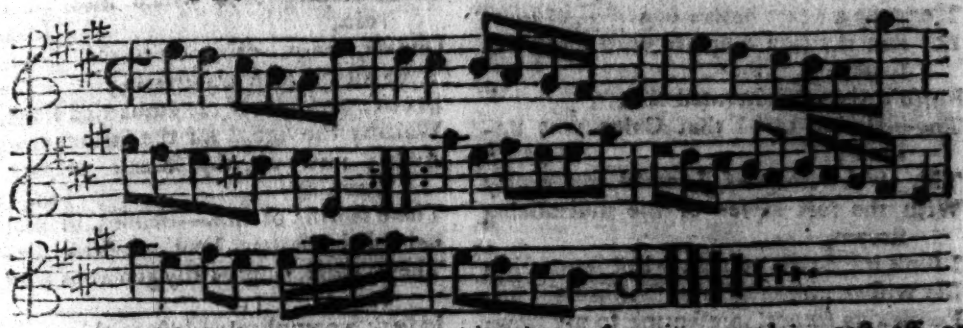
The courtier he ſmiles,
At the time he beguiles,
And feeds you with promiſes long;
He ſqueezes your hand,
And calls you his friend,
Tho' he means nothing more than a ſong, &c.

13.

Then let us be jolly,
Drive hence melancholly,
Since we are brave fellows among,
Taſte life as it paſſes,
And fill up our glaſſes,
And each honeſt blade ſing a ſong, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The DRINKING GERMAN.



The firſt and ſecond couple foot it and hands acroſs quite round ⚊, caſt off, one couple hands round with the third couple ⚊, the firſt and ſecond couple leads up to the top, foot it, and turn your partners ⚊, the ſecond couple leads back, all four turn till the firſt couple be in the ſecond couples places ⚊.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* DECEMBER, 1754.

ODE *to* SPRING.

By a LADY.

YOUTH of the year! delightful ſpring,
Thy bleſt return on genial wing
Inſpires my languid lays;
No more I ſleep in ſloth ſupine,
While all creation at thy ſhrine
Its annual tribute pays.

Eſcap'd from winter's freezing pow'r
Each bloſſom greets thee, and each flow'r;
And, foremoſt of the train,
By nature (artleſs handmaid) preſt,
The ſnowdrop comes in lilied veſt
Prophetick of thy reign.

The lark now ſtrains her tuneful throat
And ev'ry loud, and ſprightly note
Calls echo from her cell;
Be warn'd, ye maids, that liſten round
A beauteous nymph became a ſound,
The nymph who lov'd too well.

The bright hair'd ſun, with warmth benign
Bids tree, and ſhrub, and ſwelling vine
Their infant buds diſplay;
Again the ſtreams refreſh the plains,
Which winter bound in icy chains,
And ſparkling bleſs his ray.

Life-giving zephyrs breathe around
And inſtant glows th' enamell'd ground
With nature's varied hues;
Not ſo returns our youth decay'd,
Alas! nor air, nor ſun, nor ſhade
The ſpring of life renews.

The ſun's too quick revolving beam
Apace diſſolves the human dream,
And brings the appointed hour;
Too late we catch his parting ray
And mourn the idly waſted day,
No longer in our pow'r.

Then happieſt he, whoſe lengthen'd ſight
Purſues by virtue's conſtant light
A hope beyond the ſkies;
Where frowning winter ne'er ſhall come,
But roſy ſpring for ever bloom,
And ſuns eternal riſe.

A DREAM.

THE ſtar of eve (the lamp of day remov'd)
Illum'd the weſtern borders of the ſkies,
Conſpicuous leader of the ſpangled train;
When down by Eden's banks I lately ſtray'd,
To vent the ſorrows of a love-ſick mind:
The moon's reſplendent orb, with luſtre mild,
Danc'd, quivering, on the purling of the ſtream,
And deck'd the meadows in a ſilver robe:
The rural muſick from the neighbouring fields,
While Damon tun'd his pipe, or jovial ſung,

To

To pleaſe his liſtening miſtreſs, ſtruck my ears. [copſe:——
The feather'd choir had ceas'd in every
All but the wood-lark had ſunk down to reſt; [plain,
She ſleepleſs, ſprightly, ſcorn'd the humble
And pois'd in air in ſoftly ſoothing notes,
Sweet warbler! pour'd a flood of harmony,
Inferior ſcarce to Philomela's ſtrains.
Such muſick ſtruck the ears, ſuch ſcenes the ſight,
Delicious entertainment once! but now,
Stript of their charms, they all conſpir'd in vain
T'engage a heart before engag'd to love.
For ſtill my ſoul o'ercaſt with black deſpair,
Purſu'd the oft reiterated tale,
The plaintive tale! that Chloe was unkind; [ſooth'd
Till, tir'd with grief, I ceas'd, and gently
With the ſoft lapſes of the murmuring ſtream,
I ſunk me down to reſt.—But fancy ſoon
My wiſhes mocks with unſubſtantial bliſs,
Perplexing ſcenes, preſenting to my view;
Sometimes, methought, I claſpt her in my arms,
Anon the flitting phantom, light ar air,
My eager graſp eluding, I purſu'd
Thro' lonely wilds and rapid rolling ſtreams;
But ſtill ſhe ſhunn'd my preſence with a frown:
Then, then, I ſigh'd diſconſolately ſad
In all the fond extravagance of grief.
The rocks I call'd to witneſs to my woe;
Sighing I cry'd "my Chloe, why unkind?"
Quick, echo, from the cavern, back reſounds
The agravating ſtory,—"why unkind."—
I bid the mantling ſtreams o'erflow with tears, [born,
I curs'd the ſtars which ſhin'd when I was
I call'd on death to give the fatal ſtroke,
And eaſe me ſoon of life's oppreſſive load.
Thus I: but ſcarce theſe words had ſpoke when lo!
Portentous ſight! an image ſeem'd to ſtand
Before my wondring eyes; aloft in air,
With look ſevere, he rear'd his hoary crown,
And in rough accents frowning thus he ſpoke:
"By heavens great power commiſſion'd here I ſtand, [complaints:
Raſh thoughtleſs youth, to check thy fond
What?—ſhall an earth-born creature, form'd of clay,
A painted ſhrine of periſhable duſt,
(Subject to all the frailties of thyſelf)
O'ercaſt thy mind with melancholy thoughts? [being
Shall then the important frown of ſuch a
Spoil and embitter all thy ſweets of life,
And daſh the cup of joy? How dar'ſt thou, wretch,
Impious! thy great Creator thus affront,
Who ſhowers his bleſſings daily on thy head? [mind?
And bids thee taſte them with a chearful
If yet unmov'd by this, to ſteal thy ſoul
From ſuch a trifling loſs, caſt up thine eyes [ray
(For from all miſts is purg'd thy viſual
To view the embryo's in the womb of time)
And ſee thyſelf encompaſt with an hoſt
Of threatning foes which meditate thy ruin, [death,
Diſeaſe, pain, diſappointment, ſickneſs,
With all the ſore embittering ills of life
In cloſe and firm array embattled ſtand,
Waiting the ſignal for the furious charge.
Ariſe; gird up thy loins; prepare to meet [embrace
Theſe ſtorms of life.—Beſides, in death's
Behold thy father, brother, ſiſter, lie.—
Theſe, theſe, deſerve thy generous friendly tear;
In ſuch a complicated loſs as this
Thine's unperceiv'd, 'tis ſwallow'd up and gone."
Thus he, and paus'd.—But like ſome marble buſt
Fixt in attention deep, unmov'd I ſtood,
Confounded at theſe images of woe,
And the grim ſavage group of threatning foes—
When the ſtern genius thus again proceeds.
"See yet—eternity's tremendous gulph,
With hideous gape, diſplays itſelf to view;
On whoſe dread precipice ſtand thy tottering feet."
Thus he!—But ſoon the bottomleſs abyſs,
Enormous chaſm! wide yawning at my feet
Amaz'd I ſpy'd—aſtoniſh'd at the ſight
My head turn'd round, I ſhudder'd and awoke.

T. P.

VERSES, *by Mr.* BOYCE.

1.

TOO long a giddy wand'ring youth,
From fair to fair I rov'd;
To ev'ry nymph I vow'd my truth,
Tho' all alike I lov'd;
Yet when the joy I wiſh'd was paſt
My truth appear'd a jeſt;
But truſt me I'm convinc'd at laſt,
That conſtancy is beſt.

2.

Like other fools, at female wiles
'Twas my delight to rail;
Their ſighs, their vows, their tears, their ſmiles,
Were falſe I thought and frail:

But

But by reflection's bright'ning pow'r
I see their worth confest;
That man cannot enough adore,
That constancy is best.

3.

The roving heart at beauty's sight
May glow with fierce desire;
Yet, tho' possession yield delight,
It damps the lawless fire.
But love's celestial faithful flames
Still catch from breast to breast,
And ev'ry homefelt joy proclaims,
That constancy is best.

4.

No solid bliss from change results,
No real raptures flow,
But fix'd to one the soul exults,
And tastes of heav'n below.
With love on ev'ry gen'rous mind,
Is truth's fair form impress;
And reason dictates to mankind,
That constancy is best.

An Answer attempted to the REBUS *in our last, p.* 518.

CHAR potted, or fresh, is excellent food,
And selling by *lot* is sure very good;
But tho' without *a*, you choose to spell *tea*, [agree,
That the liquor is bad, I can never
So am somewhat uncertain who the angel shou'd be.

Another SOLUTION.

THE *char* is a very good fish,
By *lot's* a good way of selling,
And the bad thing serv'd in a dish,
Is *te*, by a little bad spelling.
Thus CHARLOTTE's the name by the godfather giv'n, [from heav'n.
When a Christian was made of an angel

BAGATELLA.

Solution *to the* ENIGMA, *p.* 520.

A HAT sleek and round,
With lace sometimes bound,
The seat of what's witty embraces;
Three corner'd, when neat,
And as black as jet,
Except what a cardinal graces.

REUBEN RIDLY.

Another SOLUTION, *by* A Liquier.

INgenious friend, I'll tell you what!
Your riddle's nothing but a HAT.

An ENIGMA.

FROM fine materials I sprung,
Which long in air extended hung;
Till lighting on a proper womb,
They were confin'd to smaller room.
But, what a little may perplex,
My parent is of either sex;
While I, who from this parent came,
Nor truly male, nor female am.
Relations, brothers, sisters, cousins,
Attend me now and then by dozens;
And yet our frame's so very nice,
We often vanish in a trice:
Nay, some have thought it a mere trifle
Our puny race at birth to stifle:
But, for our comfort, when we die,
We mount, like zephyrs, to the sky.
By nature prompted more than art,
I act a modest, useful part:
I humbly come behind my betters,
And give great ease to men of letters.
The ladies too I oft relieve
More than they own, or will believe;
More, I may add, than doctor's stuff,
But they will say, 'tis all a puff.
I hardly ever come in view,
Tho' 'tis said I have appear'd in blue.
My voice is strong, when rais'd with spirit,
And therefore few delight to hear it.
Yet still, when neither heard nor seen,
By touch discover'd I have been;
For ev'n in circles of the fair,
I by a pinch can shew I'm there.

JONATHANIDES.

The Solution in our APPENDIX.

An INVENTORY; *or, The* POET'S *Personal Estate.*

SUCH care have misers of their stores,
Strongbolts and bars defend their doors,
Shutters and pins secure the sash,
Andiron chests their hoarded cash,
Nor with this caution can they sleep,
Oppress'd with fears they waking keep;
Restless they pass the tedious nights,
Afraid of noise, as boys of sprights;
The thoughts of bankrupts, thieves, or fires,
Corrode their covetous desires.
While I, devoid of care and cumber,
In unlock'd garret trust my lumber,
I never dream of plund'ring robbers,
Of falling stocks, or tricking jobbers.
Fortune does very rarely deign
To visit me in form of coin,
Yet seldom fails to condescend
To let a tester be my friend:
But oh! the joys are almost killing,
If in my purse a splendid shilling,
By chance should make a short abode,
Ne'er Cæsar with more pleasure rode
Triumphant thro' the shouting croud.
Yet, be it known, I've some estate
That's personal altho' not great;
Of which the following is a detail,
Of every item, and each chattel.
The garret where I lodge, and scrawl,
Hath many breaches on the wall;
Which wisely are o'erlaid with patches
Of ballads, madrigals and catches,
To grace my room, and hide disaster,
They serve for ornament and plaister.
At the upper end a shelf is plac'd,
With learned classick authors grac'd;

Not

Not as they antiently were ſung,
But render'd in the Britiſh tongue
By Pope, Trapp, Addiſon and Young.
Some works of Otways, Row, and Prior,
And Dryden, whom I moſt admire.
There bold Lucretius ſtands by Creech,
Tranſlated in our modern ſpeech.
A folio book of Shakeſpear's plays,
Printed in old king Jammey's days;
Whoſe, cover ruſtick hands have wore out,
And half its tatter'd pages tore out.
I've ſtore of verſe and manuſcripts,
And half a ream of printed ſlips,
Which I in perſon do retail,
To buy a belly-full of ale.
Bleſs me! my ſad forgetful head
Had almoſt quite forgot my bed,
Whoſe antient ſtructure, one would gueſs,
Had ſeen the days of good queen Beſs;
For covering it has a rug,
At which the rats have many a tug;
The curtains look like old relicts
O'th' mantles wore by Northern Picts,
When they from Scottiſh Highlands came,
To vex this land with ſword and flame.
Perhaps you'll wonder very ſoon
Nothing to hear of diſh or ſpoon,
Of kettles, porridge-pots, or platters,
Believe me, Sirs, I've no ſuch matters;
Your ſpits and jacks, to me, are jokes,
My chimney very ſeldom ſmokes;
I neither roaſt nor boil my meat,
And very rarely care to eat;
So have the proverb ſet at nought,
Of being better fed than taught.
And ſince I know 'tis all in vain,
To whine and whindle, or complain,
I'am patient, chearful, and content,
To bear the ills I can't prevent:
Much drink, alone is my petition,
And put me in Tom Brown's condition.

An EPISTLE *to* J. Trueman.

FRIEND, ſince the toils of buſineſs and of care,
In one perpetual round thy moments ſhare,
Since life at beſt is but a fading ſcene,
So ſhort, ſo tranſient, and alas! ſo vain,
Since ſcanty time in her revolving race,
Scarce leaves to man a vacuum of ſpace,
Improve each kind occaſion as it flies
To tinge the mind with more delicious dyes,
To breathe at large, unwonted heights explore,
Imp her unpractiſed wings, and teach her how to ſoar.
Scarce we emerge from folly's reſluent ſtream,
An idle round of vanity and dream,
Scarce take the province of the toil aſſign'd,
Where artful cuſtom bends th' inductile mind,
E'er death's invaſive hand our pow'rs deſires;
And freeze the vital fluids into ſtone.
But grant we this our end? and may we throne;
The ſum of ſenſe the aggregate of all?
Why then to man were ſuch high talents given,
If his great end cohere with leſs than heav'n?
Mark the prone brute whoſe ſedentary fires,
Earth circumſcribes, and, ſeeds his cold deſires;
No guſts of noble paſſion in him roll,
No ſparks of reaſon ſpeak th' illumin'd ſoul;
The higheſt pow'rs which nature's hand has given,
Commenſurate to earth, ne'er hope a heav'n:
But man more fair and exquiſitely form'd,
With flame divine and heav'nly ſpirit warm'd,
Has nobler gifts and faculties beſtow'd,
Whoſe pow'rs ſtupendous ſpeak the artiſt God.
Thro' his whole frame ev'n in th' exterior lines;
The bright exemplar full reflected ſhines;
But chief the mind and her capacious band,
Confeſs the fine retouches of his hand;
There in high ſtate fair reaſon holds the ſway,
Umpire of right and wrong: Him all obey:
Th' ennobling paſſions in bright orbits roll,
Not vague, yet intervolv'd, they ſeek the goal.
Theſe argue man for nobler uſe deſign'd;
Than what in this infantile ſtate we find;
The blandiſhments of ſenſe can ne'er ſuffice;
Health, eaſe, bliſs, beauty, her delicious tyes,
Secrete from virtue furniſh but a train
Of ſhort-liv'd pleaſures, mere inglorious pain.
Virtue alone is harbinger of joy,
Joy which can never pall, nor ever cloy,
Joy which averts deſpair's hell-black abyſs,
Turns pale diſtreſs to rapture, tears to bliſs:
Bereft of this what comfort can we gain?
The world with all its ſcenery is vain.
Bring here the worldlings, and let each declare,
If ought of joy was found ſubſtantial there;
Come ye gay humouriſts whoſe minds elate,
With ſudden fondneſs, or with ſudden hate;
Capricious as ye are to creep or ſoar,
Tho' fancy now extravagate the more;
With honeſt pride your inmoſt thoughts make known,
"Can ought but virtue life's long labours crown?
"Can the moſt rapt'ring object to the eye
"Yield more than one ſhort tranſitory joy?
Ye roſicrucians' whoſe great ſouls ſublime
O'er man's too narrow bounds ambitious clime,
Defy ev'n chance, leave fortune far behind,
And give up tame dependance to the winds
Wrapt up in joys of exquiſite extreams,
"Your grand elixir, and your golden dreams,
Midſt all the height of chymick madneſs ſay
"What are your hopes?—The rapture of a day.

Go

Go mark the miſer with his heaps of ore,
Curſt amidſt bleſſings, ſtarv'd amidſt his ſtore,
In his wrack'd breaſt diſtruſt, and terrors roll,
Thieves, bullies, ſharpers haunt his jealous ſoul;
Or, ſcenes of miſery riſing in his brain,
He pines to death thro' mere penurious pain.
Here let the ſickning ſoul, oppreſs'd with ſhame,
Confeſs its folly, and renounce its claim.
From gold alone no real charms ariſe,
"'Tis virtue gilds with never fading dyes."
Ye princes (for if grandeur fixes joys,
Crowns, robes, wreaths, trophies, ſceptres, are your toys)
" While crouching ſuitors, with reſpect profound, hallow'd ground,"
" Or bend the proſtrate knee, or kiſs the
Say, while amidſt the mute-adoring throng,
You trail the inſignia of pow'r along,
" Does not the loathing ſoul, tho' once elate,
" Confeſs the ſick impertinence of ſtate;
" And wiſh to taſte, remote from courts and noiſe, joys?"
" Content's calm cottage and her heart-felt
Since then true joy is no where to be found,
Save where ſtrong virtue guard the ſacred ground arms?
" Why lie we lull'd in pleaſure's languid
" Why ſigh for ſtate, or pant for gilded charms?
" Profeſs we happineſs among the reſt
" The reigning hope which actuates our breaſt?
" He's happy, who devoid of ſervile fears,
" By reaſon's chart his wary veſſel ſteers,
" Who by fair virtue regulates his mind,
" To whate'er ſpot, or ſtate, or art confin'd. known,
" Then life's enjoyments will be truly
" Subſervient, not ſuperior, to our own.

SYLVIO.

GENIUS, VIRTUE, *and* REPUTATION. *A* FABLE.

AS Genius, Virtue, Reputation,
Three worthy friends, o'er all the nation
Agreed to roam; then paſs the ſeas,
And viſit Italy and Greece;
By travel to improve their parts,
And learn the languages and arts;
Not like our modern ſops and beaux,
T' improve the pattern of their cloaths:
Thus Genius ſaid;—"Companions dear,
To what I ſpeak, incline an ear.
Some chance, perhaps, may us divide;
Let us againſt the worſt provide,
And give ſome ſign, by which to find
A friend thus loſt, or left behind.
For me, if cruel fate ſhould ever,
Me and my dear companions ſever,
Go, ſeek me 'midſt the walls of Rome,
At Angelo's or Raphael's tomb;
Or elſe at Virgil's ſacred ſhrine,
Lamenting with the mournful Nine."
Next Virtue, pauſing;—(for ſhe knew
The places were but very few,
Where ſhe could fairly hope to ſtay,
Till her companions came that way;)
"Paſs by (ſhe cry'd) the court, the ball,
The maſquerade and carnival,
Where all in falſe diſguiſe appear,
But Vice, whoſe face is ever bare;
'Tis ten to one, I am not there.
Cælia, the loveliſt maid on earth!
I've been her friend, e'er ſince her birth;
Perfection in her perſon charms,
And virtue all her boſom warms;
A matchleſs pattern for the fair;
Her dwelling ſeek, you'll find me there."
Cry'd Reputation;—"I, like you,
Had once a ſoft companion too;
As fair her perſon, and her fame,
And Coquettiſſa was her name.
Ten thouſand lovers ſwell'd her train;
Ten thouſand lovers ſigh'd in vain:
Where-e'er ſhe went, the danglers came;
Yet ſtill I was her favourite flame.
Till once,—('twas at the publick ſhow)
The play being done, we roſe to go;
A thing, who long had ey'd the fair,
His neck ſtiff-yok'd in ſolitaire,
With clean white gloves, firſt made approach,
Then begg'd to lead her to her coach:
She ſmil'd, and gave her lily hand;
Away they trip it to the Strand:
A hackney-coach receiv'd the pair,
They went to—but, I won't tell where.
Then loſt ſhe Reputation quite,
Friends, take example from that night,
And never leave me from your ſight.
For, oh! if cruel fate intends
Ever to part me from my friends,
Think that I'm dead; my death deplore,
And never hope to ſee me more!
In vain you'll ſearch the world around,
Loſt Reputation's never to be found."

On a proud young Lady who encouraged many Lovers, and was diſappointed of both.

CLOE, once verſ'd in ev'ry art,
To conquer and ſubdue,
Can't now command a ſingle heart,
Who us'd to boaſt of two.
Preſumptuous maid! no more preſume
To triumph in thy pride;
Go, ceaſe to ſmell of rich perfume,
Then deign to be a bride.

On a PARSON *ſucceeding a* PUBLICAN *as* Mayor *of* Appleby.

LAST year an hoſt the mayor, this a prieſt; feaſt.
On ale and pig, the town, by turns, will

THE Monthly Chronologer.

BOSTON in New-England, Aug. 20. We have certain intelligence from Baker's town (the moſt northerly ſettlement on Mertimack river, and in the province of New-Hampſhire) that on the 16th inſtant, as Mr. Philip Call and ſon were at work in his field, they ſaw a number of Indians (ſuppoſed to be of the St. François tribe) enter his houſe, where his wife was, (a woman of about 70 years of age) whom they hauled out, killed, and ſcalped before the door; the huſband being hid in the buſhes, was a ſorrowful ſpectator of the tragedy; the ſon having made his eſcape to Contocook, the next Engliſh ſettlement, and returning with eight men who had joined him, were way-laid, and aſſaulted by the Indians, as they were under ſome trees as a ſhelter from a ſhower of rain which fell at that time: One of the number was killed and ſcalped, and another is miſſing.

The laſt letters from Venice bring a confirmation of the earthquake, which happened at Conſtantinople on Oct. 4. (See p. 526.) About two in the morning the inhabitants being alarmed by a horrible ſubterranean noiſe, like that of ſeveral great guns diſcharged at once, deſerted their houſes, and had ſcarce got to the fields, when three violent ſhocks were felt, which threw down to the foundation four towers of the caſtle of the Seven Towers, and buried 400 Janiſaries in the ruins. The large and beautiful ſuburb of the Blaquernes is entirely demoliſhed: The ancient amphitheatre of the emperor Conſtantine, the old caſtle, the moſque, and all the houſes of that ſuburb, preſent now only a vaſt heap of ruins.

On November 30, the anniverſary of the birth of the princeſs dowager of Wales was celebrated, when her royal highneſs entered into the 36th year of her age.

MONDAY, Dec. 2.

Thomas Keene, of the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, was ſhot in Hyde-Park for deſertion, purſuant to the ſentence of a court-martial. Two others were to have ſuffered with him, but all three being allowed to caſt lots for their lives, the fatal chance fell on this man, and the other two were ſaved.

FRIDAY, 6.

Came on in the court of King's bench, before the lord chief juſtice Ryder, and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein Mr. Knuttor was plaintiff, and Mr. Bradſhaw and his wife defendants. The action was laid for 3000l. for non-performance of a marriage contract, being half the defendant's fortune, when the jury found a verdict for the defendants.

SATURDAY, 7.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when three malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. Henry Manſel, a ſoldier, for the murder of Iſaac Emerton at Barnet, who received ſentence immediately on his conviction: The two others were, John Preſton and John Diſon, for houſe-breaking.

MONDAY, 9.

Henry Manſel, the murderer, and the ſix following malefactors condemned in September and October ſeſſions, were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Elizabeth Connor for returning from tranſportation; Robert Haggard, an outlawed ſmuggler; John Haines, for robbing a lady on Hounſlow-Heath; Edward Brokett, for ſtealing two geldings; Charles Fleming, for robbing —— Matthews, Eſq; of a gold watch; and John Maſſey, for houſe-breaking. Rolf, for robbing Mrs. Turton, was pardoned; Reculus to be tranſported for ſeven years; Young, Hambleton, and James for picking a gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief, to be tranſported for life. Cottum, condemned in October ſeſſions, died in Newgate. (See p. 427, 475.) The murderer ſhewed great penitence, and appeared thoroughly ſenſible of his heinous crime.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

William Godfrey, Eſq; contracted with the committee of city lands, for a leaſe of 21 years of the Sheep-pens in Weſt-Smithfield, and agreed to pay 560l. per annum rent, and a fine of 5500l. The inhabitants of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre have farmed thoſe pens of the city upwards of 100 years, and were now bidders for the ſame, but Mr. Godfrey offered more rent, and a larger fine.

THURSDAY, 12.

Came on a trial at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Willes, between a watchman of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, plaintiff, and one of the conſtables of the ſaid pariſh,

pariſh, defendant, for falſe impriſonment, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 20l. damage.

The ſame day came on at the ſittings in Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Ryder, a cauſe wherein Mr. Cluer Dicey and Co. of Bow Church-yard, were plaintiffs, and Thomas Randal, of Bread-ſtreet, London, defendant, for the defendant's counterfeiting Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops (of which the ſaid Cluer Dicey and Co. are the original proprietors) and imitating their ſeal, and printed bill of directions, and ſelling the ſaid counterfeit medicine as the true medicine, prepared by the ſaid Cluer Dicey and Co. when a verdict for 20l. damage, beſides coſt of ſuit, was given for the plaintiffs.

SATURDAY, 14.

At the ſeſſions of the peace at Guildhall, came on the trials of Thomas D'Arcy and William Walker, for a conſpiracy in perſuading Jane D'Arcy to prefer a bill of indictment againſt Mr. Delafont, of the Inner-Temple, for a rape committed on her body, in order to extort a large ſum of money from him. After a long trial, the jury found them on the cleareſt evidence, Guilty. They were ſentenced to be impriſoned in Newgate for one year, to ſtand on the pillory againſt the Inner-Temple Gate, Fleet-ſtreet, on Saturday the 28th day of June next, and to be bound in recognizance for their good behaviour for ſeven years. The diſcovery of the above conſpiracy was owing to the penetration and diligence of Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, when Jane D'Arcy came before him in his mayoralty to make the charge againſt Mr. Delafont.

THURSDAY, 19.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the land-tax bill of 2s. in the pound; the malt-tax bill; the mutiny and deſertion bill; a bill for the relief of the out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital; a bill to indemnify members of corporations, who have omitted to take the oaths of office, and allowing them further time for that purpoſe; a naturalization bill, &c. After which the houſe of peers adjourned to Jan. 9, and the commons to Jan. 7.

FRIDAY, 20.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to parliament, for power to remove the ſtalls, and other nuſances, in the Borough market: And a motion being made, that it ſhould be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, to repreſent, in ſuch petition, the preſent ſtate of London bridge, and to pray the aſſiſtance of parliament for enabling the city to pull down the houſes thereon, and to make the ſame more commodious and ornamental, the previous queſtion, Whether the ſaid queſtion for the inſtruction ſhould not be then put, was moved, and carried in the negative, upon a diviſion of 88, againſt 84.

We had very melancholy accounts of damage and diſtreſs at ſea, this month, by hurricanes and ſtormy weather, both on our own coaſts and in foreign parts; a great many ſhips and veſſels being caſt away; in ſome, part of the crew, and in others the whole crew miſerably periſhing, and going down to the bottom. In many places theſe ſtorms were attended with thunder, lightning and hail, both by ſea and land.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Nov. 17. MONTFORT Browne, Eſq; of Ballyſlatery, in Ireland, to Miſs Elizabeth Louiſa Minſhull, only daughter and heireſs of George Minſhull, late of Ipſwich, Eſq; a great fortune.

David Macnamara, of the Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Huſſey, daughter of Mr. James Huſſey, a wealthy merchant, at Montſerrat.

Dec. 3. Charles Polhill, Eſq; of Cheapſtead, in Kent, to Miſs Tryphena Penelope Shelley, third daughter of Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, in Suſſex.

9. James Wright, of Warwickſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Stapleton, only daughter of the late Sir William Stapleton, a 30,000l. fortune.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Waldegrave, to Miſs Drax, daughter of Henry Drax, Eſq; in Pall-Mall.

12. Richard Perſhouſe, of Reynold-Hall, in Staffordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Rachel Riley, of Powick, in Worceſterſhire.

16. Hon. William Napier, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to the Rt. Hon. the lord Napier, to the Hon. Miſs Cathcart, ſiſter to the Rt. Hon. the lord Cathcart.

18. Allen Young, Eſq; of Orlingbury, in Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Boddam, of Queen-ſquare, Ormond-ſtreet, daughter of Charles Boddam, Eſq; late of Stoke Newington, deceaſed.

19. Mr. Thomas Whitterel, haberdaſher, at Holborn-Bridge, to Miſs Woodgate, of Bartholomew Cloſe.

23. Thomas Cuddon, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Pane.

Governor Knowles's lady, delivered of a ſon, on Aug. 24, at Kingſton, in Jamaica.

Dec. 9. Counteſs of Coventry, of a daughter.

22. The lady of Sir Matthew Fetherſtonhaugh, of a ſon.

Deaths.

Nov. 25. THE Hon. Mrs. Katherine Murray, aunt to lord viſc. Stormont.

28. The dowager lady Barker, relict of the late Sir William Barker, and mother to her grace the dutcheſs dowager of Hamilton, and the lady of Sir James Daſhwood, Bart.

Dec. 5. John Anſtis, Eſq; garter principal king at arms, eldeſt ſon of John Anſtis, Eſq; formerly in the ſame office.

Rt. Hon. Henry d'Auverquerque, earl of Grantham, in the 92d year of his age, a nobleman of an exceeding good character, eſpecially for acts of charity. The title is extinct, but his eſtates real and perſonal, which are very great, deſcend to his eldeſt daughter, the lady Frances Elliot, and lord Fordwich (eldeſt ſon to the earl Cowper) his grandſon by the youngeſt daughter.

7. Abraham Craſteyn, Eſq; a famous Dutch merchant, ſaid to be poſſeſſed of near 400,000l. He was interred in the Dutch church in Auſtin-Friers.

Lady Tichborne, relict of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.

8. The Rt. Hon. the marchioneſs of Hartington, of the ſmall-pox, only ſurviving daughter of the late earl of Burlington, and lady of the preſent marquis of Hartington.

11. Mrs. Kennon, the moſt celebrated midwife in the kingdom, who had the honour to deliver the preſent princeſs of Wales of all her children.

13. Capt. James Oſborne, late a commander in the royal navy, a brave and gallant officer.

Charles Gore, Eſq; at his ſeat at Hockow, in Lincolnſhire, brother to John and Thomas Gore, Eſqrs. and uncle to Charles Gore, Eſq; all members in the preſent parliament.

18. John Robins, Eſq; repreſentative in the laſt parliament for the borough of Stafford.

John Brookes, Eſq; ſteward to the Rt. Hon. the earl of Tilney.

21. Rt. Hon. the lord viſc. Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, ſucceeded by the Hon. William Hall Gage, member in the preſent parliament for Seaford.

22. Rt. Hon. William Ann Van Kepple, earl of Albemarle, viſcount Bury, groom of the ſtole to his majeſty, lieut. general of his majeſty's forces, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, and col. of the ſecond regiment of foot-guards, governor of Virginia, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and his majeſty's ambaſſador to the court of France; where he died. He is ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his ſon the lord viſc. Bury, member of parliament for Chicheſter.

Harry Thompſom, of the Old Lodge near Fair-Mead-Bottom, upon Epping-Foreſt, aged 98, who had been principal keeper upwards of 60 years.

25. Rt. Hon. John Leviſon Gower, earl Gower, viſc. Trentham, lord privy ſeal, and lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum for Staffordſhire. He is ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon the lord viſc. Trentham, member of parliament for Litchfield.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

RICHARD Pennyman, B. A. preſented to the vicarage of Ember-Court, in Somerſetſhire.—Dr. Butler, by the dean and chapter of Norwich, to the living of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk.—Thomas Monro, B. D. choſen by the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Leſs, and chaplain to the ſaid hoſpital, in the room of Mr. Sandiford, by a majority againſt Mr. Sclater and Mr. Clarke, the other candidates.—Thomas Jenkinſon, B. L. preſented to the rectory of Buckland Brewer, in Devonſhire.—Thomas Oliver, B. A. to the rectory of Sutton-Gavil, in Northamptonſhire.—Mr. Sherive, M. A. by —— Hollers, Eſq; to the rectory of Corſcomb, in Dorſetſhire.—Richard Saunderſon, B. A. to the rectory of Tring in the Vale, in Cumberland.—George Pudſey, M. A. to the rectory of Kirby Underdale, in Yorkſhire.—John Moore, B. A. choſen lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, in the room of Mr. Nicholſon, deceaſed.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHitehall, Dec. 14. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. Francis earl of Effingham, to be col. of a reg. of foot, late Ruſſel's, deceaſed.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. The king has appointed John Toovey, Eſq; to be lieut. col. to gen. Hawley's reg. of dragoons, and likewiſe to be capt. of a troop in the ſaid reg. Bartholomew Gallatin, Eſq; to be major; Sampſon Barber, Eſq; to be captain; George Worrender, Eſq; to be captain-lieutenant; and Edward Coleman, Gent. to be lieut. to the ſaid reg.

Charles Chauncy, Eſq; to be captain of a troop in Sir Charles Howard's reg. of dragoon guards.

Sir John Jenour, Bart. to be lieut. to the 2d troop of horſe-grenadier-guards, whereof lord Peterſham is capt. and col. and to take rank as captain of horſe;

And Paul Pechel, Esq; to be guidon to the said troop, and to rank as captain of horse.

Gustavus Dalrymple, Gent. to be lieut. to a troop in the Inniskilling reg. of dragoons, commanded by lieut. gen. Cholmondeley; and Gustavus Guy Dickens, Gent. to be cornet in the said regiment.

George Croxton, Esq; to be capt. of a company in the reg. of foot, commanded by col. Hugh Warburton; and Henry Dugdale, Gent. to be lieut. to a company in the said regiment.

Whitehall, Dec. 28. The king has appointed Charles Lenoe, Gent. to be subbrigadier and cornet to the first troop of horse-guards.—Charles Clarke, Esq; to be lieut. and first lieut. col. to the 2d troop of horse-guards; Henry Gore, Esq; to be lieut. and 2d lieut. col. Benj. Carpenter, Esq; cornet and first major; Francis Desmarett, Esq; guidon and 2d major; George Freeman Cunningham, Esq; exempt and capt. Charles Clarke, Esq; brig. and lieut. and Edward Maurice, Gent. adjutant and lieut. to the said troop.—James Johnston, Esq; to be lieut. col. to the royal reg. of horse guards, commanded by Gen. Ligonier; Charles Shipman, Esq; major; John Keller, Esq; capt. John Brown, Esq; capt. lieut. Wm. Turton, Gent. lieut. and Thomas Chamberlayne, Gent. cornet in the said regiment.

From the other PAPERS.

Henry M'Culloch, Esq; appointed by the lords of the Admiralty, judge of the Vice-Court of Admiralty of North-Carolina.—Hon. lieutenant-gen. James Cholmondeley appointed deputy lieutenant of Hampshire, by his grace the duke of Bolton, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of that county. — John Cleveland, jun. Esq; made judge advocate of Portsmouth. — Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; clarencieux king of arms, promoted to the office of garter principal king of arms, in the room of John Anstis, Esq; deceased; and Charles Townley, Esq; norroy king of arms, promoted to that of clarencieux, in the room of Stephen Martin Leake, Esq;

B—KR—TS.

JOSEPH Cooper, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, painter-stainer and colourman.—John Cropley, of Newark upon Trent, innholder and dealer. — Jonathan Hancock, of Froome, in Somersetshire, grocer and shopkeeper. — John Cookes, late of Billesly, in Warwickshire, dealer. — William Watson, late of Holborn, bookseller, leatherseller, and dealer. — George Whatley, of Devizes, innholder. —John Wills, of Halsworth, in Suffolk, dealer.—John Gibson, late of New Malton, in Yorkshire, woodmonger and dealer. — Walter Johnson, of St. Mary Axe, London, merchant.—Francis Reynolds, of St. Andrew's Holborn, cabinet-maker and dealer. — James Hiorne, of London, cheesemonger.—John Grand, of Norwich, hatter.

PLAYS *and* ENTERTAINMENTS *acted at both* THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Nov. 30.	Jane Shore,	*Lethe.*
Dec. 2.	Drummer,	*Queen Mab.*
3.	Every Man in his Humour,	*Chaplet.*
4.	Chances, Act II.	*School of Anacreon.*
5.	Recruiting Officer,	*Genii.*
6.	Drummer,	*Ditto.*
7.	Suspicious Husband,	*Intriguing Cham.*
9.	Phædra and Hippolitus,	*Genii.*
10.	Inconstant,	*Ditto.*
11.	Much ado about Nothing,	*Ditto.*
12.	Every Man in his Humour,	*Fortunatus.*
13.	Merry Wives of Windsor,	*Genii.*
14.	Chances,	*Ditto.*
16.	Careless Husband,	*Devil to Pay.*
17.	Barbarossa, a new Tragedy.	
18.	Ditto.	
19.	Ditto, Author's Night.	
20.	Ditto.	
21.	Ditto.	
23.	Ditto, Author's Night.	
26.	Drummer,	*Genii.*
27.	Beggar's Opera,	*Ditto.*
28.	Richard III.	*Ditto.*
30.	Barbarossa.	

COVENT-GARDEN.

Nov. 30,	Beggar's Opera,	*Harlequin Shel.*
Dec. 2.	Miser,	*Harlequin Sorcerer.*
3.	City Wives Confed.	*Double Disappoint.*
4.	Double Dealer,	*Harlequin Sorcerer.*
5.	Othello,	*Lover his own Rival.*
6.	Cato,	*Harlequin Sorcerer.*
7.	Constant Couple,	*Contrivances.*
9.	La Famiglia De Bertholdi.	
10.	Coriolanus,	*Military Entry.*
11.	Ditto,	*Ditto.*
12.	Ditto,	*Ditto.*
13.	Recruiting Officer,	*What d'ye call it.*
14.	Coriolanus.	
16.	La Famiglia De Bertholde.	
17.	She Wou'd and Wou'd Not,	*Lov. Ri.*
18.	Coriolanus.	
19.	La Famiglia De Bertholde.	
20.	Miser,	*Contrivances.*
21.	Coriolanus.	
23.	La Famiglia De Bertholde.	
26.	Romeo and Juliet,	*Harlequin Skeleton.*
27.	Ditto,	*Ditto.*
28.	Richard III.	*Harlequin Sorcerer.*
30.	Rehearsal,	*School-Boy.*

BY the laſt advices from Holland we hear, that the placart concerning the erection of a limited free port was in the preſs, and would ſpeedily be publiſhed; as the regulations to be thereby eſtabliſhed were to take place the beginning of the enſuing year.

And from Hanover, that the ſtates of the Landgraviate of Heſſe-caſſel had been ſummoned to meet the 17th inſt. to concert proper meaſures for the ſupport of the proteſtant religion in thoſe territories upon the late unhappy occaſion, and to engage ſome of the princes of the empire to guaranty the execution of ſuch meaſures as ſhall be reſolved on; which has already begun a paper war in Germany, ſeveral pamphlets having been already publiſhed upon both ſides of the queſtion, as to what the ſtates have a right to do upon the occaſion. In the mean time the Landgrave has taken care to have the two princes his grandchildren brought up in the religion of their country, by ſending them to the univerſity of Gottingen, where they are already arrived; and it is thought the princeſs their mother will repair to Hanover by the time his Britannick majeſty arrives there in the ſpring.

The ſame earthquake that did ſo much damage at Conſtantinople was felt all along the coaſt of the Mediterranean in Aſia, and reached as far as Alexandria and Grand Cairo in Africa; at the laſt of which places above two thirds of the moſques and houſes have been demoliſhed, and near 40,000 perſons killed, ſwallowed up, or buried in the ruins.

Altho' the king of France has quite altered his meaſures, and ſupports his parliaments in all their proſecutions againſt the ſchiſmatical clergy, yet the religious diſputes in that kingdom are not ſubſided; for towards the end of laſt month complaint was made to the parliament of Paris, that the vicars and hoſtbearer of the church of St. Stephen on the Hill had refuſed to adminiſter the ſacraments to one Miſs Allemand, on account of her not accepting the Bull Unigenitus; and they being ſummoned to appear, produced the archbiſhop's mandate for what they did, which brought on a very important affair, of which we had the following account from Paris of the 6th inſtant. On the 28th ult. a ſecretary was ſent by the parliament to the archbiſhop of this city, to acquaint his grace, that his vicars and hoſtbearer of St. Stephen on the Hill had preſumed to ſhelter themſelves under his authority, ſaying he had ordered them to refuſe the ſacraments to Miſs Allemand; to deſire him to repair the ſcandal, and confute the allegations which charged him with it, and to order the ſacraments to be adminiſtered to the young woman immediately. Being returned, the ſecretary reported to the chambers, that the prelate told him, "He adhered to the anſwer he gave in 1722, and that the vicars and hoſtbearer had followed the dictates of their own conſcience and his orders." The chambers having continued to ſit till ten o'clock at night, referred the further conſideration of this affair till next morning, when it was reſolved, that the firſt preſident ſhould wait on his majeſty, to inform him of all the circumſtances of this refuſal, together with the archbiſhop's anſwer. The king made a very gracious anſwer to the firſt preſident; and deſired him to come again laſt Tueſday to be informed of his intentions. M. de Maupeou went accordingly to Verſailles that day; and the archbiſhop having been ordered to attend at the ſame time, his majeſty expreſſed great diſpleaſure with that prelate's conduct. Next day it was known all over the town, that the archbiſhop had received a letter de cachet, baniſhing him to Conflans-ſous-Charenton, and that he was ſet out for that place. Yeſterday the prieſts of St. Stephen on the Hill were enjoined to put a ſtop to the ſcandal they have given, and to adminiſter the ſacraments to the young woman.

The Monthly Catalogue, *for* December, 1754.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. A Dialogue on the Origin and Authority of Revelation. By F. Warner, LL.D. pr. 5s. Payne.

2. The Divinity of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt aſſerted and defended, pr. 6d. Withers.

3. Diſſertations on the Prophecies that have been fulfilled, and at this Time are fulfilling in the World. By T. Newton, D. D. pr. 15s. Tonſon.

4. The Moravians compared and detected, pr. 2s. Knapton.

5. An Illuſtration of the Holy Scriptures, by Notes and Explications on the Old and New Teſtament, N° 1, 2, 3, 4, pr. 3d. each. Baldwin.

6. Miracles examined. By J. Douglas, M. A. pr. 5s. Millar.

7. Plain Arguments for proving the Divinity of our Saviour, pr. 6d. Hitch.

Law *and* Physick.

8. A Practical Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſeaſe. By S. Chapman, pr. 5s. Owen.

9. Vi-

9. Viner's Abridgment of Law and Equity. Vol. XXI. Worral.

10. An Account of the ſeveral Plagues that have appeared in the World ſince the Year 1340. By D. Ingram, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

11. Some Remarks on the Rev. Mr. Delafaye's Vindication of his Sermon againſt Inoculation, pr. 1s. Birt.

12. A Treatiſe on the practical Part of Fortification. By J. Miller, pr. 7s. 6d. Millar.

13. A Treatiſe on the Gout. By Dr. Lambrechtſon, M. D. pr. 6d. Bouquet.

14. Thirty-ſix Tables of Anatomical Figures as large as the human Subjects. By W. Smellie, M. D. pr. 2l. 5s. in Sheets. Wilſon.

15. Remarks on the Rev. Mr. Delafaye's Sermon on Inoculation. By N. Bolaine, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

16. The Laws relating to Maſters and Servants, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. Miſcellaneous Obſervations on the Works of Lord Bolingbroke. Part I. pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

18. A Series of Letters relating to Clay Roads, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

19. The Traveller's Companion thro' the Netherlands, pr. 3s. Bladon.

20. Memoirs of Nicholas Rienzi, pr. 3s. Griffiths.

21. Conſiderations on the Uſe and Properties of Mr. Tidd's Æolus, pr. 4d. Newbery.

22. A new Syſtem of Agriculture, pr. 2s. 6d. Millar.

23. Cicero's Offices. Tranſlated into Engliſh. By W. Guthrie, Eſq; pr. 5s. Waller.

24. The Tuner. Letter III. pr. 6d. Cooper.

25. Merlin's Life and Prophecies, pr. 1s. Cooper.

26. The Hiberniad, pr. 1s. 6d. G. Woodfall.

27. The Select Veſtry juſtify'd, pr. 1s. Bouquet.

28. A Diſcourſe very proper to be read at St. J——s's, pr. 6d. Corbett.

29. A Charge delivered to the Grand Jury at Weſtminſter, Oct. 16, 1754. By T. Lediard, Eſq; pr. 1s. Payne.

30. Fifty Queries concerning the Oxfordſhire Conteſt, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

31. A Refutation of Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne's Addreſs to the Liverymen of London, pr. 2s. 6d. Payne.

32. An Enquiry into the Nature of the ſeveral Species of Ratiocination, pr. 1s. Marſh.

33. A brief Review of the Laws relating to Marriage, pr. 6d.

34. An Eſſay on the Liberty of the Preſs, pr. 1s. Raymond.

35. A Diſſertation upon Genius. By W. Sharpe, M. A. pr. 2s. Bathurſt.

36. An Account of Barbaroſſa, the Uſurper of Algiers, pr. 6d. Reeve. (See p. 531.)

37. A Dialogue on the Expediency of annulling the national Debt, pr. 1s. Corbett.

38. Some Obſervations on Dr. Stebbing's two Pamphlets on the Marriage Act, pr. 6d. Millar.

39. An Apology for a Proteſtant Diſſent from a national Church, pr. 1s. Bourne.

40. Some Memoirs of the Life of the late Dr. Mead, pr. 1s. Cooper. (An Account of this in our Appendix.)

41. The Poll for Knights of the Shire for Kent, pr. 5s. Vaillant.

42. The Freethinkers Catechiſm, pr. 6d.

POETRY *and* ENTERTAINMENT.

43. Barbaroſſa. A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Tonſon. (See p. 531, &c.)

44. The Life and Adventures of James Ramble, Eſq; Interſperſed with the various Fortunes of certain noble Perſonages deeply concerned in the Northern Commotions in the Year 1715. In two Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Baldwin.

45. Cebes's Picture of Human Life. By T. Scott, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

46. Hiſtory of Sir Harry Herald, and Sir Edward Haunch, pr. 9s. Noble.

47. Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe. By C. Hallifax, pr. 1s. Hooper.

48. The Adventures of Dick Hazard, pr. 3s. Reeve.

49. Hiſtory of Will. Ramble, pr. 6s. G. Woodfall.

50. The Spiritual Quixote, pr. ſewed 4s. Bouquet.

51. A Deſcriptive Poem. By J. Dalton, D. D. pr. 1s.

52. The Mock Monarchs, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Crowder.

53. Bertholdi at the Court of King Alboino, pr. 1s. G. Woodfall.

54. Select Epitaphs. By W. Toldervy, pr. 6s. Owen.

SERMONS.

55. Forty-five Diſcourſes on various Subjects. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 12s. Rivington.

56. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral of Wincheſter at a Viſitation. By R. Eden, D. D. pr. 6d. Sandby.

57. A Sermon at a Monthly Exerciſe. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

58. A Sermon on the Death of Z. Marryot, D. D. By T. Hall, pr. 3d.

PIECES.

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in DECEMBER, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	3 and ½ p. C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds	D. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	Sunday											N. E.	frost snow
2				103 ¼	103 ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ⅜	102 ⅜	102 ¼	51. 6s	1 2 6	N. W.	thaw
3				103 ⅛	103 ⅛ ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ⅜ ⅜	102 ⅜ ⅛	102	51. 6s	1 2 6	W.	rain.
4				103 ⅜ ⅝	104	103 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛ ⅜	102 ⅜	101 ⅞	51. 8s	1 2 6	S. W.	cloudy
5	132 ½		116 ¼	103 ⅜	103 ⅛	103 ¼ ⅜	103 ¼	102 ⅜	101 ⅛ ¼	51. 7s	1 2 6	W.	cloudy
6	132 ½		116 ¼	103 ⅜	103 ⅛	103 ⅛ ⅜	103 ¼	102 ⅜	101 ⅛ ¼	51. 7s	1 2 6	S. by E.	much snow
7						103 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅜	102 ⅞	101 ¼ ⅜	51. 6s	1 2 6	S. E.	cold thaw
8	Sunday											W. by S.	rain fair
9	132 ½	184 183½	116 ⅞	103 ¼ ⅛	104 ⅛	103 ⅜ ¼	103 ⅜	102⅞ 103	101 ⅛	51. 7s	1 2 6	S. hard	cloudy
10	132 ½	183 ½		104	104 ⅛	103 ⅜	104	102⅞ 103	101 ⅛	51. 7s	1 2 6	S. W. hard	rain fair
11		183 ½	116 ¼	104	104 ⅛	103 ¼	103 ¼ ⅜	102 ⅞	101 ⅛ ¼	51. 7s	1 2 6	W. S. W.	rain
12	132 ½ ¼	183½ 184		103 ⅞	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ¼	103 ¼	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ¼	51. 7s	1 2 6	S. W.	cloudy
13	132 ½		116 ¼	103⅞ 104	104 ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ⅛	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ¼	51. 8s	1 2 6	S. W.	wind rain
14				104	104 ⅛	103 ¼	103 ¼	102 ⅛	101 ⅛	51. 7s	1 2 6	W. S. W.	windy
15	Sunday											S.W. by W.	rain
16	132 ½	183 ¼		103⅞ 104	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ¼	103 ⅛ ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ¼	51. 7s	1 2 6	S.	fair
17	132 ½	183 ¼		103 ⅞	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ¼	103 ⅛ ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ¼	51. 7s	1 2 6	N. W.	fair cloud.
18	132 ½ ⅛	183 ¼		103 ⅞		103 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅛ ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ¼	51. 6s	1 2 6	S. E.	frosty
19		184 ¼	117	103 ⅞		103 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅛ ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ⅛	51. 6s	1 0 0	S. E.	frosty
20	132 ½	185	117	104		103 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅛ ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ¼	51. 7s	1 0 0	E. S. E.	frosty
21				104		103 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ¼	51. 7s	1 0 0	S. by E.	clou. cold
22	Sunday											E.	cloudy
23	133 ½		117 ¼	104 ⅛		103⅞ 104	103 ⅞	102 ⅜	101 ¼ ⅜	51. 7s	1 0 0	N. E.	cloudy
24	133			104 ⅛		104	103 ⅛		101 ⅜	51. 7s	1 2 6	N. N. E.	rain
25	Chri. Day			104 ⅛								E. S. E.	foggy
26	133			104 ⅛		104	103 ⅞		101 ⅜	51. 7s	1 2 6	S. S. W.	rain
27	133 ½			104 ⅛		104 ⅛	103 ⅛	102 ⅛ ¼	101 ⅜	51. 7s	1 2 6	W. N. W.	foggy
28	133			104 ⅛		104	103 ⅜		101 ⅜	51. 7s	1 2 6	N. W.	frosty
29	Sunday											S. W.	rain
30	133			104		104 ⅛	103 ⅞	102 ¼	101 ⅞	51. 7s	1 2 6	S. S. W.	cloudy
31				104 ¼		104	103 ⅛		101 ⅜	51. 7s	1 2 6	S. W.	cloudy

Bills of Mortality from Nov. 26. to Dec. 24.

Christ.	Males 554	1119
	Femal. 565	
Buried	Males 910	1903
	Femal. 993	
Died under 2 Years old		606
Between 2 and 5		144
5 and 10		50
10 and 20		56
20 and 30		173
30 and 40		217
40 and 50		200
50 and 60		166
60 and 70		140
70 and 80		80
80 and 90		63
90 and 100		8
		1903
Buried: Within the Walls		147
Without the Walls		430
In Mid. and Surrey		914
City & Sub. West.		412
		1903
Weekly Dec. 3		423
10		562
17		467
24		451
		1903

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.
Peafe 23s. to 00s. per Q.
Tares 24s. per Quarter.

Prices of Corn

	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
Wheat	22s. to 26s. odq	08l. 10s load	08l. 01s load	07l. 00s load	08l. 00s load	07l. 10s load	4s od to 4s 6d	08. 10s. to 9l. 12s. 6d. ld.	09l. 9s. to 10l. 6d. load.
Barley	12s to 15s od.	17s to 19 qr	21s to 20 qr	18s to 21 qr	17s to 20qr	20s to 00 qr	2s 4d to 2s 6d	16s. to 17s. 6d.	16s. to 17s,
Oats	11s to 13s od.	14s to 16 6d	18s to 19	13s to 15s	13s to 16 00d	12s to 15 6d	1s 9d to 2s od	13s. od. to 15s. od. p. q.	13s. 6d. to 15s. 00d.
Beans	15s to 16s 6d.	23s to 25 od	22s to 26	22s to 25s	22s to 24 00d	28s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	18s. 6d. to 19s.	18s. od. to 19s. od. p. q.

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCIV.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 545.

In the Debate continued in your laſt, Pomponius Atticus *ſtood up next, and ſpoke to the following Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

WHEN any event happens which is contrary to all human appearance, or inconſiſtent with the common ſenſe of mankind, a miniſter's not foreſeeing it can be no proof of his want of penetration, or foreſight. A man may as well pretend to foretel whether a madman will be pleaſed or diſpleaſed with what you are to do or ſay to him, as to foretel what turn the populace may take when they are ſeized with any enthuſiaſtical conceit about religion. Hiſtory, as well as experience, may inform us what ridiculous conceits the people of all countries have been, and daily are led into by enthuſiaſm. I remember to have heard a ſtory of a gentleman, a high churchman, who was a member of this houſe, when it was the cuſtom that candles could not be brought in without a motion regularly made and ſeconded for that purpoſe, and an order of the houſe purſuant thereto; ſo that it often became a queſtion, whether candles ſhould be brought in or no, and this queſtion was ſometimes debated until the members could hardly ſee one another, becauſe thoſe who were againſt, or for putting off the affair then before the houſe were always againſt the queſtion for candles. Now it happened upon one of theſe occaſions, that the high-church party were againſt the affair then depending, and therefore againſt the queſtion for candles; but this gentleman by miſtake divided for it, and when he

H——, W——, ſen.

he was challenged by one of his party for being againſt them, O Lord! ſays he, I am ſorry for it; but I thought that candles were for the church. In my opinion, Sir, there is juſt the very ſame reaſon for ſaying that the act of laſt ſeſſion in favour of the Jews is againſt the church, as this gentleman had for thinking that candles were for the church.

Enthuſiaſm, Sir, can be the only reaſon in both caſes, otherwiſe it would certainly have been found out laſt ſeſſion, when the bill was maturely and deliberately conſidered in both houſes, before this argument againſt the bill was hit upon by ſome of the wiſeacres in the city; for we muſt all remember, that the bill was brought into the other houſe pretty early in the ſeſſion, and was ſo deliberately conſidered in that houſe, that it was not ſent down to this until the 16th of April. In this houſe too, it was ſo far from being hurried through, that it was not read a ſecond time until the 7th of May, after having been printed by order of the houſe, and it did not paſs through the committee until the 15th; in all which time no objection was made againſt it without doors, nor was the argument of its being injurious to the Chriſtian religion very ſtrongly inſiſted on within. If there had been any ſolid foundation for ſuch an argument, can we imagine, Sir, that in the other houſe the reverend bench would not have found it out? Would not they have oppoſed it in the moſt vigorous manner? Yet we know that it was almoſt unanimouſly paſſed by the other houſe, and but a very faint oppoſition made to it in this, before that petition came from the city of London, which was not preſented till the very day before the bill was, by order, to be read a third time. Then, indeed, the enthuſiaſm began to work, and by the induſtry of the Jacobites it has been increaſing ever ſince, which renders it in common prudence neceſſary to repeal an act that in itſelf is of no great importance to the nation; for it was, not many years ſince, rightly obſerved by a very conſummate politician, who ſaid to his freinds, we ſhall never get the better of the preſent government unleſs we can raiſe a diſpute about religion: Therefore whatever gives root to any ſuch diſpute will, if poſſible, be plucked up by every wiſe government; and if the adminiſtration in queen Anne's time, which ſhewed ſo much wiſdom in every thing elſe, had foreſeen, that this would have been the conſequence of their proſecuting that high-church doctor for his ridiculous ſermon, they would have left both him and his ſermon to the neglect and contempt they deſerved, and would otherwiſe have certainly met with.

I ſhall not enter into a minute juſtification of that adminiſtration, Sir, whoſe wiſe and ſteady conduct had brought France to the very brink of deſtruction, nor ſhall I trouble you with my reaſons for condemning the conduct of thoſe who ſupplanted them; for the former are now univerſally applauded, and the latter as univerſally condemned, by the whole nation. But give me leave to obſerve, that the change in the adminiſtration, of itſelf alone, produced neceſſarily all the fatal conſequences that enſued, as it put an end to that concord and confidence which till then had ſubſiſted amongſt the confederates; and of this the court of France knew how to make their advantage. The pernicious treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht was therefore an unavoidable conſequence of the change in our adminiſtration; and all the negotiations and treaties we have been ſince engaged in, were rendered neceſſary for correcting the blunders of that treaty, and the circumſtances that Europe was thereby thrown into, in all of which we could treat at moſt but upon an equal footing, and in the laſt, that is to ſay, at Aix-la-Chapelle, we were really

ally in ſome meaſure obliged to treat as the party vanquiſhed; whereas, if the war in queen Anne's time had been carried on, but for two or three years longer, by the ſame adminiſtration that had before ſo ſucceſsfully carried it on, we might have treated as abſolute victors.

But, Sir, I ſhall purſue this ſubject no further, as it is quite foreign to the preſent queſtion, which is plainly and in ſhort this: Whether the people had good reaſon to clamour ſo much as they have done againſt the late act? And this queſtion muſt be reſolved in the negative by every gentleman who voted for that act, and has not ſince changed his opinion. If then they had no good reaſon to clamour againſt the act, it muſt have been miſrepreſented to them: They muſt have been taught to clamour againſt it; and conſequently the preamble now under our conſideration contains nothing but the truth. This, Sir, is my opinion, and I am confirmed in this opinion by all the converſation I have had ſince laſt ſeſſion; for I never met with one who could be called a gentleman that found fault with the act: I never met with one who did not ridicule the panick which the populace had been artfully thrown into; and as other gentlemen have given me the ſame account of thoſe they converſed with, I muſt therefore be for agreeing to the preamble as it now ſtands.

The next that ſpoke was L. Lucretius Flavus, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

AS this debate has already been protracted to a great length, I ſhall only trouble you with one obſervation upon what the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt concluded with, which is, that if I had been laſt ſeſſion as ſtrenuous an advocate as any in this houſe for the act now propoſed to be repealed, and if I ſtill thought that no ſolid objection could be made againſt it, yet nevertheleſs I ſhould be for the amendment which the Hon. gentleman has been pleaſed to offer; becauſe, whether the people have been taught to clamour againſt this act, or whether their clamour proceeds from their own judgment, which, with reſpect to many of them, I believe, it does not, yet the repeal is certainly deſigned for putting an end to that clamour, and for giving ſatisfaction to the people. Why then will you prefix ſuch a preamble as may defeat the chief end propoſed by the repeal? This I muſt look on as a little imprudent, and conſequently inconſiſtent with the wiſdom of parliament; and as the amendment propoſes only to leave out thoſe words that may give a new offence to the people, I think, that for the ſake of our own character, we ought to agree to it.

Upon this Julius Florus *ſtood up, and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows, viz.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

IF we conſider upon what footing, and for what reaſon, this act is to be repealed, we muſt admit that the preamble is right, and that it is the only one that can properly be made uſe of. I am fully convinced: I believe, moſt gentlemen that hear me are fully convinced, that religion has really nothing to do in the diſpute; but the people without doors have been made to believe it has; and upon this the old high-church perſecuting ſpirit has begun to take hold of them. We are too wiſe to diſpute this matter with them; as we may upon this occaſion evade it without doing any notable injury to the publick. But at the ſame time we ought to let them know, that we think

think they have been miſled; and that the ſpirit they are at preſent poſſeſſed with, is not a true Chriſtian ſpirit. If we do not do this, we do not deal honeſtly or candidly by them; and this we cannot do in ſofter or more modeſt terms, than what is propoſed by the preamble as it now ſtands. In the preſent caſe we ought to treat the people as a prudent father would treat his child: If a peeviſh perverſe boy ſhould inſiſt upon ſomething that was not quite right, but of ſuch a nature as, when granted, could not be attended with any very bad conſequence, an indulgent father would comply with the humour of his child, but at the ſame time he would let him know, that he did ſo merely out of complaiſance, and not becauſe he approved of what the child inſiſted on. If he did otherwiſe, his behaviour would be like that of a ſycophant ſervant, and not like that of a prudent and indulgent parent.

Thus, Sir, tho' we repeal this law out of complaiſance to the people, yet we ought to let them know, that we do not altogether approve of what they aſk; and I would deſire nothing more for convincing me, that we ought not to approve of it, than what has been admitted by thoſe that have ſpoke in favour of this amendment. They have admitted, that as good Chriſtians we ought not only to wiſh, but to uſe our beſt endeavours for the converſion of all Jews, Turks, and Pagans. Can we uſe any endeavours for this purpoſe, unleſs we converſe with them? Can we converſe with them, unleſs we permit them to live and follow their honeſt employments amongſt us? But by our laws, as they ſtand at preſent, were they to be ſtrictly put in execution, no alien Jew could eaſily follow any employment in this country: He cannot export or import any goods without paying the aliens duty, except only thoſe goods that are exempted by particular acts of parliament: He cannot ſo much as take a leaſe of a houſe or ſhop, nor can any one let him ſuch a leaſe: And indeed, as Jews are not included in the toleration act, no Jew could ſo much as live in this kingdom, if our laws relating to religion were to be ſtrictly carried into execution.

'Tis true, Sir, neither our ridiculous laws againſt aliens, nor our perſecuting unchriſtian laws relating to religion, have of late years been carried into execution; but no one can tell when they may; and we cannot expect that any rich Jew will think of ſettling his family and fortune in this country, when he does not know, but that the very next year he may be drove from hence, by the government's reſolving to carry all theſe laws ſtrictly into execution; for from what has now happened it is plain, that in ſuch a reſolution the government would be warmly ſupported by the people. Therefore I muſt ſtill think, that the law paſſed laſt ſeſſion in favour of the Jews was in itſelf right; and I ſhall now agree to the repeal of it, merely out of complaiſance to that enthuſiaſtick ſpirit that has taken hold of the people; but then I am for letting them know why I do ſo, and this, as I have ſaid, cannot, I think, be done in a more proper method than by the preamble now under our conſideration; for which reaſon I am againſt any amendment or alteration.

T. Sempronius Gracchus *then ſtood up, and ſpoke to this Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

I SOULD give myſelf very little trouble about what ſort of preamble you made uſe of in the bill now under our conſideration, if I did not ſuſpect, that the preamble, as it now ſtands, was inſerted by the other houſe, on purpoſe to leave room for reviving

reviving the act which by this bill is to be repealed, upon some future occasion, when, perhaps, the voice of the people will not be so much regarded as it is at present. For this reason, if I were to propose any preamble, I should put it in almost the very same words as were made use of in the repeal of some of the clauses of the plague act, passed in the 7th of the late king, by saying, *And whereas the carrying of this act into execution might be of dangerous consequence, and grievous to the people.* This would have left no room for a revival; but really the preamble, as it now stands, seems plainly to indicate, that some people have a design to revive this act as soon as they can find an opportunity; and I have the more reason to suspect this, not only because I find the moderate alteration now offered so strenuously opposed, but because of the maxim which I find has of late been unexceptionably adopted by a great party amongst us: The maxim I mean is, that money does all things, and that therefore the bringing of money into the nation was to be preferred to every other consideration. But I wish that those gentlemen would reflect upon another maxim, I believe, much less exceptionable, that money is the root of all evil; for whoever does reflect upon this, will be against bringing any money into the nation that may probably be hereafter employed against us.

Whether the Hon. gentleman who spoke last be one of those who have adopted this modern maxim, I shall not pretend to determine, Sir. But this I am sure of, that he has brought a very heavy, and, I think, a very unjust charge against the people. The people, Sir, are so far from being laid hold of by any high-church persecuting spirit, that they do not now complain of that liberty given to many sorts of Dissenters by the act of toleration, nor do they find fault with that tacit suspension of the penal laws which is extended to Jews, and even to Papists, as well as some other sects who are expresly excluded from any indulgence by that act. But the people very rightly, and very wisely, distinguish between persecuting any sect of religion, and enabling that sect to persecute us. The former no good man will be guilty of: The latter every prudent man will take care to prevent; and this is the only spirit that possesses the people of this kingdom at present. They do not complain of the synagogues which the Jews, by a suspension of the penal laws relating to religion, are allowed to have openly and avowedly in London: They do not complain of the fine houses and gardens which the Jews, by a suspension of the penal laws relating to aliens, are allowed to possess: Nor have the people as yet begun to complain of the land estates which some Jews have of late purchased. But I would advise the Jews, and other Dissenters too, to be satisfied with the indulgence they now meet with; for if the people should once begin to think that, by this indulgence, the established church may at last be in danger of being overturned and persecuted, a real high-church persecuting spirit will take hold of them; for in all countries, and as much in this as any other, the spirit of the people is but too apt to fly from one extreme to another; and if this event should happen, the Hon. gentleman, with all his oratory, would be as little able to calm that spirit, as he will now be to persuade the people that they were imposed on, or in the wrong, when they demanded the repeal of this law.

If the people be really in the wrong, Sir, they will sooner, and more probably find it out, by your leaving them entirely to their own serious consideration, than by your positively insisting upon it, that they have been imposed on, which you openly and

directly do by this preamble; for, in ſhort, it is telling all thoſe that oppoſed the act, either within doors or without, that the greateſt part of them are fools and the reſt knaves; which is a pretty bold aſſertion in any man, let him be never ſo fully convinced in his own mind, that the act is a good and an uſeful law. Nor can ſuch an aſſertion be excuſed by telling us, that the act met with no oppoſition from the reverend bench in the other houſe; for if it did not, I am perſuaded, it proceeded merely from inattention; and ſuppoſing it otherwiſe, we are not to be ſurprized at it. when we conſider, that the Apoſtles all deſerted our Saviour, and one of them expreſly denied him, when he was ſeized and delivered into the hands of the then governing powers. However, they all repented, and moſt of them ſealed their repentance with their blood; and I hope, the Rev. bench would do the ſame, ſhould it ever become neceſſary, which I truſt in God! it will not.

I muſt therefore think it of very little importance, Sir, whether the Rev. bench oppoſed this act or no, and it is irregular to mention here whether they did or did not. But I was ſurpriſed to hear it ſaid, that the argument of its being inconſiſtent with Chriſtianity was not ſtrongly inſiſted on in this houſe, until after the petition came from the city of London, when every gentleman who was preſent muſt remember, that in the very firſt debate upon the bill, this very argument was peremptorily inſiſted on by almoſt every gentleman who ſpoke againſt it *; and we muſt alſo remember, that this was long before any petition came from the city of London. The argument is, indeed, ſo obvious, and at the ſame time ſo forcible, that I wonder how it could eſcape any true Chriſtian, or how he could anſwer it to the ſatisfaction of his own conſcience; and therefore I equally wonder how it can be ſuppoſed by any gentleman, who conſiders this as a Chriſtian country, that the people muſt have approved of this act, if they had not been impoſed on and miſled.

A But, Sir, religion was not the only objection which the people had againſt this act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized: They likewiſe looked upon it as a ſacrifice of the honour of the nation; for they judged that every Chriſtian, B and every Mahometan nation in the world, would hold this nation in contempt, and treat us in the ſame manner they now do the Jews: They alſo judged, and rightly judged, that if, in purſuance of this act, a great part of the riches and lands C of this kingdom ſhould come to the poſſeſſion of the Jews, it might be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution; and if they have never yet ſhewn any diſcontent with the act for naturalizing ſuch Jews as ſhall reſide ſeven years in our plan- D tations, it is becauſe that part of the act which relates to Jews was paſſed as it were by ſtealth, without ever making its appearance either in the votes of this houſe, or in the title of the act, ſo that very few of the people know that there is ſuch E an act, as very few Jews have as yet come here to claim the benefit of it: And I would not adviſe many of them to come; for if they do, the people will take the alarm, and inſiſt upon the repeal of the act, or upon the putting the laws relating F to religion in force againſt them, which every magiſtrate may do, who is not under the influence of our miniſters of ſtate. I indeed wonder that thoſe great friends the Jews now ſeem to have in this country, have never yet brought in a bill for extending G the toleration act to them as well as to other Diſſenters. If the act, which is now to be repealed, ſhould ever be revived, I ſhould expect, that this would be the next ſtep; and in order

* *See our* Mag. *for laſt year, p.* 265, 308.

der to get the aſſiſtance of our Socinians, Arians, Deiſts, and other prohibited ſects, the extenſion would probably be made general to ſects of every religion, perhaps to thoſe of no religion; whether with ſuch an extenſive latitude any eſtabliſhed church could ſubſiſt, I leave to gentlemen to judge, eſpecially as our church lands would be a temptation for its deſtruction.

From all which I think it is evident, Sir, that the people have not been impoſed on or miſled, but that they formed their oppoſition and their diſcontents from their own judgment; and therefore I muſt agree to the amendment that has been propoſed.

The next Speaker was L. Valerius Flaccus, *who ſpoke in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

AS I had occaſion this laſt ſummer to travel as far as the Land's-End, and in every part of the country between this and that promontory, to converſe with people of all ranks and degrees, I riſe up to inform the houſe, that in all my travels I never met with one man of any conſideration, who ſo much as mentioned this act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized; therefore I muſt conclude, that the clamour againſt it has been entirely confined to the loweſt ſort of people, who never form any opinion from their own judgment; and conſequently I muſt think, that the preamble, as it now ſtands, was formed from a right and a thorough knowledge of the people of this kingdom.

Now I am up, Sir, I muſt obſerve, that this preamble cannot be ſo much as ſuppoſed to inſinuate the leaſt reflection upon any gentleman within doors; for tho' gentlemen may, conſiſtently with their duty to their king and country, oppoſe any *bill*, whilſt it is paſſing, yet when a bill has been agreed to by a majority of both houſes, and by receiving the royal aſſent has become an act of the legiſlature, no man who is a friend to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, will then find fault with it, or take occaſion from thence to raiſe diſcontents, and to diſquiet the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects; therefore, tho' the people have been impoſed on and miſled, we cannot ſuppoſe that any member of this houſe had a concern in ſuch a ſeditious practice.

The laſt that ſpoke in this Debate, was T. Vetuſius, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has convinced me, that the gentlemen of England have more complaiſance, more French *politeſſe*, than I ever thought they had, and more than I ſhould ever wiſh they had. They knew that he had voted for the Jews bill in every ſtep it made laſt ſeſſion through this houſe, and that his friends were the chief promoters of it in both houſes; therefore they were too polite to condemn or find fault with it in his preſence; but their having made no mention of it is a proof, that they had ſo much of the old Engliſh ſincerity left, as not to applaud with their tongues what they condemned in their hearts; therefore from the information he has given us, I muſt draw a concluſion very different from what he has done; for I muſt conclude, that every gentleman he converſed with, had from their own judgment formed an opinion, that this was a moſt unchriſtian, diſhonourable, and dangerous law; and whatever was the behaviour of the Rev. bench, as the loweſt ſort of people ſo generally, and ſo openly exclaimed againſt it, I muſt conclude, that the honeſt unaſpiring

aſpiring country curates took care to give the people notice of a law which they thought inconſiſtent with, and of the moſt pernicious conſequence to the religion they profeſs, and are ſworn to propagate and maintain; for a due notice was all that the very loweſt of our people wanted for forming from their own judgment a right opinion of this law. Such ſort of people I know, Sir, may for a long time remain ignorant of what has been done by the legiſlature of their country, if no one takes care to give them due notice of it; but when they have proper information, whatever the Hon. gentleman may think, they are generally as capable to form from their own judgment a right opinion, perhaps more capable than thoſe who think themſelves much more above the vulgar than they really are.

It is for this reaſon, Sir, that I totally diſagree with the Hon. gentleman in the doctrine he was pleaſed to advance, with regard to the duty of a member of this houſe: He was pleaſed to ſay, that after a bill has been approved of by a majority of both houſes, and by the royal aſſent is become an act of the legiſlature, no man who is a friend to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, will then find fault with it. In an abſolute government, where the people without doors, that is to ſay, who are not members of the monarch's divan, have no ſhare in the legiſlature, there might be ſome foundation for this doctrine; but in this country, where the people chuſe one of the branches of the legiſlature, and have a right to inſtruct thoſe they do chuſe, under the penalty of never being choſen by them again, ſuch a doctrine is abſolutely inconſiſtent with our conſtitution, and in a particular manner, with our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, which is founded upon our eſtabliſhed religion, and the liberties and privileges of the people, and can no longer remain ſecure, than thoſe foundations remain unſhaken; therefore, if a bill ſhould by ſome extraordinary management be paſſed into a law, which evidently tends to undermine both theſe foundations, every member of this houſe who thinks ſo, is, in duty to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, bound to warn the people of their danger, that they may inſiſt with their repreſentatives upon having ſuch a law repealed the very next ſeſſion.

This I did, Sir, this I glory in having done; for it was fully made out in the debate upon the bill, and indeed, it was in itſelf evident, that it would be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the liberties and privileges of the Chriſtian people of this nation, to have the Jews poſſeſſed of a great part of the landed property of this kingdom, which would be the certain conſequence, ſhould this law long remain unrepealed. But really, in that caſe, I do not know how long the people of this nation might continue Chriſtian; for in all countries the religion of the common people depends very much upon the religion of thoſe that feed and employ them. As the Jews are as zealous for propagating their religion as moſt other ſects, they would inſiſt upon the converſion of every one employed by them, and ſhould they once get the majority of the common people of their ſide, we ſhould ſoon be all obliged to be circumciſed. That this is no chimerical danger, Sir, I am convinced from what lately happened in my county. There was then a great and a rich Popiſh lady lived in it, who by connivance had publickly a chapel in her own houſe, where maſs was celebrated every Sunday and holy-day. This lady, out of zeal for her religion, had every ſuch day a great number of buttocks and ſurloins of beef roaſted or boiled, with plenty of roots and greens from her own garden, and every poor perſon who came to hear maſs at her chapel, was ſure of a good dinner. What was the conſequence? The neighbouring pariſh churches were all deſerted, and this lady's chapel was crowded; for as the common people have not learning enough, no more than ſome of their betters, to underſtand or judge of abſtruſe ſpeculative points of divinity, they thought, that maſs with a good dinner was better than the church ſervice without one; and probably they would judge in the ſame manner of a Jewiſh ſynagogue. Therefore, if the Jews were poſſeſſed of the beſt eſtates and fineſt houſes in every county, there is ſome reaſon to doubt if the people of this nation would long continue Chriſtian.

But, Sir, tho' the common people cannot judge of abſtruſe points of divinity, they can from their own judgment determine, that Judaiſm is the direct oppoſite to Chriſtianity; conſequently, whilſt they do continue Chriſtian, and have no temptation to the contrary, they muſt be diſpleaſed with any thing that tends to the introduction of Judaiſm amongſt us, which this act plainly does. From whence I muſt conclude, that it was the act itſelf, and not any occaſion taken from it, that has raiſed diſcontents, and diſquieted the minds of the people, both high and low; and therefore I muſt be for the amendment propoſed to be made to the preamble of the bill now under our conſideration.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our* Magazine *for* January, 1755.]

Made-

Moderation *recommended in* Judging *and* Puniſhing.

IT is much to be lamented, that prejudice and anger too often take place, eſpecially among military gentlemen, in judging and puniſhing their fellow creatures; for it frequently happens, that a bare accuſation immediately fills the breaſt of one of thoſe judges with a conviction of the accuſed party's being guilty, and a ſtrong deſire of inflicting a puniſhment on the imaginary delinquent, equal to the crime he ſtands accuſed of; whereas it is evidently the part of an honeſt and honourable mind to have ſufficient proof of the fact, to conſider the motives and occaſion of its having been committed, together with the circumſtances attending the commiſſion, and the ſenſe which the offender entertains of his fault. But anger baniſhes all conſideration and lenity, and renders a judge incapable of making any rational diſtinction between truth and falſhood. Anger puts the worſt conſtruction upon a fault that it can bear, and if the angry perſon has power, puniſhes it accordingly; whereas every judge or commander ought always to ſuſpect the juſtice of his firſt motions, rationally check them, and where the caſe will admit, put a favourable conſtruction upon the fault; and where that cannot be done, and puniſhment becomes neceſſary, he either mitigates or proportions it to the nature of the crime; but no good man ever puniſhes beyond the demerit of the offender, for whoever does—*hic niger eſt; hunc tu, amice, caveto.*

Numerous and horrid are the cruelties perpetrated by many officers, under pretext of diſcipline and keeping proper command; whereas the true ſource of thoſe ſhocking inhumanities is their own barbarous diſpoſitions, which never permit them ſeriouſly to reflect, how heinouſly they tranſgreſs the laws both of nature and Revelation. It is God-like to forgive: He bears with his wretched creatures, uſing the means of goodneſs and mercy to reform them; and we have his divine word, that we are to be forgiven on condition that we forgive others, and that *'bleſſed are the merciful, for they ſhall obtain mercy.*

True greatneſs of mind conſiſts in conquering our ſentiments, and real meanneſs is to indulge them. Little ſouls are always more ready to puniſh than the magnanimous; and thoſe who have been or are moſt guilty of crimes, are commonly moſt ready and ſevere in cenſuring others. True heroiſm conſiſts in exerting our utmoſt efforts to aſſiſt and render mankind happy: Tyranny aims at promoting their miſery, and thoſe commanders are generally the moſt cruel who deſerve worſt themſelves, and who, in the circumſtances of common men, would probably be moſt reprobate and profligate. I have known an officer order people to be confined in irons, and afterwards ſeverely beat, for having been a little diſguiſed with liquor; when he himſelf was at that very time, and frequently had been to thoſe very people, as mad and as filthy an example of ebriety as could offend a temperate mind. It is ſtrange, that men have no remorſe in puniſhing beyond meaſure only faults in others, which they know in their own breaſts that they commit to ſuch a degree as to become crimes in themſelves: Alas! were we in the condition of thoſe poor men thus abuſed, how ſenſible ſhould we be of our hard lot, and from the bottom of our hearts make our ſilent appeal to heaven, in whoſe hands is vengeance, and before whoſe unerring tribunal every action muſt be accounted for, and where none will have ſuch a comfortable proſpect of receiving mercy, as he who in this world has ſhewn mercy. To pardon and forgive is a moſt valuable opportunity that men in power enjoy of making their peace with God: For as mercy is a principal branch of charity, ſo it covers a multitude of ſins.

Notwithſtanding what has been advanced, we know that the good of ſociety requires the infliction of puniſhment, which is an eminent branch of juſtice when adminiſtered according to the nature and degree of the crime: But we complain, that it too frequently happens, that a poor man is cruelly treated tho' entirely innocent, or if guilty, is only in a low degree in proportion to the puniſhment that he ſuffers. It becometh a judge to take ſpecial care, that he harbours in his breaſt no perjudice, paſſion or reſentment, which are too often the cauſes of barbarous ſentences; and to be very cautious what witneſſes he credits, or how he is guided by appearances; always remembering, and laying it to heart, that *he ſhall have judgment without mercy, who has ſhewed no mercy.* God loveth mercy, he remembereth that we are but fleſh, and therefore doth not afflict willingly, or grieve the children of men: He puniſheth them leſs than they deſerve, and in his wrath remembereth mercy: He forbeareth with them, giving them many opportunities to amend; and is not forbearance then an indiſpenſable duty from one ſinner, from one frail mortal, to another? In many things we offend all;

but he who is inexorable in judging others ought certainly to be himself unblameable; but an unblameable man is a good, and consequently a merciful man. In nothing, says the great Cicero to the emperor of the world, do mortals approach so near to a divine nature, as in forgiving injuries, and communicating happiness to mankind; which heavenly qualities always accompany true greatness: But haughtiness, a rough demeanour and keen resentment of the least imaginary neglect or affront, commonly attend low creatures, who from a mean condition are raised to command. Such men are presently offended without any sufficient cause: It is impossible to please them, for they think nothing adequate to their merit: They will make no allowance even for the infirmities of nature; I have heard of men pressed to be sailors, who have suffered corporal punishment for being short-sighted or hard of hearing; and know a poor boy, who fell into the sea, and with great difficulty was saved, who was immediately, on his being brought on board, flogged, for having been the (innocent) cause of the officer's having the trouble of ordering the boat to be put out. Were not these inhumanities too well known to be denied, it would be thought impossible that Christians could contaminate their souls with such shocking barbarities; but too true it is, that such is the case. It is also necessary to mention (though with regret) that our civil laws do not sufficiently discriminate between the different degrees of actions against the peace; they do not proportion punishments according to the degree of the crimes, but order trifles, comparatively speaking, to be almost equally punished with heinous destructive crimes. Whipping is in many cases very injudiciously inflicted; and the fear of it has been frequently the principal inducement of committing the horrid sin of murder. In order to render the laws venerable and regarded, there ought to be a gradual scale of punishments adapted to the different cases of delinquents, from the lowest offender to the dreadful murderer. But it is in vain to think, that any method can be invented to put a stop, in a populous capital, to the commerce of lewd women, without introducing sins of a blacker dye: And therefore, what cannot be prevented only requires to be brought under the wisest regulation, that the publick peace may not be broke, but that the safety of the well disposed part of society may be secured; and their quiet undisturbed.

VERUS.

Conclusion of the Letter in our last, p. 561.

Containing a second Extract from the Bishop of Clogher's Vindication, &c.

THE next extract I shall give you is what the learned bishop says in his vindication of the history of the Old Testament, after having shewn, that the juridical and historical parts of the books of Moses stand upon the same authority; which extract is as follows.

The authority, therefore, of the historical parts of the books of Moses is confirmed by the same proofs, and is to be regarded with the same veneration, as the juridical parts. And, indeed, it is wonderful to think of the many and various kinds of attestation that remain to this day of the truth of the historical parts of those books, considering the early age of the world in which they were written. And, if we were only to consider the concurrent testimony of prophane historians, the attestation they give to it is wonderful; the first of which, that I shall quote, is Berosus. Now Berosus was a Chaldæan, or Babylonish priest, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, about the 481st year of the æra of Nabonassar. I have mentioned before, that his character in Greece was so famous, for his knowledge in astronomy, that the Athenians erected a statue to him, with a golden tongue, on account of the justness of his astrological predictions. This Berosus wrote a chronological history of Chaldæa, and the adjacent countries, from the flood of Noah, whom he mentions by name, to the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus; in which he treated on the affairs of Egypt, and synchronised them with the affairs of Assyria; which makes his work more useful than any other of the prophane authors who have written upon this subject; as we are enabled by it to rectify that excessive number of years, which the Egyptian priests have assigned to the duration of that monarchy, and the reign of their gods. And, indeed, the agreement between Moses and Berosus, in their chronological accounts, as well as their history, is very remarkable. For Berosus makes the destruction of the Egyptian host under Pharaoh in the Red Sea, to have happened in the eighth year of Ascatades, king of Assyria, which, according to his computation, was in the 794th year after the flood of Noah; whereas, Moses makes the same event to have happened in the 798th year of the deluge *. And, indeed, I cannot but think it something very extraordinary, to find the chronology of the Hebrew Bible, and the heathen

* *See the Hebrew Chronology vindicated, written by the bishop of Clogher, in which this calculation between Moses and Berosus is fairly and faithfully carried on and computed.*

heathen chronology of Berosus, agree so nearly with regard to the precise time of this event, considering that the time of the reigns of the kings of Babylon, from which this calculation is computed, is set down by Berosus, and the lives of the patriarchs by Moses, according to the round number of years, without mentioning the odd months of each reign or life; which, in the space of near 800 years, may very well be allowed to make a difference of four years, between the calculation of Berosus, and the Mosaical computation. I likewise cannot but observe, that the acknowledgment of this fact by an heathen writer, who says, that he compiled his book out of the ancient records of Chaldæa, altho' he attributes the drowning of the Egyptians to the power of art magick, is very extraordinary, and adds no small weight to the testimony of Moses.

But here, I think, I ought to inform your lordship, that the original work, which was written by Berosus in Greek, is now lost; and that that which goes at present under his name, is only an imperfect abstract written in Latin, which was published towards the latter end of the fifteenth century, by Annius, or the the monk of Viterbo, as lord Bolingbroke styles him *, whose character for fidelity not being the best, has given occasion to some criticks to object against the authenticity of this translation. Because, as they have justly observed, there are several quotations out of Berosus, mentioned both in Josephus, Pliny, St. Jerome, and Athenæus, which are not to be found in this treatise of Berosus that was published by Annius. Josephus, for example, speaking of Berosus, says, that, "He was a Chaldæan by birth, well known to the learned by the publication of his Chaldæan books of astronomy and philosophy among the Greeks. This Berosus, says he, following the most ancient records of that nation, gives us an history of the deluge of waters that then happened, and of the destruction of mankind by it; and agrees with Moses in the narration of it. He also gives us an account of that ark, wherein Noah, the origin of our race, was preserved, when it was brought to the highest part of the Armenian mountains. After which, he gives a catalogue of the posterity of Noah, and adds the years of their chronology, and at length comes down to Nabopolassar, who was king of Babylon and the Chaldæans †." And St. Jerome and Athenæus, as well as Josephus, quote passages out of Berosus, as low down as the reign of Cyrus the Great: Whereas, our Berosus is continued down no lower than the reign of Acherres in Egypt, and of Ascatades in Assyria, who were contemporary with the Exodus of the Israelites out of Egypt. Pliny also, as hath been before remarked, quotes Berosus for saying, that the Babylonians had celestial observations for 480 years backwards from his time. And Josephus ‡ has two long quotations out of Berosus, giving an account of the improvements made in Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, and says besides, that "Berosus complains of the Grecian writers, for supposing, without any foundation, that Babylon was built by Semiramis, queen of Assyria; and for asserting, that those wonderful edifices belonging to it, were her workmanship ‖." Whereas, there are no such passages in our present copy of Berosus. But, on the contrary, in the fragment of Berosus, which is come down to our hands, there is mention made of Semiramis; and the author says, she greatly enlarged Babylon, insomuch, that she almost made a new city of it. But, that quotation mentioned by Josephus, is by no means difficult to be reconciled with this passage; for that quotation must have been towards the latter end of Berosus, after he had been speaking of the immense improvements and additions made in Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar; which, indeed, it would be wrong to attribute to Semiramis. But, as Mr. Whiston § very judiciously remarks, the great improvements which Nebuchadnezzar made in the buildings at Babylon, do no way contradict those ancient and authentick testimonies, which ascribe its first building to Nimrod, and its first rebuilding to Semiramis. These passages, therefore, quoted by Josephus, Pliny, &c. were probably in that part of the history of Berosus, which is now lost, wherein the history of Assyria was carried down from Ascatades to Cyrus. For, as far as this fragment does go, it agrees exactly with the account given of Berosus by Josephus, with regard to the flood, the repeopling of the earth by Noah and his sons, together with a chronological account of those events. And whereas Josephus quotes Berosus for saying, when speaking of the ark, that "It is said there is still some part of this ship in Armenia, at the mountain of the Cordyæans, and that some people carry off the pieces of the bitumen, which they take away, and use chiefly as amulets, for the averting of mischiefs **;" this quotation is to be found, *totidem verbis*, in our author. And, what is very remarkable, is, that, as Josephus observes, Berosus agrees with Moses

* *Let.* III. § 1. *p.* 82. † *Joseph. cont. Ap. lib.* I. § 19. ‡ *Jos. Ant. lib.* xi. *c.* 12. *cont. Ap. lib.* i. § 2. ‖ *Jos. cont. Ap. lib.* i. § 20. § *Whiston's Jos. in loc.* ** *Joseph. Ant. lib.* I. *c.* 3.

Moſes in the deſtruction of mankind by the flood; ſo this fragment agrees exactly with the Hebrew chronology of the Bible, in the time of the departure of the Iſraelites out of Egypt, and the deſtruction of Pharaoh and his hoſt in the Red Sea.

And, as I find that this fragment, in the liſt of the Aſſyrian kings, and the time which is there aſſigned to the duration of each particular reign, agrees exactly with the ſucceſſion of the kings of Aſſyria, and the length of their reigns in the Chronicon of Euſebius, I cannot, therefore, but look upon this treatiſe, as far as it goes, to be a faithful tranſlation of that part of Beroſus, which might have been made by ſome private perſon for his own uſe, before the original was loſt; which, at laſt, fell into the hands of Annius of Viterbo, who has ſince publiſhed it *. And, altho' I will not take upon me to vindicate the integrity of Annius, with regard to all his actions, or every thing that he has publiſhed; yet, ſince this fragment of Beroſus, as far as it goes, agrees perfectly with the account given of the works of Beroſus by Joſephus, and, as Annius was undoubtedly a learned and inquiſitive perſon, and lived at the concluſion of that age of ignorance and barbarity which had over-run the face of the Chriſtian world in the fifteenth century †; I cannot help thinking it more than probable, that he might have had an opportunity of meeting with ſome books, which had been loſt to the world for ſome generations. And, altho' the intire works of Beroſus did not come to his hands, yet, that either he, or father George of Armenia, might, in ſome private ſtudy have met with this imperfect, but faithful tranſlation of them.

But, my lord, I deſire you will take notice, that I lay no more ſtreſs on this evidence of Beroſus, or of any other author I ſhall quote, than barely ſuch as the nature of his teſtimony, when duly and critically conſidered, fairly requires; and that is, of an heathen author of repute in his time, and unbiaſſed in favour of the Jewiſh religion. Under the ſame limitations, I ſhall therefore proceed to produce the teſtimony of Artapanus, with regard to this particular fact of the Iſraelites having paſſed the Red Sea with ſafety, under the conduct of Moſes, at the ſame time that Pharaoh and his hoſt were drowned in it: Whoſe words are to this effect, as they are quoted by Euſebius ‡, for the original is loſt; that "The people of Memphis reported, that Moſes being well ſkilled in the ſituation of the coaſts, and the ebbing and flowing of the tides, took that opportunity of carrying the Iſraelites over the Red Sea; but that the people of Heliopolis relate this fact quite otherwiſe, viz. That Moſes being divinely inſpired, ſtruck the ſea with a rod, whereupon the water gathering in a heap on either ſide, he led his forces dry thro' the ſea: But, that when the Egyptians attempted to follow them, the ſea returning to its former courſe, intirely overwhelmed them." Whence it appears, that Artapanus was diligent and inquiſitive enough not to be content with common reports, but that he had perſonally inquired about the truth of this fact, and the manner of it, from the inhabitants of the country where it happened. And it is further to be remarked, that the people of Heliopolis, who lived in the very place where Moſes, according to the general opinion of the learned, performed all his wonders; and whoſe fellow-citizens were themſelves the ſufferers by this event, ſhould be more likely to know the truth of this affair, than the inhabitants of Memphis, who lived on the other ſide of the river Nile, and at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſcene of action.

And, indeed, the truth of this piece of hiſtory, as related by Moſes, is wonderfully confirmed, by the names which were given to ſeveral parts of this country, thro' which the Iſraelites paſſed in their departure out of Egypt, which having borrowed their denominations from this tranſaction, retain them to this very day: As for example; Moſes ſays, *And it came to paſs, when Pharaoh had let the people go, that God led them not towards the land of Canaan, thro' the way of the land of the Philiſtines, altho' that was near; for God ſaid, Leſt peradventure the people repent when they ſee war, and they return to Egypt. And God led the people about, by the way of the wilderneſs of the Red Sea. And they took their journey from Succoth, and encamped in Etham, in the edge of the wilderneſs. And the Lord ſpake unto Moſes, ſaying, Speak unto the children of Iſrael, that they turn and encamp before Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the ſea, over-againſt Baal-zephon: Before it ſhall ye encamp by the ſea; for Pharaoh will ſay of the children of Iſrael, They are entangled in the land, the wilderneſs hath ſhut them in* ‖. Now, it is very remarkable, in going this round-about way from Egypt to Canaan, thro' the wilderneſs of Etham, or the wilderneſs of the Red Sea, that there is on the right hand of the road, near midway between Cairo and the Red Sea, a long narrow valley, between two rugged chains of mountains, to get into which, the traveller muſt turn out of the common road, and which is to this day called

* *It is affirmed by Didymus Rapaligerus Livianus, an Italian author, that this fragment of Beroſus was given to Annius at Genoa, by father George of Armenia, a Dominican friar.*

† *He died on the 13th of November*, 1502.

‡ *Euſeb. Præp. Evang. lib.* ix. *c.* 27.

‖ *Exod.* xiii. 17, *&c.*

called by the Arab inhabitants of the country, Tiah beni Iſrael, or The road of the children of Iſrael *; and when the traveller comes into this road, he finds himſelf pent in on either hand by impaſſable mountains, and fronted at the end of it by the Red Sea; ſo that, in this ſituation, well might Pharaoh ſay, *They are entangled in the land, the wilderneſs hath ſhut them in.* And, what completely ſhews, that this was the place from which the Iſraelites eſcaped, by paſſing the Red Sea, is, that the mountain, which borders on the ſea at the end of this ridge of mountains, is known to this day by the name of Jibbel At-takah, or the Mountain of Deliverance; and thoſe ſprings of water which run over-againſt this mountain, on the oppoſite ſhore of the ſea, and near which ſprings, if this ſtory be true, it is natural to think the Iſraelites muſt have landed, is known alſo to this day, by the name of the Fountains of Moſes. And is it poſſible to account for all theſe names being given to all theſe places, in a country, of which the Iſraelites were never the maſters, if theſe matters of fact, as they are thus related, had never happened?

But altho' no heathen authors, that I can find, except Beroſus and Artapanus, mention the deſtruction of Pharaoh and his hoſt in the Red Sea; yet ſeveral of them take notice of the departure of the Iſraelites out of Egypt. For Juſtin †, the Roman hiſtorian, in particular mentions from Trogus Pompeius, that when the Egyptians purſued the Iſraelites, who were conducted by Moſes, they were forced by tempeſts to return home again. Which poſſibly may be true with regard to the rear of the Egyptian army, who might have eſcaped; and who, to be ſure, ſaw with horror the tempeſtuous overflowings of the ſea, upon Pharaoh and his hoſt. And Strabo, an heathen author, who flouriſhed in the time of Auguſtus Cæſar, and concerning whom lord Bolingbroke ſays to his noble correſpondent, "I will quote to your lordſhip a better authority than that of Joſephus; the authority of one who had no prejudice to bias him, no particular cauſe to defend, nor ſyſtem of ancient hiſtory to eſtabliſh, and all the helps, as well as talents, neceſſary to make him a competent judge." Now this ſame Strabo ‡, when ſpeaking of Judæa, ſays, that "Moſes, one of the prieſts of Egypt, being diſpleaſed with the condition of that part of the country where he lived, travelled from thence to Jeruſalem, whither many, who honoured God, accompanied him, for he affirmed and taught, that the ſentiments of the Egyptians on this ſubject were erroneous, who reſembled God to the images of wild and tame beaſts; as were alſo the ſentiments of both the Libyans and Grecians, who repreſented God by the image of a man: Affirming that alone to be God, which contains us and all this terraqueous globe; which we call heaven, and the world, and nature." And Tacitus, who is lord Bolingbroke's favourite author ‖, in the fifth book of his hiſtory, where he is writing expreſsly concerning the origin of the Jews, ſays, ſome authors tell us, that "In the reign of Iſis, a multitude of Jews left Egypt, and were conducted into a neighbouring country, under the command of Hieroſolymus and Judæus.—But, ſays he, in one account numbers of writers concur, that when Egypt was over-run with a peſtilential diſeaſe, contaminating living bodies, and very foul to behold, Boccharis the king, applying for a remedy to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, was ordered to purge his kingdom, and to remove, into another country, that generation of men, ſo deteſted by the deities. Hence, when they were all ſearched out, and brought together, and the multitude were carried into the immenſe deſerts, and there abandoned, whilſt all continued waiting under aſtoniſhment and deſpair; Moſes, one of theſe exiles, exhorted them to entertain no hopes of relief from gods or men, ſince both by gods and men they had been forſaken; but to truſt in himſelf, as in a leader ſent from heaven, and by whoſe aid they ſhould vanquiſh their preſent miſery and diſtreſs. They aſſented, and utterly ignorant of whatever was to befal them, began to journey on at random. But nothing aggrieved them ſo ſorely, as want of water. But when they were lying ſcattered over the plains, ready to periſh, a herd of wild aſſes, leaving their paſture, climbed up a rocky mountain, covered with a thick wood. Moſes followed them up, forming a conjecture from the ſingular verdure of the herbage, and there diſcovered ſome large ſprings. This proved their ſolace and relief; and travelling for ſix days without intermiſſion, on the ſeventh day they gained a ſettlement, by exterminating the inhabitants. There they raiſed their city, there founded and dedicated their temple."

Here then let us reſt a while, after this long quotation, and give me leave to aſk your lordſhip, whether it is poſſible for the Jews to expect from the heathens a ſtronger confirmation of the truth of their hiſtory? For is it not here allowed, that their

* *Shaw's Travels, p.* 346. † *Juſt. lib.* xxxvi. *c.* 2. ‡ *Bol. p.* 60, 61. *Strab. Geo. l.* xvi. *p.* 760. ‖ *Lu. V. p.* 161.

their leader's name was Moſes? that he pretended to a divine commiſſion; and that when they were in diſtreſs for water, he by his prudence (either natural or ſupernatural) relieved them; and that they reſted on the ſeventh day? Had theſe authors ſpoke more favourably of theſe facts, they might have been ſuſpected for being Jews, or for having copied Moſes, as lord Bolinghroke expreſſeth it *, and for borrowing their hiſtory out of the Bible; which would greatly have invalidated the force of their teſtimony. But when an author, whoſe judgments, according to lord Bolingbroke, ſeldom deviate from truth †, declares this to be the concurrent teſtimony of numbers of writers, concerning matters of fact, which he was particularly engaged in the enquiry after, in my humble opinion a ſtronger evidence cannot be deſired.

And now, my lord, that I am upon this ſubject, I hope you will indulge me in permitting me to go on with Tacitus, who ſays further, that "Moſes, to inſure the ſubjection of this nation to himſelf for ever, eſtabliſhed religious ordinances altogether new, and oppoſite to thoſe of all other men and countries. Whatever we eſteem holy is with them prophane.—They refrain from feeding on ſwine, in memory of their former calamity; for that they had once been infected and defiled with the ſame leprous tumors and eruptions, to which that animal is ſubject.—It is ſaid, that they chooſe to reſt every ſeventh day, becauſe then they ended their labours. Afterwards, thro' the growth and allurements of lazineſs, every ſeventh year was devoted to ſloth."

And pray, my lord, does not this put you in mind of what I mentioned to you in one of my former letters, that the inſtitution of the Jewiſh ſabbath, was appointed not ſo much to remind them of the creation of the world, as of their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage, and was therefore ordered to be obſerved on every ſeventh day from that on which they firſt began their departure out of Egypt? For, ſays Moſes unto them, *But the ſeventh day is the ſabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou ſhalt do no work.—And remember, that thou waſt a ſervant in the land of Egypt, and that the Lord thy God brought thee out thence, thro' a mighty hand, and by a ſtretched-out arm; therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the ſabbath* ‡.

But, ſays Tacitus, "Theſe ceremonies, in whatever way introduced, are by their antiquity maintained.——They inſtituted circumciſion, on purpoſe to be diſtinguiſhed by a particular mark.——They chooſe to inter their dead, rather than to burn them, according to the uſage of the Egyptians, with whom they concur in their notions of an infernal world; but far different is their perſuaſion about things celeſtial. The Egyptians offer divine worſhip to ſeveral brute animals, to images, and the works of art: The Jews know but one Deity, to be conceived and adored by the mind only. For prophane and unhallowed they hold all ſuch as, out of periſhing and mortal materials, uſe to faſhion their gods after the likeneſs of men. They hold that the divine Being eternal and ſupreme, is incapable of all change, incapable of ever ending. In their cities, therefore, no images are ſeen, ſo far are they from allowing ſuch in their temples."

Tacitus then proceeds to deſcribe the country of Judæa, and to bring down the hiſtory of the Jews to his own times. But what I have quoted out of him, ſeems to me to be ſufficient to ſhew the concurrent teſtimony of a number of heathen writers, with the hiſtory of the Jews, as delivered in the books of Moſes. To which I ſhall only add a few remarks on that obſervation, which is here mentioned by Tacitus, that theſe ceremonies, in whatever way introduced, are by their antiquity maintained; there not being in the nature of things, a ſtronger proof of the truth of any ancient matter of fact, than the continued and uninterrupted practice of ſome ceremonial or ritual obſervance, that was originally inſtituted as a memorial of that matter of fact. And of conſequence it will follow, that the continued obſervation of the ſabbath, of the paſſover, of the feaſts of tents, &c. among the Jews, is a living proof, that thoſe matters of fact, in memory of which they were inſtituted, had a real exiſtence ſome time or other. And as Tacitus has mentioned that of circumciſion, there is ſomethiag ſo remarkable in it, that I cannot help taking notice of it. For, he ſays, it was inſtituted in order to preſerve the Jews as a peculiar people, in being diſtinguiſhed by a particular mark. And Moſes ſays not only the ſame thing, but alſo, that God at the ſame time that he appointed the ordinance of circumciſion, commanded Abraham to change his name from Abram, which ſignifies venerable father, to Abraham, which ſignifies the venerable father of a multitude; ſaying, *For a father of many nations have I made thee. And I will make thee exceeding fruitful, and I will make nations of thee, and kings ſhall come out of thee* ‖.

And I defy the world to produce ſuch another inſtance. It is now near four thouſand

* *Let.* III. *p.* 90. † *Let.* II. *p.* 39. ‡ *Deut.* v. 14, 15. ‖ *Gen.* xvii. 5, &c.

thouſand years ago, ſince a prophecy was publiſhed, concerning an old man of an hundred years of age, that he ſhould be exceedingly fruitful, and that nations ſhould come out of him; on which account, he was ordered to circumciſe himſelf and his family; that by this particularity, they might be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of mankind. And what is become of this prophecy? How has the event anſwered? Why! from that day to this in a miraculous manner. For, in leſs than five hundred years afterwards, one branch of the family alone, amounted to the number of ſix hundred thouſand men, beſides women and children *. And if we were to compute the number of Jews and Mahometans which are now upon the face of this earth (for theſe laſt are the deſcendants from Abraham by Iſhmael, and continue to circumciſe themſelves as well as the Jews, who are his deſcendants by his ſon Iſaac) I do not know whether we ſhould be much miſtaken, if we ſaid that they amounted to one tenth part of all mankind. But ſure I am, that there is no ſuch other inſtance in the whole world, and that this may fairly be looked upon as a ſtanding and living miracle, appointed and continued by Almighty God, among other wiſe reaſons, as a proof of the divine inſpiration of that hiſtory, in which this prophecy is recorded.

I ſhall add one atteſtation more to the truth of the Moſaical hiſtory: Moſes informs us in the book of Exodus, that in the journeying of the children of Iſrael from Egypt to mount Sinai, *they pitched in Rephidim; and there was no water for the people to drink. And the people thirſted there for water; and the people murmured againſt Moſes. And Moſes cried unto the Lord. And the Lord ſaid unto Moſes, Go on before the people, and take with thee of the elders of Iſrael. Behold I will ſtand before thee there upon the rock in Horeb; and thou ſhalt ſmite the rock, and there ſhall come water out of it, that the people may drink. And Moſes did ſo in the ſight of the elders of Iſrael* †.

And now what is become of this ſtone? Hear, O ye heavens, and give ear, O earth! It is ſtill in being, ſtill viſible to the eye, with the infallible marks of this miracle inſcribed on every ſide of it. And that infidelity may no longer doubt of it, I ſhall here literally copy the deſcription that is given of it, by the learned Dr. Shaw, in his travels to mount Sinai: Where, after deſcribing ſeveral parts of mount Horeb, he ſays, "After we had deſcended, with no ſmall difficulty, down the weſtern ſide of this mountain, we came into the other plain that is formed by it, which is Rephidim. Exod. xvii. 1. Here we ſtill ſee that extraordinary antiquity, the rock of Meribah, Exod. xvii. 6, which hath continued down to this day, without the leaſt injury from time or accidents. It is a block of granate marble, about ſix yards ſquare, lying tottering, as it were, and looſe, in the middle of the valley, and ſeems to have formerly belonged to mount Sinai ‡, which hangs in a variety of precipices all over this plain. The waters which guſhed out, and the ſtream which flowed withal, Pſ. vii. 8, 21. have hollowed, acroſs one corner of this rock, a channel about two inches deep, and twenty wide, appearing to be incruſted all over, like the inſide of a tea kettle, that hath been long in uſe. Beſides ſeveral moſſy productions, that are ſtill preſerved by the dew, we ſee all over this channel, a great number of holes, ſome of them four or five inches deep, and one or two in diameter, the lively and demonſtrative tokens of their having been formerly ſo many fountains. It likewiſe may be further obſerved, that art or chance could by no means be concerned in the contrivance. For every circumſtance points out a miracle, and, in the ſame manner with the rent in the rock of mount Calvary at Jeruſalem, never fails to produce a religious ſurprize in all that ſee it ‖." Which account is confirmed by Dr. Pocock, who obſerved further, that within every one of the aforementioned holes, there is an horizontal crack, and in ſome, alſo, a crack perpendicularly down; which, conſidering the great hardneſs of granate, makes it impoſſible for theſe appearances to have been the work of a tool §.

Again, Moſes ſays in the book of Numbers, that, about thirty years after this, *the children of Iſrael abode in Kadeſh, and Miriam died there, and was buried there. And there was no water for the congregation. And they gathered themſelves together, againſt Moſes and againſt Aaron. And Moſes and Aaron went from the preſence of the aſſembly, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and they fell upon their faces: And the glory of the Lord appeared unto them. And the Lord ſpake unto Moſes, ſaying, Take the rod, and gather thou the aſſembly together, thou and Aaron thy brother, and ſpeak ye unto the rock before their eyes, and it ſhall give forth his water, and thou ſhalt bring forth to them water out of the rock. And Moſes took the rod.—And Moſes lift up his hand, and with his rod he ſmote the rock twice; and the waters came out abundantly, and the congregation drank, and their beaſts alſo* **.

Which rock is alſo in being, as well as the other, as appears from an original manuſcript

* *Exod.* xii. 37. † *Exod.* xvii. 1. ‡ *The reader ſhould know that mount Sinai is a part of mount Horeb.* ‖ *Shaw's Trav. p.* 352. § *Pocock's Trav. p.* 148. ** *Numb.* xx. 1—11.

manuſcript Journal *, now in my own poſſeſſion, which was written by the prefetto of Egypt, from the convent *de propaganda fide*, A. D. 1722, giving an account of his travels from Grand Cairo to mount Sinai, and back again. Wherein, after ſpeaking of the afore-mentioned rock, in the valley of Rephidim, he ſays, in his journey from mount Sinai towards Tor, "We paſſed by a large rock on our left hand, in which, as in that other rock which Moſes ſtruck with his rod, appear from the bottom to the top, openings where water guſhed out." And now, what can ſcepticiſm ſay to theſe two, if not living, yet, ſtanding miracles in atteſtation of the truth of the Moſaical hiſtory? Which, in my humble opinion, cannot poſſibly be conſidered in any other light, than as two tables of teſtimony, written in ſtone by the finger of God.

I ſhall likewiſe add to what the biſhop has ſaid upon this ſubject, that Tacitus, after deſcribing the river Jordan, and the lake into which it empties itſelf, adds as follows: "The plains in the neighbourhood are ſaid to have been of old extremely fruitful, and full of large cities, which were all deſtroyed by thunder and lightning; but that the foundations ſtill remain, and the earth which looks as if it had been burnt up has loſt its fertility †." This, I think, may be conſidered as an heathen teſtimony of what is related in the book of Geneſis, of the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah. I am,

Oxford, Dec. 9, 1754. Yours, &c.

A Propoſal for the more ſpeedily and effectually curing Men, Ships, and Goods, of Peſtilential Infection. *By the Rev. Dr.* HALES, *Clerk of the Cloſet to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of* Wales.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

PRECAUTIONS having been lately publiſhed by ſeveral nations of Europe, to avoid ſhips which come from the Morea, and other places in Turkey which are infected with the plague; the following method ſeems a probable means to clear ſhips, men, and goods of it, viz.

By cutting one or more round or ſquare holes, about eight inches diameter, thro' the windward ſide of the ſhip, below the lower deck, and fixing therein a bent iron tube of the ſame diameter; the wide lower end of the tube to have a ſtove under it, in which plenty of brimſtone with charcoal is to be burnt, viz. about 50 pounds, that the whole ſhip may be filled with its acid fumes; which will the more effectually be done, if there are two or three ſuch iron tubes and ſtoves for the brimſtone to burn in at the ſame time; and tho' leſs brimſtone might ſuffice, yet, in ſo perilous and deſtructive a caſe, we cannot be too cautious.

The hatches of the lower deck to be opened, for the fumes to aſcend thro', but the gratings, and other openings of the ſhip, to be cloſed with double tarpaulins. The men muſt be above deck in the open air during the fumigation, to prevent their being ſuffocated. Their cloaths to be fumed, and then waſhed in ſalt, and afterwards freſh water. The men alſo to be bathed in ſalt water, and to take antipeſtilential medicines.

This method may alſo be uſed in ſlave ſhips, where a malignant and infectious fever is not only fatal to the people on board, but likewiſe to the countries where they land the negroes. And, if I am rightly informed, the yellow fever of the Weſt-Indies is a peſtilential fever peculiar to that climate, and is carried in ſhips from one colony to another.

It hath been a practice long in uſe in Turkey and on the Mediterranean coaſts, to fume the quarentine men by laying them on their faces on the floor of a room, leſt they ſhould be ſuffocated by the fumes of the burning brimſtone, and other aromatick mixtures, which it is to be ſuſpected abate the efficacy of the acid fumes of the brimſtone, of which laſt there is very little in the preſcription for the fuming mixture which is uſed at Marſeilles, and which was ſent to me.

But I ſuſpect this to be a very uncertain and imperfect way of doing the thing, not only becauſe the lower part of the proſtrate body cannot be fumed, but alſo becauſe the fumes of burning brimſtone aſcend principally to the upper part of a room, as I have found by experience. For when theſe fumes had aſcended for a conſiderable time, thro' a large iron tube, in at a window, in order to deſtroy bugs, I could, without being incommoded, walk in the room; the deadly fumes having filled the upper part of the room in a viſible cloud, to about four feet below the ceiling; tho', by long continuing the fumigation, the room was ſo full of fumes, from the top to the floor, as to kill and dry the bugs on the floor. For which reaſon the Lazaretto fuming room ought not to be too high roofed.

But perſons might have much ſtronger degrees of fumigation (and that with ſafety to their lives) than is uſually given them in Lazaretto's, in the following manner, viz.

By cutting the hair off their heads, and waſhing them with vinegar, and then covering their eyes, noſtrils, and ears, with ſeveral folds of linen cloth, one of the folds

* *See a tranſlation of this Journal, in a letter to the ſociety of antiquaries at London, lately publiſhed, p.* 98.

† *Tacit. Hiſt. l.* v.

folds to be dipped in melted bees-wax, which theſe acid ſpirits cannot penetrate. And, for greater ſecurity, all theſe folds of linen may be covered with flannel dipped in a ſtrong lye, made with potaſh diſſolved in water; the flannel to be ſqueezed dry. The noxious acid fumes of the burning brimſtone will be turned, by the alkaline ſalt in the flannel, into a neutral, innocent, hard cruſted ſalt. And then fixing their mouths to ſhort faucets or pipes, only three or four inches long; which pipes are fixed in holes thro' the ſhutters, or rather boarded ſides of the room in which they are to be fumed, with a rail behind the men to reſt againſt. When this fumigation ſhall be thought ſufficient, then to open doors and windows, giving ſome time for the room to be cleared of the fumes, before the men venture to take their mouths from the faucets, which will ſoon be done when there is a wind to blow away the fumes, either of pure brimſtone, or of the uſual fuming mixture, if that ſhall be preferred.

As to the goods in an infected ſhip, leſt ſome infection ſhould remain between the bales of goods, where the acid ſpirits could not penetrate when the ſhip was fumed, it may be adviſeable to burn in the ſhip as much brimſtone as the men can bear while they are moving the bales, or other goods; and alſo to uſe the ſame precaution when the goods are opened and unfolded in the Lazaretto warehouſe; which, when hung up looſe and ſingle, may then be more ſtrongly fumed with burning brimſtone, but not to ſuch a degree as to diſcolour or ſpoil them.

It would be well to have the goods packed up, at firſt, in plague countries, in as ſtrong acid fumes of brimſtone as the packers can bear: This would be a probable means to prevent the infection among the goods, as alſo to prevent their being moth-eaten. The ſame precaution ſhould alſo be obſerved when they are repacked at the Lazaretto; for Turkey merchants have informed me, that their mohairs, &c. are very ſubject to be moth-eaten, after they have been much expoſed to the air in Lazaretto's.

If many cloths dipped in vinegar were hung ſpread in the ſhip during the voyage, and before they come to be fumed in port, it would probably much abate the infection, eſpecially if there were ventilators frequently to change the foul air in the ſhip.

The fumigation of the ſhip may be more or leſs, in proportion to the probability of more or leſs degree of infection.

It may be well to fume the ſhip and mens cloaths, before the men are moved to the Lazaretto, and before any officer, &c. goes on board.

And, for greater ſecurity, the ſhip may be fumed again in a leſſer degree, after it is cleared of goods.

The brimſtone and charcoal muſt not be burnt in an iron pot, unleſs there be a proper depth of earth in the veſſel to preſerve it from being red-hot; for when iron is red hot, brimſtone will inſtantly melt it.

The thus fuming the ſhip and goods will be a probable means effectually to cure them of any peſtilential diſtemper; and, in caſe none of the men have the diſtemper, thereby alſo much to ſhorten the quarentine.

The evil is obſerved to manifeſt itſelf more in perſons than things.

As the contagion of the plague is moſt ſubtile and inviſible, and often makes dreadful ravage; ſo it behoves mankind to uſe all proper precautions in preventing the ſpreading of that deſtructive peſt; which the principle of ſelf-preſervation ſtrongly excites us to, and in doing of which we may expect the concurrence of the divine bleſſing on our well-meant endeavours.

The WEEKLY ADVERTISER *and* INSPECTOR *of* Dec. 21, *gives us the following Account of the ſurprizing the Iſland of* Madura *by the* Dutch *ſeven Years ago, with the particular Circumſtances of their making a Priſoner of the King; which was written by a Perſon on the Spot, and authenticated by the Teſtimony of ſeveral who were preſent at the Time.*

MADURA is in the Eaſt-Indies, near Java; it is a pleaſant, fertile and rich iſland; and till the year 1747 was governed by its own king: It is inhabited by Malays, diſtinguiſhed by their courteſy to ſtrangers, particularly to the Britiſh; and by the general integrity of their dealings.

The Dutch have, on various pretences, made themſelves maſters of many of the Indian iſlands; and are tyrants over the princes of thoſe which remain unconquered. Among the laſt was, till that time, Madura; upon which, on ſome ſhameful and ridiculous pretext, they made ſeveral deſcents in that year; ſending ſhips from Batavia, their capital city in India *, to which, unhappily, Madura lies near; and plundering, murthering, or making ſlaves of all they met.

The ſovereign of Madura, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed courage and conduct, oppoſed them often with ſpirit, but ſeldom with ſucceſs. His people were unſkilled in the European art of war; and their numbers availed them little.

* *See a deſcription of this city, and a* PROSPECT *of it, p.* 416.

At length, perceiving there was no defending the iſland againſt the enemy, he determined to throw himſelf into the protection of the ſultan of *Benjar*, to whom he was related.

He communicated his reſolution to his people: He adviſed them to ſubmit to a power they could not reſiſt; but as himſelf muſt be deſtroyed or carried off a ſlave, he informed them of his intended eſcape. They took their leave with tears, committing his ſacred perſon to the care of heaven.

He took with him the prince his ſon, a number of his wives, a body of faithful domeſticks, and of his moſt valiant ſoldiers; and a great treaſure in gold and precious ſtones. Thus furniſhed, getting into ſome boats, he made the beſt of his way towards the intended aſylum.

The Dutch attacked his little party in ſeveral boats as they made off; but they were repulſed with loſs: The Madurians were always valiant, but they were now deſperate. Having freed themſelves from this oppoſition, they made for Benjar: And the Dutch, expecting this would be their refuge, ſent a veſſel to intercept their paſſage, or to arm the ſultan againſt their reception, which was in Benjar river before them.

They diſcovered it in time; and they kept concealed under ſhore: In the night they got by the Dutch veſſel, and came up with a larger, which proved an Engliſh one. It was the Onſlow, Capt. Congreve.

The ſon of the ſovereign of Madura was at that time with the Engliſh at Bencoolen; and the father's great opinion of our people's virtue made him immediately throw himſelf into their protection; deſiring to be carried to England, or to ſome of the Engliſh ſettlements in India.

He propoſed to reſign his title to the kingdom to the Engliſh; to deliver up to them the very conſiderable treaſure he had with him; and to direct them to the richeſt part of the iſland, where they ſhould come into immediate poſſeſſion of a much greater.

The captain, who was on ſhore at Caytonja, accepted the propoſal; and the ſovereign of Madura, who all this time lay concealed in a creek, was, with his wives and ſervants, taken on board in the night; diſmiſſing his ſoldiers: But, inconſiderately, the Madurian boats were left in ſight about the ſhip in the morning.

The Dutch ſaw this; and not daring to attack the veſſel, they demanded him of the ſultan of Benjar. "The captain of the Engliſh veſſel, ſaid they, is in your power: Secure him till the king of Madura be given up, or expect the ſame fate yourſelf." This was the meſſage of the inſolent Hollanders to the ſultan. He obeyed; he ſeized Capt. Congreve, laid him in irons, and refuſed to ſet him at liberty, till the ſovereign demanded of him ſhould be given up by his people. The captain at firſt refuſed; but after ſome days, ſeeing the ſultan reſolute, he wrote orders for delivering up the unhappy monarch, with all that belonged to him.

The king, whoſe perſon and manner were full of dignity, had gained, during his ſtay on board, the reſpect of the officers; and his condition had obtained him the compaſſion of all in the veſſel. He had offered preſents, and they were declined; every ſailor declared himſelf ready to ſpill his laſt blood, without reward, in his defence.

The king was at ſupper with the commanding officer in the round-houſe, when the letter from the captain was delivered. He read its contents in the other's face, and abruptly retired to the great cabin; he there got his people together, and ſent a ſervant, demanding to know truly what was intended. He received no ſatisfactory reply; and he could perceive treachery, and approaching ruin. He found they were about to aſſault him by violence, and he prepared for the deſtruction, not for an impoſſible defence.

They forced open the door, and he ſaw them enter againſt him, armed with cutlaſſes, guns, and bayonets. He ſaw his own fate, and determined, according to the ſavage greatneſs of the Eaſt, his wives ſhould not, after his death, be carried into ſlavery. When he was no longer able to protect, he deſtroyed them. He began in the preſence of the aſtoniſhed crew to ſacrifice them by his own hand. Tears waited upon every blow: But beginning with the greateſt favourite, whom he ſtabbed to the heart, he would have gone round, had not our people forced in upon him. They wounded him and made him priſoner: He was put in irons, and then firſt acquainted with his fate.

"O Engliſh! Engliſh! Is it you! exclaimed he! You! Who refuſe protection to the oppreſſed! You! who join to deſtroy them!—Can the good Engliſh (they were always called ſo) ſee their friends the Madurians enſlaved and not aſſiſt them? Can they ſee a king inſulted by uſurpers and not defend him? There is no generoſity in white men! Nay, there is no truth!—Why did you promiſe to protect me? You, not the Dutch, have dethroned the ſovereign of Madura! How came I here, but by your engagement to defend me? Do it!—or if you

are

are afraid of that, be honeſt; ſet me on ſhore again, and leave me to my own valour.—If I muſt die, let me not think the Engliſh falſe and fearful."

"Where, continued he, exclaiming, where is now your greatneſs and your power? your generoſity and juſtice? Lords of the ſeas, you are afraid of Dutchmen: Protectors of the diſtreſſed, you give up me, who throw myſelf and kingdom into your ſworn protection!"

When the unhappy monarch was out of breath with upbraidings, the officer told him, they pity'd him; and pointed to the tears of all preſent; "I ſee it, anſwered he, but I demanded not your pity; it was your protection I aſked; it was that you promiſed, and heaven will puniſh you unleſs you grant it."

The Dutch boats now appeared; and he was anſwered, that he muſt go on board them. He turned to his people, and with a ſerious dignity, bad them follow! "And, ſays he, if hereafter any name the Engliſh in your hearing, tell them they are not that good people the honeſt Malays think:——However, continued he, taking his leave of our people, be kind to the prince my ſon, whom you have amongſt you! Give him the protection you refuſe his father: Tell him, O Engliſh, of my ſufferings; and tell him, that his father, when he went to death, commanded him to revenge them. If virtue, concluded he, cannot enforce this, let me buy it of you! Take my treaſures—for why ſhould I enrich my greater enemies!

As he ſpoke this, he pour'd out his gold and jewels, and deſcended without emotion into the boat which the Dutch had ſent for him. Our people ſaw it with weeping eyes, but the Dutch expreſſed no more concern than if a maleſactor had been delivered to them for execution. They returned to their ſhip; which without ceremony ſailed off as ſoon as it was dark, and was no more heard of till in port.

The iſland remains in the hands of the Dutch; and the king's condition may be gueſſed: For he was carried to their ſettlements at the Cape.

An Account of the ſeveral Attempts that have been made for the Diſcovery of a North-Weſt Paſſage.

From the Evening Advertiſer *of* Dec. 28.

THE firſt perſon who attempted this diſcovery was John Cabot, employed by Henry VII. of England, towards the end of the 15th century, but he was prevented from finiſhing his diſcovery by his people mutinying. He was always of opinion there was a paſſage, and that he ſhould have diſcovered it, if not prevented by his men.

It was almoſt 80 years before another attempt was made, and then undertaken in the year 1576, by Sir Martin Forbiſher, who was ſo little diſcouraged by an unſucceſsful voyage, that he made two more, tho' with the ſame ſucceſs. In 1583 Sir Humphry Gilbert went on the ſame expedition, but went no further than Canada, in which voyage he ſettled the cod fiſhery at Newfoundland. In 1585, capt. John Davis made an attempt, but without ſucceſs, and two more in the two following years, but without ſucceeding in his great attempt of diſcovering the north-weſt paſſage, tho' he proceeded to the height of 72 degrees north.

Mr. Hudſon, in the year 1610, after having in vain made a trial of the north-eaſt paſſage, attempted the diſcovery of the north-weſt, paſſing thro' the ſtreights that have ſince borne his name into an open ſea; but was, like John Cabot, prevented from proceeding by a mutiny among his ſeamen who refuſed to proceed any farther. After him Baffin made three voyages in the years 1612, 1615 and 1616.

In 1618 Mr. Henry Button, afterwards Sir Henry, attempted to improve upon the diſcoveries made by Mr. Hudſon, and wintered at port Nelſon, where, by the extreme cold, he loſt great part of his men. He was the firſt perſon who wintered in thoſe countries.

During theſe attempts of the Engliſh, the king of Denmark, thinking to perfect their attempts by the vicinity of his country, in the year 1605 fitted out two ſhips and ſent them on the ſame expedition, under the command of capt. Cunningham, a Scotchman, who ſucceeded no better than the Engliſh; which did not prevent another expedition in the year 1607, when the men mutinied, and obliged the captain to return. This ill ſucceſs only occaſioned the king of Denmark to change the people; and having fitted out two ſhips, ſent them under the command of a Dutchman, named Chriſtian Richardſon, manning his ſhips from Norway and Iceland, but with the ſame ſucceſs, the men mutinying before they ſaw the land of Greenland. In 1619 the Danes ſent capt. Munk, who wintered there, and loſt all his men but two, with whom he got home in the pinnace, leaving the ſhip behind.

In 1631, the Engliſh reſumed the undertaking, and ſent two ſhips, one from London under the command of capt. Fox, and one from Briſtol under the command

of capt. James, who met near Port Nelſon in the month of Auguſt. Fox came home that year, but James wintered in that country, and endured almoſt incredible hardſhips, but at laſt arrived ſafe in England.

The ill ſucceſs of theſe attempts put a ſtop for many years to any ſhips being fitted out for this diſcovery, eſpecially as the Hudſon's Bay company, which was eſtabliſhed in Charles the IId's time, had taken that diſcovery under their more immediate care, being by their charter obliged to fit out ſhips to ſend on that diſcovery; tho' we read of only two expeditions, one under the command of capt. Barlow, who was loſt, and another unſucceſsful under the care of Mr. John Scrogg, in the year 1722.

From this time till capt. Middleton's expedition in the king's ſhip Furnace, in the years 1741 and 1742, we hear of no attempt. This voyage occaſioned a controverſy between Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; now governor of North-Carolina, and the captain, on his return, but with little ſatisfaction to the publick, the principal intent of the voyage, the diſcovery of the paſſage, not being compleated.

In 1744, an act was paſſed, promiſing a reward of 20,000l. to be paid by the lords of the treaſury to any perſons who ſhould ſucceed in diſcovering the North-weſt paſſage. This, with other advantages, which the undertakers propoſed to themſelves by ſuch an attempt, encouraged a ſubſcription for fitting out two ſhips from London, called the Dobbs and California, under the command of the captains Moor and Smith, who ſailed the 20th of May, 1746, and after wintering at Port Nelſon in Hudſon's Bay, to be ready to go on with their expedition early the next year, and making many attempts, which proved to them only the probability of a paſſage, and not the certainty by ſucceſs, they arrived ſafe in Yarmouth Roads on the 14th of October, 1747.

The laſt voyages that we have heard of are thoſe made by capt. Swaine from Philadelphia, but with as little ſucceſs as any of the former.

From the Evening Advertiſer *of* Dec. 31.

An Account of the growing and making Indigo, as now practiſed by the French *at* Louiſiana; *ſent from thence by Father* Maillard, *a Jeſuit, who made theſe Obſervations himſelf.*

INDIGO, in Louiſiana, is of two kinds, genuine and baſtard, which are however both ſowed and manufactured in the ſame manner, but the baſtard being more vigorous and hardy, is not ſo apt to be damaged by froſts, or other injuries of the air, which ſometimes totally deſtroy the genuine; it being ſo tender, that it muſt not be ſown till the cold ſeaſon is over; ſo that in France the ſooneſt it can be ſown is at the beginning of May, or the end of April.

The ground, which is deſigned for indigo, muſt be worked and managed, and the mould ſifted with all the care of the niceſt garden, its ſeed not only riſing with difficulty, but ſo feebly, that the leaſt clot of earth ſtops its progreſs, and totally ſuppreſſes the ſhooting thereof. It is ſown at about 10 inches diſtance on all ſides, in holes an inch deep, putting 12 or 15 ſeeds in every hole, and then lightly covering them with earth.

But betwixt the holes of indigo ſown to run to ſeed, the diſtance muſt not be leſs than four or five feet, and the indigo being come up to the height of eight or ten inches, not above a ſprig or two at moſt are to be left together, as they would only interrupt and ſhade each other, ſo as to yield few or no ſeeds.

In France it cannot, I think, be fit to cut before the 10th or 15th of July, if the ſeaſon has been regular; at leaſt, it never muſt be gathered till the flowers and leaves appear to be near falling, which is known by their criſpneſs; this muſt be carefully prevented, the beſt always falling firſt, as the ripeſt, and conſequently the fitteſt for yielding good indigo, the leaves being the only part from which it is drawn; and thoſe thrifty œconomiſts, who mix the ſtalks, uſually fall ſhort of the great lucre they expect, and make but ſorry indigo at the beſt.

The plant being ripe, it is cut with crooked knives, not unlike ſmall ſickles, and kept very ſharp to avoid ſtriking the ſtalks, leſt the leaves drop off. It is to be cut within an inch of the ground, and in 45 or 50 days yields no leſs than four cuttings. When cut, and the leaves are ſtripped from the branches, it is laid in the ſteeping vat where it immediately ferments, and care muſt be taken ſo to lay it, that the water poured on it for its putrefaction may not put it into motion, but that it may withſtand every conſiderable effect of fermentation.

The great ſkill of the indigo-makers is to hit the juſt degree of putrefaction; and, indeed, it is not a little ſurpriſing, that during all the practice of making indigo, a ſpace of above 80 years, the punctual term of the putrefaction, nor ſo much as of the maſhing it, is not brought to any preciſion. I myſelf am a practitioner of 17 years ſtanding, and not an unattentive

unattentive one, yet herein muſt acknowledge myſelf at a loſs. The moſt conſummate adept muſt allow, that there is an inſtant when the diſſolution is compleated, and the putrefaction at its true point; and this precious, (and, I may ſay, almoſt indiviſible inſtant, once elapſed, the indigo loſes conſiderably both in quality and quantity, and the damage is proportionate to the error of time; an extreme either in precipitancy or delay, is attended with nearly the like conſequences; indeed, a vat, which had not its due putrefaction, is in ſome meaſure recoverable; but where the putrefaction has exceeded, there is no remedy.

But as with ſuch rudimental lights indigo-makers are ſtill in the dark, and differ widely in their proceſſes, I ſhall here ſubjoin the method I have many years followed in Louiſiana.—In July and Auguſt the heats in this part of America are exceſſive; whereby 10, 12, or 15 hours ſuffices to compleat the putrefaction; but in France a longer time would be requiſite.

About eight or nine hours after the tub is filled, and a working is perceived, ſome of the liquor being let out thro' the cock of the vat, I heat it within a ſilver bowl, and in about 15 or 20 minutes, a grain is, or ſhould be ſeen to ſeparate itſelf from the water, as butter from milk.

This operation is the teſt of the goodneſs of the vat: When the grain in the bowl is full, round, and ſparkling, and entirely ſeparate from the water, and ſmall lamellæ are ſeen on the ſurface ſplitting into particles almoſt too ſmall for ſight. This trial is repeated till the grain in the bowl anſwers this deſcription; then the cock of the vat may be turned to diſcharge the putrefaction liquor into the maſhing-vat. Here is another critical point for the indigo-maker, the commodity being equally detrimented when either over or under-maſhed.

Theſe maſhing-vats generally contain about 25 or 30 barrels of water, which three negroes, each with a pail, ſome I know uſe poles, keep in a violent agitation, and ſome vats hold them two or three hours in this exerciſe, but ſo much the better, it is a ſure ſign that it will turn out a good vat. The mark with me, and it is pretty certain, that the vat has been ſufficiently maſhed, is by the bowl, as above-mentioned; if the grain has the correſpondent qualities, if replete, round, and is eaſily detached from the water, and has that tinge which is the criterion of fine indigo; there is no need of any further maſhing, which would only do miſchief. When the grain ſhews all the favourable marks of a juſt putrefaction, let the indigo-maker immediately ſet the putrefaction liquor a running, and the ſooner he proceeds to maſhing, the more beautiful and compact will the indigo be; here all the difficulty is to know the exact maſhing, which a vat will bear, as in the former preparative to hit the inſtant of a perfect putrefaction.

The liquor having undergone what is judged a ſufficient agitation, let it reſt, that the indigo may entirely ſubſide, which takes up 12 or 15 hours; then the liquor is let out thro' two holes in the ſide of the vat, one at the bottom, and another two inches higher, which is opened firſt, and runs till nothing remains but the indigo, or a very liquid dark blue ſediment, and then the lower hole is opened, with a cloth under it, that the indigo may be entirely free from any lees.

Afterwards it is put into coarſe linen bags, which are hung up four or five hours, in order to drain off the water; when this ceaſes to drop, the indigo continues ſuſpended 10 or 12 hours longer, during which it acquires the conſiſtence of paſte, and then it is taken out, and for three or four days expoſed on plates to the ſun; when deep fiſſures in it ſhew it to have felt the heat of the ſun, it is thoroughly worked with a trowel for binding and cementing it, yet a watchful eye muſt be kept that it be not over dried, as then there would be no moulding it into the convenient figures which, in thickneſs, is 14 or 15 lines, and then it is cut with wooden knives into little ſquares of the like dimenſions. Theſe are again, and for the laſt time, expoſed to the ſun, till the ſquares are eaſily taken off the drying-plates, when they are removed into the ſhade, there to be entirely defecated. The cloſe of this my method, is to put them up in caſks to give them a final ſweating, and where they accordingly by perſpiration acquire a new luſtre and a new quality, which amply recompences the labour and attention of the proceſs. As to the indigo deſigned for ſeed, beſides ſetting it at the diſtance of four or five feet, it muſt remain till the middle of September, the term of its full ripeneſs; then having cut it cloſe to the ground, leave it drying for eight or ten days, when it will be fit for threſhing.

From the WORLD, N°. 102.

Proſtrat in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum. Hor.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

AS an Engliſhman, I applaud the zeal you ſhew for aſcertaining our language; and am equally ready to acknowledge

ledge the use and even the necessity of the neological dictionary, mentioned in your last paper. (See p. 555, 556.) I must however beg leave to far to differ from you as to doubt the propriety of joining to the fixed and permanent standard of our language, a vocabulary of words which perish and are forgot within the compass of the year.

That we are obliged to the ladies for most of these ornaments to our language, I readily acknowledge; but it must also be acknowledged, that it would be degrading their invention to suppose they would desire a perpetuity of any thing whose loss they can so easily supply. It would be no less an error to imagine that they wanted a repository for their words after they have worn them out, than that they wished for a wardrobe to preserve their cast-off fashions. Novelty is their pleasure; singularity and the love of being before-hand is greatly flattering to the female mind. From hence arises their present taste for planting, and the pleasure the ladies take in shewing their exotics, as giving them an opportunity of talking Greek. With what respectful pleasure do their admirers gaze while their pretty mouths troll out the Toxicodendron, Chrysanthemum, Orchis, Tragopogon, Hypericum, and the like!

From hence only can we account for that jargon which the French call the *bon ton*, which they are obliged to change continually, as soon as they find it prophaned by any other company but one step lower than themselves in their degrees of politeness. A lady armed with a *new word*, exults with a conscious superiority, and exercises a tyranny over those who do not understand her, like the delegates of the law, with their *capias*, *latitat*, and *venire facias*; but a word which has been a month upon the town, loses its force, and makes as poor a figure as the law put into English.

In order therefore to interpret every new word, and what is still more important, to give the different acceptations of the same words, according to the various senses in which they are received and understood in the different parts of this extensive metropolis, I would recommend a small portable Vocabulary to be annually published and bound up with the Almanack. It is of great consequence that a work of this nature should be duly and carefully executed, because, tho' it is very grievous to be ignorant, it is much more terrible to be deceived or miffed; and this is greatly to be apprehended from the abuse of turning old words from their former signification to a sense not only very different, but often directly contrary to it. The coining a new word, that is to say, a new sound, which had no sense previously affixed to it, will probably have no other ill effect than puzzling for a while the understanding and memory; but what shall we say to the fury which the present age has taken of giving an entire new sense to words and expressions, and that in so delicate a case as the characters of men? I remember when a certain person informed a large company at the polite end of the town, that, in the city, a good man was a term meant to denote a man who was able and ready at all times to pay a bill at sight, the whole assembly shook their heads, and thought it was a strange perversion of language. And yet these very persons are not aware that the phrases they commonly use would appear equally strange on the other side Temple-bar. *A silly fellow*, for instance, would there be thought a weak young man, who had been so often imposed upon that he was not worth a groat; instead of that, it is the most common term for one who possesses the very fortune, taste, mistress or preferment which his describer wishes to have. In like manner, *a silly woman* implies one who is more beautiful, young, happy and good-natured than the rest of her female acquaintance. *Odd man* is a term we frequently hear vociferated in the streets, when a chairman is in want of a partner. But when a lady of quality orders her porter to let in no *odd people*, she means all decent grave men, women who have been talked of, many of her own relations, and all her husband's.

Besides those words which owe their rise to caprice or accident, there are many which having been long confined to particular professions, offices, districts, climates, &c. are brought into publick use by fashion, or the reigning topick on which conversation has happened to dwell for any considerable time. During the great rebellion they talked universally the language of the scriptures. *To your tents, O Israel*, was the well known cry of faction in the streets. They beat the enemy *from Dan even unto Beersheba*, and expressed themselves in a manner which must have been totally unintelligible, except in those extraordinary times when people of all sorts happened to read the Bible. To these succeeded the wits of Charles's days; to understand whom it was necessary to have remembered a great deal of bad poetry; as they generally began or concluded their discourse with a couplet. In our own memory the late war, which began at sea, filled our mouths with terms from that element. The land

war

war not only enlarged the ſize of our ſwords and hats, but of our words alſo. The peace taught us the language of the ſecretary's office. Our country 'ſquires made *treaties* about their game, and ladies *negotiated* the meeting of their lap-dogs. Parliamentary language has been uſed without doors. We drink claret or port according to the ſtate of *our finances*. To ſpend a week in the country or town is a *meaſure*; and if we diſlike the *meaſure*, we put a *negative* upon it. With the rails and buildings of the Chineſe, we adopted alſo for a while their language. A doll of that country, we called a joſs, and a ſlight building, a pagoda. For that year we talked of nothing but palanquins, nabobs, mandarins, junks, ſipoys, &c. To what was this owing, but the war in the Eaſt-Indies?

I would therefore farther propoſe, in order to render this work compleat, that a ſupplement be added to it, which ſhall be an explanation of the words, figures and forms of ſpeech of the country, that will moſt probably be the ſubject of converſation for the enſuing year. For inſtance: Whoever conſiders the deſtination of our preſent expedition, muſt think it high time to publiſh an interpretation of Weſt-India phraſes, which will ſoon become ſo current amongſt us, that no man will be fit to appear in company, who ſhall not be able to ornament his diſcourſe with thoſe jewels. For my part, I wiſh ſuch a work had been publiſhed time enough to have aſſiſted me in reading the following extract of a letter from one of our colonies.

——"The *Chippoways* and *Orundacks* are ſtill very troubleſome. Laſt week they *ſcalped* one of our Indians: But the *ſix nations* continue firm; and at a meeting of *Sachems* it was determined *to take up the hatchet*, and *make the war-kettle boil*. The French deſired *to ſmoak the calumet of peace*; but the *half-king* would not conſent. They offered the *ſpeech-belt*, but it was refuſed. Our governour has received an account of their proceedings, together with *a ſtring of wampum*, and *a bundle of ſkins to brighten the chain*."

A work of this kind, if well executed, cannot fail to make the fortune of the undertaker; for I am convinced that *A* GUIDE *to the* NEW ENGLISH *tongue* muſt have as great a ſale as the Britiſh peerage, baronetage, regiſter of races, liſt of the Houſes, and other ſuch like nomenclators, which conſtitute the uſeful part of the modern library.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

C. D.

The Speech of Gatchradodow, *a Sachem of the* Cayuge *Nation, to the* Maryland *Commiſſioners, before a large Audience of Gentlemen, and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, at an Entertainment at the City-Hall at* Albany, *the 6th of* July, 1754.

BRETHREN, we are very glad to ſee you at the fire now burning at Albany, by order of the great king, and we return you our moſt hearty thanks for the large preſent that you have brought us from our brethren of Maryland, and we ſhall always retain a grateful remembrance of this kindneſs of our brethren, for we are aſſured that you muſt have been actuated by a true and ſincere love and affection for us, to come from ſo diſtant a country to this interview with ſo large a teſtimonial of your regard for us. You are now known to us by the name of Tocarryhogon, a name, we hope, you and your poſterity will continue to be known by as long as the ſun and moon ſhall endure; by this name we have admitted you of our council, and you are become one of us; to confirm which we preſent you this belt. (Gave a belt.)

As you are now become our brethren, and this is a time of danger, by reaſon the country on Ohio is made bloody, we hope you will have your eyes and ears open to every thing that may happen to be done or ſaid, in which we may be concerned, and that you will give us early notice thereof; and we on our parts, will not fail to do the ſame by you; in confirmation of which promiſe we give you this belt. (Gave a belt.)

We preſent you with this ſtring as a token of brotherly love to Tocarryhogon himſelf: We deſire he will not look on this as a mere ceremony, but believe that it proceeds from the bottom of our hearts. (Gave a belt.)

A very curious Piece having been lately publiſhed, entitled, An Hiſtorical Account of the ſeveral PLAGUES that have appeared in the World ſince the Year 1346, with an Enquiry into the preſent prevailing Opinion, that the Plague is a contagious Diſtemper, capable of being tranſported in Merchandize, from one Country to another, &c. *By* Dale Ingram, *Surgeon and Man-midwife; we ſhall give our Readers ſome Extracts from it, as follows.*

HOW this opinion came firſt to prevail in the world, the author accounts for as follows: "To proceed to the riſe and origin of contagion, it appears, that in the time of that great politician pope Paul the Third, there happened great diſturbances in Trent, on the ſubject of the reformation, in which the

diſputes aroſe very high; when his holineſs, in order to bring about his political ſchemes, procured friends to ſpread a report, that the plague was at Trent, and that it was contagious, in hopes thereby to get the council removed to Bologna. To accompliſh this deſign, the works of Fracaſtorius on Sympathy and Antipathy were made uſe of, and they were conſtrued at this time to ſuit the ſcheme. The bait was ſwallowed, and had its effect; the biſhops were frightened and left Trent, whilſt the pope's ambaſſador, cardinal Monte, kept together his friends for a majority.

This artful ſcheme was laid juſt after the carnival; for the pope well knew, that the exceſſes of that merry time would cauſe a ſickneſs, and therefore it was the moſt proper ſeaſon for his purpoſe. Many being now ill, the cardinal ſuborned ſome to aſk the phyſicians, whether the diſeaſe was not contagious? They received ambiguous anſwers, which were ſpread very cunningly, firſt among the meaner ſort of people, with the worſt conſtructions. The pope's friends alſo raiſed a report, that the neighbouring towns would have no commerce with them, and that Verona would not traffick any more with Trent. The legates were ſo far from contradicting this falſe rumour, that they held a general council on purpoſe to make a proceſs concerning the feigned peſtilence, and cardinal Monte immediately ordered Hercules Sevorolo, protector of the council, to make the proceſs. Theſe proceedings threw the people into great confuſion, and a general congregation was held, in which Monte propoſed his ſcheme for the tranſlation of the council, ſaying, he had apoſtolick authority from the beginning for ſo doing.

The Germans found out, that this pretended plague was a common fever, and the emperor's prelates oppoſed Monte, but it was too late; for the cardinal had for ſome time been inveſted with a full power for removing the council.

From this account, taken from the Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, it does not appear, that they had the leaſt idea of this diſeaſe ever being tranſported from one nation to another. All that the cardinal endeavoured to impreſs was, that the plague was a contagious diſeaſe. However, from this time, a notion of peſtilential contagion ſpread itſelf, which tho' of no great antiquity (it being only from the middle of the 16th century) yet from this period, a foundation, weak as it is, was laid for falſe opinions, repugnant to the ſentiments of the wiſeſt and moſt eminent phyſicians, either of Greece, Rome, or Arabia, who wrote and practiſed before this time. Muſt we then continue in blindneſs, becauſe the pope and his legates, in order to favour a political ſcheme, inculcated the fear of a peſtilential contagion?"

After this he gives us what he takes to be the true cauſe of the plague, and the only cure for it, as follows: "I hope it will not be thought abſurd, that I aſſert, that hot and moiſt air will produce the plague, and that peſtilences are brought by unſeaſonable moiſtures, heats, and faint blaſts of wind.

Hippocrates, Galen, and the beſt writers confirm this opinion; for they have ſaid, that a hot ſoutherly wind, with moiſture, brings this diſeaſe.

This conſtitution of the air is the mother and nurſe of the plague; it not only breeds, but nouriſhes the diſeaſe, and wafts it to the neighbouring towns.

The malignity increaſes according to the degree of heat and moiſture; its duration continues as long as theſe winds faintly blow, and it diſappears as ſoon as the air is changed.

It has been allowed for ages, that the ſun, cold winds, &c. have great influence over human bodies, for they produce an intemperate climate; therefore all the Turkiſh dominions, as Conſtantinople, Aleppo, Scanderoon, Smyrna, Salonica, Egypt, Grand Cairo, and the neighbouring cities, are moſt ſubject to this diſtemper, at particular ſeaſons, but never thro' the whole year. It is a miſtake to imagine it reigns continually, for the ſeaſon in which it ſallies forth is the ſpring, ſometimes ſooner, ſometimes later, as the ſoutherly winds ſet in, and it continues to the latter end of July or Auguſt, at which time the wind changes to the north-eaſt; as ſoon as they come on, the plague ceaſes."

And to account for the effect of theſe winds, he ſays, "The late eminent Frederick Hoffman enables us to account for the ſalubrity of the northern winds, with the higheſt appearance of truth. This great writer informs us, from his own knowledge, that the manufacturers of nitre obſerve at their works, that the beds of earth prepared for the reception of that acid of the air, which conſtitutes the very eſſence of the nitre, are impregnated with this acid principally, or ſolely, whilſt the winds blow from the points of the compaſs between the north and eaſt; and theſe winds are remarkable, I think, all over the northern hemiſphere, for cooling the air.

To

To ſhew, that the air cannot be lodged in, or communicated by goods, he has theſe obſervations: "We may carry theſe conſiderations ſtill farther, by ſaying, if cotton, &c. were capable of retaining the ſeeds of the plague; houſhold linen, cotton goods, flannels, bedding, and woollens, are equally dangerous. But if A we look into any of the hiſtories of the plague, we ſhall find it juſt the reverſe; for after the great plague in London, in 1665, the people who had retired into the country, were ſo little afraid of the infection being preſerved in linen or houſhold goods, that on their return to town, they, without any ſcruple, entered the rooms of the ſick, before the people B were quite dead, and went into the beds where the dead expired, even before they were cold, and before they were cleanſed from the ſtench of the diſeaſed, but yet none caught the diſtemper. I conceive, that more inſtances might be produced of people eſcaping this diſorder after approaching the ſick, than of thoſe who C catch it.

The matter generated by the diſeaſe is too groſs to perſpire or paſs thro' the pores of the ſkin; for, if it could be diſcharged this way, we ſeldom ſhould find buboes and carbuncles, the happy criſes of peſtilential fevers. Neither is the pus in theſe tumours contagious, for all ſurgeons find, that the matter in ſuch like D ſwellings is very viſcid, and that it does not fly off; if it did, they could not eſcape in their repeated dreſſings. It is evident, we have not had any complaints made from ſurgeons who have attended ſuch caſes, of receiving the plague or poxes from their patients.

Every one who has been in Turkey E well knows, that ſtevidores and ſailors often work naked in ſtoving the cotton. This is a laborious employment, and the hold of the ſhip is exceſſive hot. Further *, the cotton packs or bales are continually handled and tumbled about, to fix the pieces of wood on, to facilitate their ſtorage. The labourers too are often bare-footed, therefore they cannot F help treading continually upon the merchandize brought aboard. Nay, I have ſeen the ſailors breakfaſt, and others ſleep on theſe bales of cotton, &c.

It might be inſiſted on, that if cotton, &c. could imbibe the malignity, the diſeaſe would frequently, nay, every year, be brought to us; for the plague has G raged in the ſeveral ports, at the time our ſhips were taking in their lading. To argue with more ſtrength, let us ſuppoſe the plague did not rage at ſuch times; then, ſurely, theſe goods are as capable of retaining the poiſon for a month or more, while they are ſtored in the warehouſes in Turkey, as they are of conveying it ſo many hundred leagues to us afterwards. For if cotton, &c. can be imbued with a diſtemper, it will again propagate that diſtemper in the ſame country, as often as ſuch goods are removed from one warehouſe to another. If therefore things were ſo circumſtanced, every town in Turkey might let looſe the plague whenever the inhabitants thought proper; or the bigots of contagion muſt give up every point of the plague being conveyable by goods.

From what has been advanced, I would not be ſuſpected of denying, that the plague, ſmall-pox, and many other diſeaſes are contagious, for I have long known, that theſe diſtempers are communicable. All that I inſiſt upon is, that diſtempers of very hot ſouthierly countries, and natural to thoſe climes, are unnatural to other countries ſituated in a northern latitude; and that the north is never attacked but when the atmoſphere abounds with heat and moiſture, the prerequiſites of the diſeaſe."

In this piece the author gives very good reaſon for ſuppoſing, that neither the plague in London in 1665, nor that in Marſeilles in 1720, proceeded from any goods or ſhips brought or come from Turkey; and our never having had the plague in London ſince the city was rebuilt and ſo plentifully ſupplied with water, ſeems to be a confirmation of his opinion, that the plague never proceeds but from an inſalubrity and putrefaction in the air; for before that time we often had it, and ſometimes it continued with us for ſeveral years, as appears from this author's hiſtory, as follows:

1349. It continued with us nine years, in one of which 50,000 people were buried in the Charter-houſe Yard.

1564. It appeared again in London, &c.

1592 and 3. There died of it in London 22,165.

1603. There died of it in London 35,417.

1622, 3, 4, 5. There died of it in London 66,417.

1636. There died of it in London 10,400.

* *To every bale of cotton are fixed ſeveral long pieces of wood, called longeters. They are managed to form the bale like to a cone, and where a ſtrong man can but juſt force in both hands, one of theſe packs is heaved in by the ſtrength of a windleſs. The force is ſo great as often to raiſe the decks and ſides of the veſſels, and it is allowed to be the moſt curious operation in loading.*

Dr. Douglaſs, *of* Boſton, *in his Hiſtorical Summary of the* American *Colonies, ſpeaking of ſettling the Boundary Line between the* French *and* Engliſh, *which at the Time of his Writing in* 1751, *was in Agitation at* Paris *by the* Britiſh *and* French *Commiſſaries, makes theſe Remarks.*

THE various diſputes between the courts of Great-Britain and France, concerning the national properties of ſome diſputable countries in America, might, perhaps, have been ſettled in the late definitive (ſo called) treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle more expeditiouſly, and, with better effect, than by tedious and generally ineffective ſubſequent treaties by commiſſaries, which frequently terminate only in a neutrality till the next general rupture, or in ſome mutual conceſſions by way of equivalent, detrimental to that ſide who may have lately received the law: As if, for inſtance, the court of Great-Britain, at this juncture, ſhould quit claim of the Neutral Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies to the French, as an equivalent for ſome conceſſions to be made in Nova-Scotia by the court of France to the Engliſh.

At preſent, 1751, the French with a conſiderable military force make a ſtand on the north ſide of Chiconecto bay and rivers, in about 45 D. 25 M. The parallel of 45 D. is the northern extent of king James the Firſt's grant in 1606, to the North Virginia company: This is, perhaps, the foundation of the French claim. If the partition line with French Canada is to be ſettled at 45 D. north Lat. continued, it will fall in with St. Lawrence or Ontario river, a little above Montreal, including the greateſt part of Champlain or Corlaers lake, with the formerly Dutch country adjoining. If the ſouth limits of Canada are thus ſettled, New-York weſt line will begin at this termination, and paſs along Ontario river to Ontario lake, along Ontario lake and its communicating run of water to lake Eric, till it meets with Penſylvania north line.

There is a tract of valuable land weſt-ſoutherly from Penſylvania: Penſylvania in the grant extends 5 D. weſt from Delaware river, and takes in a conſiderable ſhare of lake Eric, within which bounds, ſince the late peace, the French have erected a fortification with a view of claiming that country, as formerly they built a fort at Crown Point, to fix a claim to the country of lake Champlain. Our Indian traders inform us, that below lake Eric, upon the river Ohio, called by the French *La Belle Riviere*, and the great river Ouabache, which jointly fall into the grand river of Miſſiſippi, are the moſt valuable lands in all America, extending from 500 to 600 miles in a level rich ſoil. Luckily for us, the French, laſt war, not being capable of ſupplying the Indians of thoſe rivers with goods ſufficient, theſe Indians dealt with our traders, and a number of them came to Philadelphia to treat with the Engliſh: Hitherto they have faithfully obſerved their new alliance. Theſe Indians are called the Twightwees, a large nation, much ſuperior in numbers to all our ſix nations, and independent of them. This giving the government of Canada much uneaſineſs, that ſo conſiderable a body of Indians, with the territory, trade, and inlet into the Miſſiſippi, ſhould be lopt from them; the governor of Canada in autumn, 1750, wrote to the governors of New-York and Penſylvania, acquainting them, that our Indian traders had encroached ſo far on their territories by trading with their Indians, that if they did not deſiſt, he ſhould be obliged to apprehend them, wherever they ſhould be found within theſe bounds. Accordingly in the ſpring, 1751, ſome French parties, with their Indians, ſeized three of our traders, and confined them in Montreal or Quebeck. The Twightwees, our late allies, reſented this, immediately rendezvouſed to the number of 500 or 600, and ſcoured the woods till they found three French traders, and delivered them up to the government of Penſylvania. Here the matter reſts, and waits for an accommodation betwixt our governor, and the French governor, as to exchange of priſoners; and as to the main point of the queſtion, in ſuch caſes the French never cede till drubbed into it by a war, and confirmed by a ſubſequent peace. However, it is probable, that in a few years our ſettlements, if well attended to, will be carried thither, if with the protection of the Indians of that nation, they are countenanced by our government. With this view the governor of Penſylvania is labouring with the aſſembly to have ſome place of ſtrength, ſecurity, or retreat for our Indian traders, under the name of a trading or truck-houſe; the Indians have given their conſent to this ſcheme, which they never granted to the French: But it will be a difficult matter to perſuade a quaker aſſembly into any thing, where a military ſtrength or ſecurity is implied.

We may obſerve, that ſome part of theſe Indian lands W. ſoutherly of Penſylvania, to the quantity of 600,000 acres, were, a year or two ago, granted by the crown to a company of gentlemen in

Virginia, called the Ohio company, free of quit-rent for 21 years. In the prayer of their petition, they propoſe the ſettling and cultivating the ſame, as well as to carry on trade with the Indians.

To a Man of Quality and great Riches, confined by the GOUT.

THE happieſt man that ever breath'd on earth,
With all the glories of eſtate and birth,
Has yet ſome care or pain to make him know,
No grandeur is above the reach of woe;
Your lordſhip feels it in your gouty toe.
But in the keeneſt agonies of grief,
Content's a cordial that gives ſome relief.

Sir Amorous Whimſey. *A* TALE.

IN Cornwall or in Cumberland,
Or ſomewhere elſe we underſtand,
Lately there dwelt a knight of fame,
Sir Amorous Whimſey was his name;
This knight was gay, and briſk, and young,
And dreſs'd, and danc'd, and laught, and ſung;
And with theſe airs, his life and ſpirit,
He thought himſelf a man of merit:
Thought himſelf qualify'd to ſtroll
Amidſt the fair without controul:
Imagin'd theſe his ſhining parts
Would ſadly rend and maul their hearts.
Fine feathers make fine birds, 'tis true,
But they don't make fine fingers too,
Nor is the value altogether
Determin'd by the gaudieſt feather;
For if they ha'n't a tuneful note,
To ſome they are not worth a groat:
So tho' our knight in gaudy veſt,
In gold and ſilver lace was dreſt;
Altho' his locks, in ringlets curl'd,
Were powder'd, ſcented, crimp'd and twirl'd:
Tho' he could ogle, ſmile, and bow,
And hum an Opera tune or ſo;
Yet this his utmoſt limit was,
All farther he was but an aſs:
His ſilly, pert, inſipid prate,
His airs, his geſtures, and all that,
Declar'd their ſounce an empty pate:
But vain of intereſt with the fair,
As all your empty coxcombs are,
He ſtruts in triumph through the throng
Of witty, amiable and young;
Gaining imagin'd victories,
And fancying ev'ry heart his prize;
Still boaſting to ſecure his own,
Amidſt his triumphs touch'd by none.
It muſt be own'd, the beſt defence
'Gainſt beauty's power is want of ſenſe;
But fools and fops ſubmit to fate,
And feel its influence ſoon or late.
So now his fatal hour being come,
Our warriour knight comes wounded home;
Celia the fair his heart betray'd,
Celia the fair, the cruel maid,
Shot from her eyes the conquering dart
That found a paſſage to his heart;
And now he feels the pleaſing fire,
And languiſhes in ſoft deſire;
Her fair idea charms his ſoul,
But then her eyes his hopes controul;
He there obſerves a ſcornful pride,
And fears his ſuit will be deny'd;
But ſoon the coxcomb gains th' aſcendant,
He'll ſpeak, he vows, and there's an end on't:
Shall I, who've made ten thouſands bow,
Deſpair of conquering Celia too?
Sure, I'm a puppy if I do.
With theſe reſolves away he goes,
And now before the fair he bows:
Celia ſurpriz'd obſerv'd his mien,
Saw the confuſion he was in,
And quickly, from his ſilly face,
Imagin'd what the matter was.
Silently thus they ſtood awhile,
Celia ſurvey'd him with a ſmile:
Now, now I'll ſpeak, now, now's my cue;
Well Ma'm, ſays he, how d'ye do?
Celia, as grave as poſſible,
Thank'd him and told him, very well.
'Tis curious weather Madam this;
Yes, Sir, ſaid ſhe, and ſo it is;
But won't it rain d'ye think to day?
Why truly, Sir, perhaps it may.
Here the knight ſcratch'd his empty head,
And bit his fingers till they bled
Before another word was ſaid:
At laſt his watch he pull'd out, look,
Pray Ma'm, ſays he, what is't a clock?
Celia, with wond'rous gravity,
Look'd on his watch and told him three.
Our knight had now no more to ſay,
But muſt of courſe have ſneak'd away,
Had not a lucky accident
Giv'n him the wiſh'd for argument:
Whether by chance or by deſign
Shall now be no concern of mine,
But Celia let her thimble drop,
Which with great joy Sir knight caught up;
And now for ſomething fine to ſay
In giving it, that might diſplay
At once his love and ready wit;
Quick was the thought, and this was it:
Oh, Ma'm! ſays he with a low bow,
That we were in a church juſt now;
And this here thimble was a ring,
And you and I were bargaining
Before the prieſt, for term of life
To have and hold as man and wife!
I ſay no more, but what ſay you?
Wou'dn't it be very pretty now?
Celia again was hard put to't
To keep herſelf from laughing out,

But

But willing one more ſpeech to hear,
She let not the leaſt ſmile appear,
But feign'd, ſhe ſeem'd ſhe knew not how,
And bluſh'd and ſaid, ſhe didn't know.
The knight in's ſleeve began to laugh,
He thought he had her ſure enough,
And triumphing t'himſelf he ſaid,
Why now who'd ever be afraid
Of ſpeaking to a ſilly maid?
Then turning to the bluſhing fair,
With a more pert familiar air,
Well, Ma'm, ſays he, methinks I find
You're not ſo cruelly inclin'd,
Therefore in ſhort to tell you true
I'm deep in love, and 'tis with you;
And this is all I have to ſay,
If you'll be happy, Ma'm, you may.
Celia could now no longer feign,
Contempt and ſcorn at once were ſeen,
And indignation in her look,
While thus ironical ſhe ſpoke:
Dear Sir, no doubt, I ſhould be bleſt,
But I'm afraid you're but in jeſt,
Might I but on your words rely,
Sure my poor heart would burſt with joy
To ſee myſelf the happy bride
Of one whom thouſands had deny'd,
How would it gratify my pride?
How pleaſant would it be, how ſweet,
To ſit and liſten to your wit,
A ſpecimen of which I've ſeen
Moſt wonderful ſince you came in!
What wit was there when ſpoke by you,
In that ſame, well and how d'ye do;
And then, what curious weather 'tis,
No doubt a fine tranſition this;
And ſure it was a pleaſant joke
To look, then aſk me what's o'clock;
But that which follows next to this,
The thimble metamorphoſis,
Alas! Sir knight's wit's maſterpiece;
Oh 'twas a wond'rous piece of wit,
Sure none but he could've thought of it.
Yes—when this parlour here ſhoots up
A church with a long ſpire a-top,
When time, which changes every thing,
Shall change this thimble to a ring,
When this old chair's a prieſt, and when
That ſtool ſtarts up and ſays, Amen;
When all theſe things ſhall come to paſs,
Then I'll be marry'd to an aſs.
Here ſhe burſt out into a laugh;
The knight like fury ſcamper'd off:
Home he retir'd in deep diſgrace,
Reſolv'd no more to ſhew his face,
Nor man nor woman ſee again,
For death he ſwore ſhould end his pain.
Thus raging mad he from the wall
Takes down a piſtol charg'd with ball,
Reſolv'd, before the glaſs he ſtood,
To waſh away his ſtain in blood;
But ſeeing his own ſhade appear,
Confus'd he thought himſelf was there,
And haſt'ly aiming at his head,
This moment is the laſt he ſaid;
Then furiouſly the trigger drew,
Slap thro' the glaſs the bullet flew,
Down fell the mirrour, down the knight,
That with the blow, this with the fright;
Struggling awhile he lay at length,
Fetching a groan with all his ſtrength,
His heart, or ſomething from him broke,
And theſe few words were all he ſpoke,
Oh! Oh! I'm dead or juſt as good,
I feel my breeches full of blood.

To the Author of the ENIGMA *in our laſt, p.* 567.

WHEN by ſome hints we gueſs what's what,
'Tis ſhrewdly ſaid, we ſmell a rat:
But your Enigma is ſo ſmart,
We can't but ſay, we ſmell a F——T.

ŒDIPODIONIDES.

Another Anſwer, by Miſs ANNE G——E, *in* Graveſend.

I FIND Mr. Quibus has taken great pains
To confound our ideas, and puzzle our brains;
Such parents! ſuch offſpring! with ſuch ſtrong relations,
I thought were enough for to people whole nations:
But when this high-puffing's deveſted of art,
I'm aſham'd to inform you—'Tis only a F——T.

ADDITIONS *to* December.

MONDAY, 23.

A Premium of five guineas, one of four, one of three, one of two, one of one guinea, and one of half a guinea, were diſtributed at the veſtry of St. Giles's in the Fields, to ſix boys of that pariſh, who repeated without book the greateſt number of chapters in the New Teſtament. Some gentlemen rightly judging, that the diſſoluteneſs of manners, which prevails at preſent among the lower claſs of people, proceeds from their ignorance and diſregard to religion, attended the veſtry about half a year ago, and propoſed theſe premiums, delivering at the ſame time 140 Teſtaments to be diſtributed to an equal number of the poorer children, which abound in that pariſh. A boy of 11 years of age, by repeating 19 chapters, gained the higheſt prize, which was immediately delivered to his mother, to be applied to his uſe.

Sarum, Dec. 30. A few days ſince a dreadful fire broke out, about 10 at night, at Aubrey, in the Iſle of Purbeck, which entirely conſumed eight dwelling-houſes, with out-houſes, barns, ſtables, &c.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 27. WIlliam Lloyd, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Eſq; to Miſs Collins, of James-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20. SIR Jemmet Raymond, Knt. at his ſeat at Barton-Court, near Newbury, Berks.

26. Peter Hemet, Eſq; operator for the teeth to his majeſty.

Hon. Charles Craven, Eſq; at his ſeat in Berkſhire, uncle to the preſent lord Craven.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THOMAS Lamplugh, M. A. by Henry Duncombe, Eſq; to the rectory of Copgrave, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Goodrich, ſenior fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, by the maſter and fellows of that ſociety, to the livings of Bincombe and Brodeway, in Dorſetſhire.—Mr. Tatterſall, by the duke of Bedford, to the living of Streatham, in Surrey, worth upwards of 500l. per ann. in the room of Dr. Bullock, deceaſed. — Dr. Craddock, by ditto, to the living of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the room of Mr. Tatterſall. — Samuel Cuſhing, M. A. to the vicarage of Lympsfield, in Dorſetſhire.—Mr. Thomas Smelling, to the rectory of Winchcombe in the Moor, in Cornwall.

B—KR—TS.

THOMAS Naſon, late of Halford, in Warwickſhire, maltſter.—John Baylies, of Bromſgrove, in Worceſterſhire, mercer.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

NOrthampton. Hon. Charles Compton, Eſq; in the room of his brother, now earl of Northampton.

Peterſfield. Sir John Phillips.—William Beckford, Eſq; elected for London.

Totneſs. Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt.—Sir John Strange, Knt. deceaſed.

St. Edmunſbury. Hon. Felton Hervey, Eſq;—againſt his nephew, the Hon. Auguſtus John Hervey, Eſq;

Thetford. Herbert Rudolph Weſtfaling, Eſq; — Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Eſq; who made his election for Hereford.

Taviſtock. Capt. Vernon—Jeff. French, Eſq; deceaſed.

Boroughbridge. John Fuller, Eſq; — Lewis Monſon Watſon, Eſq; who made his election for Kent.

Northamptonſhire. William Cartwright, Eſq;—Valentine Knightly, Eſq; deceaſed.

Carnarvon. William Wynne, Eſq;—Sir William Wynne, deceaſed.

Rutlandſhire. Hon. James Brudenell, Eſq;—Lord Burleigh, now earl of Exeter.

Taunton. Robert Maxwell, Eſq; — John Halliday, Eſq; deceaſed.

New Sarum. Julines Beckford, Eſq;—againſt Edward Poore, Eſq; who withdrew his petition.

DRURY-LANE.

Dec. 31. Barbaroſſa.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Dec. 31. Rehearſal, *Harlequin Skeleton.*

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in* London, *from* Dec. 11, 1753, *to* Dec. 10, 1754.

Chriſtned		Buried	
Males	7754	Males	11164
Females	7193	Females	11532
	14947		22696

Increaſed in the Burials this Year 3420.

Died under 2 Years of Age			8115
Between	2 and	5	1904
	5 and	10	640
	10 and	20	628
	20 and	30	1685
	30 and	40	2141
	40 and	50	2179
	50 and	60	1944
	60 and	70	1642
	70 and	80	1143
	80 and	90	586
	90 and	100	85

A Hundred 1. A Hundred and One 2. A Hundred and Nine 1.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SINCE our laſt we have been informed, that the archbiſhop of Paris, notwithſtanding his diſgrace, is viſited at Conflans by ſeveral perſons of quality and many of the clergy; that the nine biſhops of Britany have wrote a very pathetick letter to the king in his favour; and that the biſhops of Languedoc are preparing to do the ſame.

At the ſame time that his majeſty informed the firſt preſident of his having baniſhed the archbiſhop, he delivered him an edict for raiſing 2,400,000 livres (100,000l. ſterl.) by annuities on lives payable by the town-houſe, to be regiſtered by the parliament; and likewiſe told him, that he had juſt created a treaſurer of the military ſchool. The edict was publiſhed the 7th; and the parliament when it regiſtered it, reſolved, that an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, to beſeech him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed, 1. To fix a term for the expiration of the tax of the twentieth penny, which was only to be raiſed during the firſt year or two of the peace. 2. To grant ſome alleviation of the publick taxes, particularly in the article of the tailles. 3. To attend to the dangerous conſequences of multiplied loans to the ſtate.

As the members of the parliament of Paris are all gentlemen of large land eſtates, we may eaſily gueſs why they are

are ſo much againſt the land tax, called in France the 20th penny, and yet their taxes upon conſumption (the only other way for raiſing money for the publick ſervice) have given ſuch encouragament to ſmuggling, that the ſmugglers, to the the number of ſome thouſands, have formed themſelves into a regular body under a proper chief, all better armed than the regular troops, and raiſe contributions in many parts of the country, under pretence of obliging people to buy their tobacco, &c. ſo that the government have been forced to employ a part of their army againſt them, a thing not uſual in France; and theſe troops have already had two ſkirmiſhes with two detachments of ſmugglers, in which the former got the victory, but a great many were killed on both ſides.

According to advices from Naples, no leſs than 150 volumes have been found in a wooden cheſt, which happened to ſtand under a brick arch, which ſecured it from the lava or torrent of melted metals, which rolled over the city of Herculaneum. Theſe volumes, at leaſt moſt of them, are ſaid to be perfectly legible and well preſerved.

Private letters from Berlin ſay, that the king of Pruſſia having received frequent complaints from the peaſants and farmers, of the injuries done them by hunting upon their lands, has forbid all hunting, even by his own officers, without the permiſſion of an intendant appointed for that purpoſe, who has inſtructions to prevent private diverſions from producing publick inconveniences.

Hanover, Dec. 24. The deliberations of the ſtates of the Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, who are actually aſſembled, turn on the following points:

1. To take the beſt meaſures for inviolably maintaining the religion, laws and conſtitutions of the country.

2. To this end it ſhall be expreſsly ſtipulated, that prince Frederick of Heſſe, when he comes to the regency, ſhall not have it in his power to alter what is eſtabliſhed by the ſaid laws, nor grant any church to the Roman Catholicks for the publick exerciſe of their religion.

3. That the ſaid prince ſhall not chuſe a confeſſor out of any orders beſides thoſe that ſhall be ſpecified.

4. That the princes, his ſons, till they are of age, ſhall be under the immediate direction of the reigning Landgrave or the ſtates of the country, the prince their father being quite excluded from the direction or care of their education.

5. That the county of Hanau ſhall be given to the eldeſt of thoſe princes, upon their father's acceſſion to the regency of the Landgraviate; it being withal underſtood, that the prince-poſſeſſor of the county of Hanau muſt profeſs the Proteſtant Religion.

6. And the better to inſure the execution of theſe arrangements, they ſhall be guarantied by the kings of Pruſſia and Denmark, as alſo by the maritime powers and the Evangelick body of the empire.

Francfort, Dec. 24. We have already received the agreeable news, that the king of Pruſſia, at the inſtances of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, has been the firſt to guaranty all the meaſures taken by his ſerene highneſs for maintaining the Proteſtant Religion for ever in his houſe, and throughout his dominions, notwithſtanding the converſion, or perverſion, of the prince his ſon and ſucceſſor.

Amſterdam, Dec. 28. The bill of mortality of this city for the preſent year is 7161, which is conſiderably leſs than that of the year 1753, which amounted to 8589. Chriſtnings 4311. Marriages 1701.

Paris, Dec. 28. The 14th inſtant, at ſeven in the morning, a cloud of fire, followed by a moſt dreadful clap of thunder, covered the whole village of St. Aubin, ſituated in Lorrain, between Ligny and Void. The terror it occaſioned was ſo great, that horſes and other cattle broke their bridles and halters, and ran wildly about the ſtreets and fields. The lightning fell upon the church, in which there were then two young women, who fell ſenſeleſs to the ground; by the ſame flaſh the top of the confeſſion-box, the ſteeple-door, and the lower windows, were beat down, and the walls of the church ſhaken and cracked. The lightning made its way thro' the loft of the ſteeple, and broke down the timbers that ſupported the great bell, which fell upon the ſecond bell, and broke that, together with the clock. The covering of the ſteeple was carried away, and the ſouth and weſt angles beat down: The materials were diſperſed with ſo prodigious a force, that ſtones weighing above 80lb. were thrown upon the iſle of the church above 22 yards from the ſteeple, and ſome upon adjacent houſes, the roofs of which they broke through. It fortunately happened that no lives were loſt, nor did any place take fire. The mayor of the village, who was then ſtanding in his yard at a good diſtance from the church, found himſelf ſuddenly ſurrounded with fire and ſmoke, and remained about a minute without either ſight or ſenſe. The ſame day they had terrible claps of thunder at Commercy, which is three leagues from St. Aubin; but we do not hear of any damage done there.

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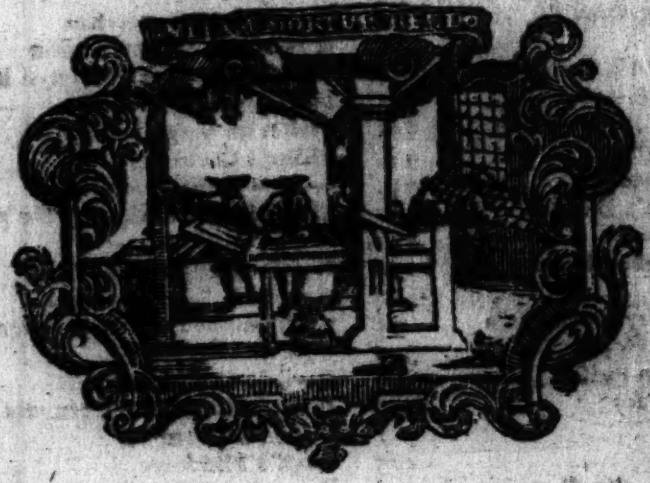
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